

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

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Monthly

Illustrated



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A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT



IS certainly a most desirable thing for any one suffering from one of the numberless ills to which this human flesh is heir. The question as to how to obtain it, however, is a much more complicated one, often involving a careful balancing of pros and cons. Undoubtedly there is a great deal of good done by the various medical concoctions and drugs of which our pathological science has taught us the use, and modern researches are continually enlarging the list of such remedies and adding to our knowledge of their action on the human system. Yet at best their application is attended with considerable uncertainty. One is apt to recall the story of the man who determined to kill his malaria with quinine,—and did so, but killed himself doing it.

THE ELECTROLIBRATION CO.

It is right here that the gentlemen of the *Electrolibration Company* take their stand. They do not deny that thousands of people have been cured by the former methods, but they do claim that if a history could be written of the many cases where patients have emerged from a long course of "drugging" with nervous systems utterly broken down, it would be a most startling volume.

Nor is their creed merely a destructive one; they do not seek to destroy people's faith in these more common methods of treating disease and then leave them without any remedies to which they may turn upon occasion, but wish to substitute for imperfect methods one which has all their good effects in a greater degree, and is unattended by any of the dangers which are generally inevitable concomitants of these applications.

THE ELECTROPOISE.

The Electropoise is the title they have given to the

mechanical portion of their idea, and it is simply an instrument whereby a polar attraction is superinduced over the surface of the body, which causes the absorption of pure oxygen from the air into the vascular system, the rapidity and strength of the action being entirely under control. Thus it practically supplements the power of respiration, and the purified blood, flowing to all portions of the body, has an ever renewed capacity for carrying off waste matter and impurities, and is able to strengthen and build up the diseased tissues.

WHAT THE INVENTION HAS DONE.

Though the invention was tested completely under all sorts of conditions years ago it is still in the first year of its New York existence, and the company has found that the "New York people appreciate a good thing, and are quick to find out when they've got it." The records indeed show a decidedly gratifying amount of appreciation for this particular article, and their rapid strides in popular favor have been rather disagreeable to the vendors of those remedies they propose in large part to supersede. Not that there is the slightest feeling against the excellent and worthy association of dealers in drugs, but the promoters realize their instrument is a distinct benefit to mankind, and, while not pretending to do business solely from motives of philanthropy, this knowledge dispels any hesitation about making known the value of their remedy.

The range of diseases which are recorded as having been permanently cured by this means is really remarkable. A large number of the beneficiaries have been among the "helpless cases."

If you are sick pay them a visit at their comfortable quarters at Broadway and Twenty-fifth street (or write them for descriptive circulars), and your skepticism must give way at the indisputable facts the Company present to sustain their claims.



A Hundred Years Ago,

In a quaint old English inn located in the heart of London, at a table beer-stained and aged, sat two very curious-looking characters, playing at cards.

One was rough, unclean, shabby, and much the worse for wear—Martin by name. The other, poor in appearance, was, however, neat, refined, and attractive; one whose genius we admire, whose wit always refreshes us, and whose character we love for its unselfishness. It was Charles Lamb.

The two men played, and played, and played long into the night, and while beer and something stronger found its willing course down their ever-thirsty throats, Lamb kept up his accustomed broadside of wit. The night passed into the early morning, and yet they played. Luck kept favoring Lamb, when, towards the close of their game, seized with a bright idea, and the consciousness of the dirt which the morning light seemed to reveal more clearly in the appearance of his companion, he said, "Martin, if dirt was trumps, what hands you would hold!"

The parting thrust was rich wit, to be enjoyed as long as Lamb is remembered. But Lamb thought of more than what appeared on the face of his remark. He referred also to a topic or agitation which was the prevailing one of the day, personal cleanliness, put into motion by the advertising of a new household luxury, not long before invented, and which, owing to its great worth and superiority, had become immensely popular, attracting the notice of every one.

It was patronized by royalty, enjoyed by the nobility, sought for by the fastidious. It was inspiration to the poet, and he sang of it; it was on the tongue's end of the wit, and he made puns of it; it was the delight of the moralist, and he preached of it; it was the occupation of the scientist, and he wondered at it. It was the talk of the day; every one knew of it, every one liked it, every one used it.

Then Time took it in hand, and hours turned to days, days to weeks, weeks to months, and months to years, years to tens and twenties and fifties, till a century passed,

and still it multiplied in popularity. The envious hurled imitations at its head, the chemist thought, man came and went, but still its popularity extended, until to-day there is not a town or village or city that doesn't use Pears' soap, and largely.

Lamb felt a hundred years ago that to be clean in the true sense of enjoying cleanliness it was necessary to use Pears' soap, not because it was soap, but because it was PEARS' soap. For Pears' soap brought to the user a new sensation, a feeling of cleanliness, a freshness, a purity, a softening to the skin which was not known before. Every user of Pears' soap to-day feels as Lamb did a hundred years ago.

Yet how careless some are about the use of soap. The quality of soap used makes all the difference in the world to the skin. You may lather and soap your body with some hard substance called soap, which is about as dirty as the dirt it pretends to take off, but that isn't cleaning the body, that isn't removing the dirt and leaving the skin white, clean, pure, and soft, giving Nature a chance to throw off all impurities.

Pears' soap doesn't leave the skin rough and chapped. Pears' soap leaves the complexion fair to look upon. It improves most complexions. The success of Pears' soap is no secret. Any one who uses Pears' soap can tell you what is pure soap, and why it is so popular. Pears' soap advances with civilization, or rather civilization with Pears' soap. Cleanliness always betokens refinement. Even look with what care the birds wash themselves and put their plumage in order, and how clean and elegant they appear. Among the beasts of the forest or field, the most contented, the most cheerful, the most happy are the ones most cleanly. And so great is the effect of cleanliness upon man that it extends to his moral character. Virtue cannot dwell long where there is filth. And so for more than a hundred years has the human race been uplifted, both physically and morally, by PEARS' soap. Pears' is the name for pure soap. It wears to the thinness of a wafer, and is matchless for the complexion. Others may be good, but Pears' is best.



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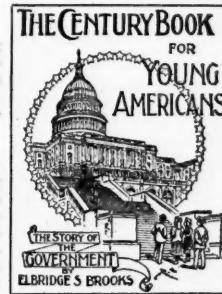
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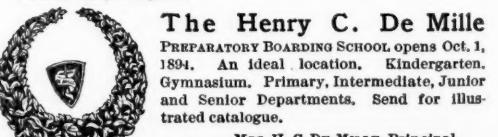
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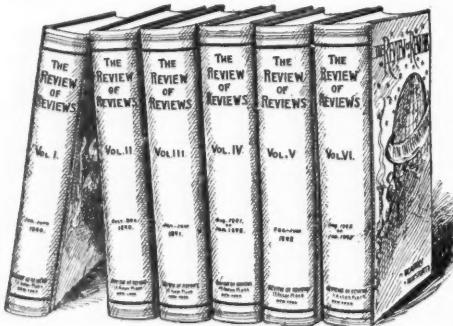
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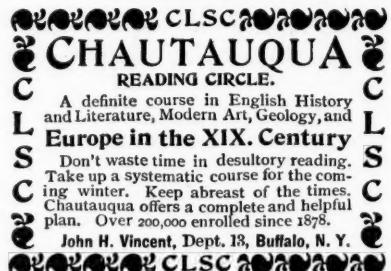
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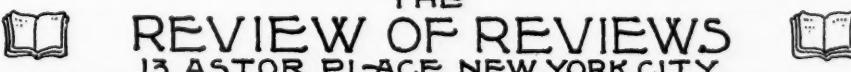
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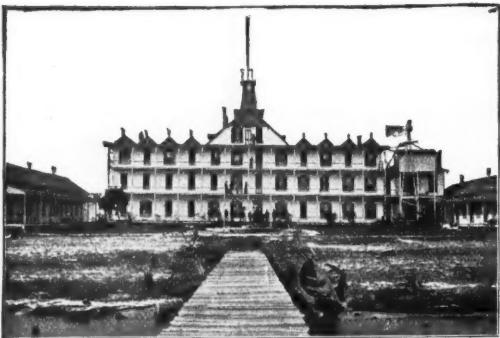
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The **PLANT SYSTEM**, which for so many years has been relied on by Florida travelers, is not losing any opportunity to assure the maintenance of its prestige. Its roadway and equipment is being put in order, and no pains are being spared to meet the public demand for a first-class passenger route.

THE PICTURESQUE TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

**THE ONLY LINE
WHOSE TRAINS ARE EVERY-
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Vestibuled Trains

BETWEEN

**NEW YORK,
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NIAGARA FALLS,
CLEVELAND,
CINCINNATI,
CHICAGO.**

**THE ONLY LINE
OFFERING CHOICE OF ROUTES VIA
NIAGARA FALLS
or CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.**

D. I. Roberts, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

GO SOUTH. GAIN HEALTH, *Nature's Most Favored Land.* GET RICHES.

"Creation's Garden Spot." No Blizzards, nor long Droughts. Healthiest climate on earth. Cheap lands and abundant crops. Fine Markets and First Prices. *The Poor Man's Paradise. Buy a Home, Fruit and Truck Farm, on Easy Terms.* Send 25c. to pay postage on "THE ROAD TO WEALTH," a most valuable book of 200 pages.

E. C. ROBERTSON & CO.,
Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Days Changed to Hours.

A hundred years ago the venturesome voyager who traveled from St. Augustine to New York would deem himself lucky if he were but a month on the journey. To-day, the route by the Pennsylvania Railroad in connection with the Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System occupies 27½ hours when the tourist takes the course of the celebrated "Florida Special." It is only an hour more by the Florida Central, and if one wishes to travel by boat there is a choice of excellent lines, the Clyde, the Mallory and the Merchants' & Miners' Transp. Co., which give a pleasant sea voyage of about three days. And the cost of being whisked from winter to summer, from snow to sunshine, is less than \$30. The steamship lines, indeed, make it \$25 and under. A hundred years of progression in travel have thus changed a thirty-day trip to a thirty-hour one, and perhaps the title of this paragraph might more felicitously suggest that hours had been changed to days, when one considers the fullness of life and experience that steam has compressed in little pieces of time. Nor is the West without its magnificent vestibuled through trains to the Southeast. Over the lines of the Queen and Crescent route, for instance, Jacksonville is but 25 hours from Cincinnati.

The Winter Search for Sunlight.

Except for the ravening sportsman, whose imagination is full of that silver giant of all game fishes—the tarpon—the channel bass, the drumfish, deer, turkey and quail,—it is safe to say that the hundred thousand people who tour it to Florida during the winter are attracted by the sun. It is the land of winter sunshine. In January, February and March, when our Northern abodes are, if not regions of rock-ribbed ice, at least slushy and snifly and snowy, the Florida sun is beaming with vitalizing rays, and the temperature ranges, in different parts of the State, from 56 degrees to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Think of an average of twenty-seven gloriously fine days in March, and twenty-four in April!

Jacksonville is the jumping-off place for Florida-bound tourists. It is almost always the town you go to, because the railroads take you there, and so you can't help it. Not that one would want to miss it—it very well sums up the Florida life and attractions. You see the luxurious hotels and their luxuriating tourists from Wall street and the banks of the Hudson and Chicago and Montana and California; you can buy all manner of walking, rattling, fanning and teeth-cutting things made out of seashells and wonderful birds' plumage,

"CLYDE LINE."

SAFETY! COMFORT! PLEASURE!

For **CHARLESTON, S. C.,**

the South and Southwest,

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

and all Florida Points,

From Pier 29, East River, N. Y.,

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays at 3 P.M.

THE ONLY LINE BETWEEN

New York and Jacksonville, Fla.,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

**Unsurpassed passenger accommodations
and cuisine.**



THE FLEET IS COMPOSED OF THE ELEGANT
IRON STEAMERS:

"**ALGONQUIN**," "SEMINOLE,"
"IROQUOIS," "YEMASSEE,"
"CHEROKEE," "DELAWARE."

Through Tickets, Rates and Bills of Lading for
points South and Southwest via Charleston, and
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Clyde's St. John's River Line

(DE BARY LINE)

**JACKSONVILLE, PALATKA, SANFORD,
ENTERPRISE, FLORIDA,**

**and Intermediate Landings on the
St. John's River.**

THE ELEGANT IRON SIDE WHEEL STEAMERS

"**CITY OF JACKSONVILLE**,"
"FREDK. DE BARY,"
"EVERGLADE,"
"WELAKA,"

Leave Jacksonville daily, except Saturday, at
3:30 P.M., making close connections with all
Railroads at **PALATKA, ASTOR, BLUE
SPRINGS AND SANFORD.**

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading at Lowest
Rates to all interior points in Florida.

A. J. Cole, Pass'r Agt.
Theo. G. Eger, T. M. M. H. Clyde, A. T. M.,
5 Bowling Green, New York.

**Wm. P. Clyde & Co., General
Agents,**

**5 Bowling Green, 12 South Wharves,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.**



FLORIDA

The Orange Belt and West Coast for health, pleasure and profit. For information write to

L. Y. JENNESS,

St. Petersburg, - Florida.

INDIAN RIVER HOTEL, Titusville, Fla.

D. B. Matheson, Prop'r. Rates \$2.50 and up. Headquarters for Fishing and Hunting. Boats, dogs and guides supplied. See $\frac{1}{4}$ page advertisement.

The Jacksonville,

St. Augustine and

Indian River Ry.

now extends to West Palm Beach on Lake Worth, and affords quick and easy schedules for reaching the entrancing resorts along the east coast of Florida.

THE ROUTE TO

ST. AUGUSTINE,

ORMOND,

DAYTONA,

SMYRNA,

TITUSVILLE,

ROCKLEDGE,

MELBOURNE,

LAKE WORTH.

At Lake Worth is the famous Poinciana Hotel, a visit to which is a feature which should not be missed in any Florida trip.

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.



"Persons who want to escape from the rigors of a Northern winter, cannot find a more agreeable Southern resort than the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va. The climate in this locality is delightful, is absolutely free from malaria and the air is balmy and full of life giving ozone. The house is one of the best appointed in the country, and the drainage and other sanitary arrangements are perfect. The cuisine is first-class in every detail, and embraces every delicacy of land and sea food. The social attractions of the place are manifold, and music and dancing are among the features that add to the charms of this model hotel, for people who are in search of health and recreation." (From *Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*.) F. N. PIKE, Manager.

and orange wood and the various parts of the persecuted alligator,—which are tropical enough to give your folks back in the North an idea of where you have been.

A more typically Southern, if less Floridian town than Jacksonville, is Tallahassee, with its atmosphere of quaintness and antiquity, and its delightful hospitality. The Northerner who wants to see how Southerners live, can get a better idea there than anywhere else in Florida.

But it is at St. Augustine that one finds the height of the tourist life. The overwhelmingly magnificent hotels built by Mr. Flagler are probably the best places that exist to see American millionaires. These vast and costly hostelleries are so distinctive a feature of the Picnic State, that they must be described when the more liberal space of a second article allows it, for they are one of the most remarkable and picturesque of the many metamorphoses which the trade-winds of travel have brought to a region boasting before only natural attractions.

But so many things have to be left off for the next article! In fact, practically everything—the tarpon grounds where the silver king flings his seven feet of glittering armor high out of the water to rid himself of the irking hook; Tampa, with the great Plant Hotel, not less magical in extent and richness than the Ponce de Leon, and with its fishing, riding, dancing and tennis; and dozens of other pleasure grounds that there is not even room to chronicle, this month.

THE GATEWAYS OF THE SOUTH.

But just as the swan, the brant and the duck stop off to enjoy the enticing inlets and shoals by the way, in their autumn journey from the North to Florida, the migrant tourists have their half way places of pleasure—Fortress Monroe, Virginia Beach, Charlottesville, Asheville, Hot Springs, Richmond, Summerville, Aiken, Augusta, Charleston, Thomasville, Savannah, each with its own peculiar attractions. These breaks in the sudden transition "from snowballs to oranges," help to acclimatize the tourist gradually and safely. Though it is not necessary to make this excuse for stopping at the gay, inspiring Old Point Comfort. Perhaps no seaside resort is more perennially healthful and satisfying. It is a good place to go, whether you are a newly married couple, that stroll demurely on the lovely beach, the piazzas of the famous Hygeia, the walks of Fortress Monroe—the largest military post in America—and go sailing in the charming harbor directly in front of the hotel;

THE ST. DENIS,

Broadway and Eleventh Street,

Opposite Grace Church, - NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

"There is an atmosphere of home comfort and hospitable treatment at the St. Denis which is rarely met with in a public house, and which insensibly draws you there as often as you turn your face toward New York."

ST. AUGUSTINE

Is Society's Winter Capital.

THE ST. AUGUSTINE NEWS is Her Immaculate Majesty's Court Journal, \$1 for the season. F. G. Barry, Publisher, Utica, N. Y.

In Jacksonville

GO TO

THE NEW DUVAL,

A new Hotel with the latest and best improvements, steam heat, elevator, &c.

DODGE & CULLEN, Proprietors, Jacksonville, Florida.

THE "DALMEYER"

4 X 5 HAND CAMERA.

Price, each, \$7.50.

This is a full size camera, 9 x 6 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is handsomely finished in eliptical wood with polished brass trimmings, instantaneous and time shutter, finder, etc.

Any brand of dry plates can be used, and it is adapted for a tripod or as a "detective" camera.

Nothing so good has been offered at anything like the price, and we have obtained control of the entire output.

Wishing to introduce it rapidly, we make the following

Great Combination Holiday Offer:

a "Dalmeier" 4 x 5 Camera, value \$7.50, and a year's subscript on to THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, value \$2.50.

Total, \$10.00, for only \$7.25.

Either one will make a splendid Holiday Gift.

Our New Mail Order Catalogue.

Our mail order business in Sportsmen's and Tourist supplies is the largest in the country, and we issue a most desirable catalogue covering these and kindred lines, that we will send you free. Each catalogue contains 100 pictures and over 400 net quotations of Sportsmen's supplies of every sort.

We offer you this book and pay the postage on it, so sure are we that we can keep your trade on the merits of low prices, prompt service, and your money back if you want it. Send for the book to-day. It's well worth having.

HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON,

20 Cortlandt St., N. Y.



HENRY BUSCH, Proprietor.
BUSCH HOUSE, - Aiken, S. C.
 Conveniently Located, and Lighted by Electric Lights. Passengers transferred to and from the House free of charge. *Bus Meets all Trains.* Rates \$2 per Day; Special Rates by the Week.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL,
 Aiken, South Carolina.

Winter pleasure and health resort. See illustrated advertisement elsewhere.

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H. T. BLAKE Prop. **SWEET WATER PARK HOTEL**, Lithia Springs, Ga., near Atlanta, formerly of Pass Christian, Miss., and Manitou, Colo. **LITHIA WATER** and baths cure rheumatism, gout, kidney troubles and dyspepsia. Winter climate dry and mild, 300 room hotel, sun parlors and steam heat. No malaria. \$15 to \$21 per week. Stop to and from Florida.

The Whitman Saddle, built on the Whitman idea.

The Whitman Saddle

Endorsed by the officers of the United States Army and in use by the best riders everywhere.

Our illustrated catalogue is mailed to REVIEW readers for three 2-cent stamps; it contains a description of "the Whitman idea" and of everything else for rider or driver. A novel little device for holding the trousers down when riding, the "Whitman Ready Riding Strap," 60 cents per pair, post paid.

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Central Railroad

of New Jersey.

THE ROUTE TO

LAKEWOOD, BARNEGAT PARK, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, SCRANTON, ATLANTIC CITY.

The charming resort of **LAKEWOOD** is but 59 miles from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and may be reached by this line's splendidly appointed trains, with parlor cars, in an hour and a half from New York. The hotels of Lakewood are unsurpassed, and the natural beauties and health-giving properties of its balmy, pine-laden atmosphere have deservedly brought it to the front of sanatoriums and permanent pleasure resorts. Address

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Central Railroad of New Jersey.

or whether you are a sportsman to indulge in the salt-water fishing, the duck shooting—from sail boats which flush the birds—and the quail, wild turkey and deer that can be found a few miles up the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Virginia Beach, the complement of Fortress Monroe, rejoices in a compact sea beach that offers such drives along its sixty miles of length as can rarely be seen. They are pleasantly varied by detours into the roads of the surrounding pine woods. This resort is still nearer the shooting grounds, which will be described in a future issue.

ASHEVILLE, THE MOUNTAIN CITY.

The next regular step in the Southern route is Asheville, N. C., a beautiful city, that has arisen in supply of the tourist demand, in the midst of glorious blue mountain peaks. The trade-winds of travel have brought Asheville from a pretty backwoods village into a town of twenty thousand inhabitants, boasting churches, banks, handsome residences, and all the paraphernalia of urban prosperity. The hotels are known all over the United States. The mountain rides are magnificent, and the cool, dry air of 2,500 feet above sea level exhilarate all exercises. Though not in the famous North Carolina quail grounds, there is fair shooting about Asheville, while the horseback trips into the mountains reward one with never-to-be-forgotten views. Frequent and charming excursions are made to Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak East of the Mississippi. The Hot Springs of the State are only a day's journey on horseback from Asheville. Rheumatic and kindred diseases have been treated there for a century, by drinking and bathing in the waters.

IN THE "OLD SOUTH STATE" AND GEORGIA.

In the "Old South State" people who have time ought to see the delightfully typical old Southern City of Charleston, Aiken and Summerville, while in Georgia, Savannah is very worthy of a visit. It wins the opinion from most visitors that it is the most beautiful city they have seen.

Beautifying the slope and crowning the summit of the verdure-clad hills which rise westward from the city of Augusta, Ga., is the village of Summerville Heights. A more charming suburban retreat could hardly be imagined. It commands a fine view of the city, which it overlooks from an altitude of 300 feet, and with which it enjoys quick and easy communication by means of an electric railway.

The superior climatic advantages of

Park Avenue Hotel,

AIKEN, S. C.

M. L. CARSON,

PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 per Day.

Special by the Week.

The . . .

Pine-Forest Inn,

. . . **Summerville, S. C.**

22 miles from Charleston,
on S. C. & G. R. R.

The most cozy, comfortable and thoroughly appointed *Winter Home* in the South.

Its delightful climate and wholesome pine-laden health-giving atmosphere recognized and recommended by the *Physicians of the World*.



Heated with radiators and hot-air ventilators.

Sunny chambers, sun-parlors, open-hearth fires, elevators, electric lights, baths, filtered cistern and soft artesian water.

Horses, hunting, home comforts, health, happiness and historic surroundings.

For terms address

A. V. GREEN, Manager,
Summerville, S. C.

Or F. W. WAGENER & CO.,
Charleston, S. C.



The Colorado Scenery Route IN THE

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Denver to Leadville Short Line.

Write for the beautiful illustrated pamphlet,
"Canons, Parks and Passes in Colorado."
Mention this publication.

F. B. Semple, G. P. A., Denver, Colo.

Florida Central

and Peninsular.

A new route to Florida is opened up by the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, which will furnish the older lines with that competition which is said to be the life of trade. Its new line, new equipment and newly made connections will doubtless attract to this route many tourists during the coming season.

For the Winter go to

BERMUDA.

48 Hours by Elegant Steamships
Weekly.

Frost Unknown. Malaria Impossible.

For Winter Tours go to

WEST INDIES.

30 days' trip, 15 days in the Tropics.
\$5 per day for transportation,
meals and stateroom.

For pamphlet giving full information apply to
Quebec S. S. Co., 3rd Broadway, New York, or to
Thos. Cook & Son agencies.

A Popular Winter Route

TO
UTAH

AND

CALIFORNIA.

Best
Equipped
Railroad
in the
West.



Scenic
Line
of the
World.

Protected by the mountain
ranges, this line experiences
no trouble from snow or rain.

OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.

this favored spot may not be too strongly emphasized.

Thomasville is perhaps the most important of the tourist settlements in Georgia. The fine water there, the clear dry atmosphere of the forest-covered country, sifting the sea breezes of the gulf through fifty miles of primitive pines, have made Thomasville a place of healing and rest. The Northerner generally first sees here the gracefully drooping curves and loops of the Southern moss, garlanding the noble live oaks of the region.

TO THE FAR SOUTH.

Not satisfied with exploiting the beauties of the Southern States down to the Florida land's end, the winds of travel have begun to creep over the water still further South, to the tropical beauties of Jamaica and of Cuba, whose high mountain plateaus are endowed with many picturesque attractions, and with healthful properties, which we rarely credit to a land erroneously associated with fevers and tropical diseases. There are now comfortable and regular means of tourist communication with these West Indian Islands, and they will no doubt in time become popular winter resorts.

The Spanish atmosphere of the last mentioned island is quite as strongly present in Bermuda, which draws a very regular and considerable tide of travel. Amid its profusion of flowers and mild climate, its January bathing and boating,—the harsh climate of the New England States seems merely a dream. Readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will remember Dr. Albert Shaw's article on Bermuda in the May issue, and will turn to it for a comprehensive view of this coral group and of its capital, Hamilton, the principal resort.

THE WESTERN TRADE-WINDS.

But we have merely touched on the salient points of the one course of tourist travel—to the South. Perhaps this takes away a far greater number of pleasure and life seekers from the North and the East than does any other one direction, but, especially of late years, a strong winter movement has also set in to the West and the Southwest, to California and to Mexico, and to Texas.

California itself offers all seasons of tourist pleasures, extending, as it does, from the latitude of Savannah, Ga., to that of Plymouth Bay, Mass. The huge mountains that run lengthwise through it in two parallel ranges, offer another variant to increase the wonderful versatility of its climate and vegetation, and send forth the curative waters of numberless mineral springs.

Rates Reduced



THE HOTEL RICHELIEU, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

On Michigan Avenue Boulevard.

Fronting on Lake Michigan.

Its guests have a view unsurpassed for beauty by any hotel in the world.

The Richelieu is elegantly furnished and appointed from top to bottom.

The Cuisine is not surpassed by any on this continent.

The Wine Cellars contain the largest and finest assortment of choice wines to be found in any Hotel or Restaurant in America.

To meet the times

Prices Have Been Greatly Reduced.

I am now making the rates for finely furnished rooms: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day and Suites of Rooms at correspondingly low rates.

H. V. BEMIS, President.

Henry Clay

Junior

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Of course it's good. Most as good as our \$55 Henry Clay. Can't specify here. Can only quote price.

4 x 5 size, \$30.
5 x 7 size, \$38.

Send for description.

Scovill & Adams Co.,
423 Broome Street, New York.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention the Review of Reviews.



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PLEASURE TOURS. CALIFORNIA.

February 20, March 20, 1895.

FIRST TOUR. Going.—Via Cincinnati, Mammoth Cave, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans (Mardi Gras festivities), Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso.

Four weeks in California.

Returning.—Via Sacramento, Salt Lake, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, side trip over Marshall Pass, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago. Arrive Philadelphia and New York, April 12th; Boston, April 13th.

Rate: From Boston, \$360; from New York or Philadelphia, \$355; and from Pittsburgh, \$350. Including all expenses en route to and from the Pacific Coast, three days' board at Del Coronado, San Diego, and seat or stand to review Mardi Gras procession at New Orleans.

SECOND TOUR. Going.—Via St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, side trip over Marshall Pass, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, and Salt Lake City.

Four and one-half weeks in California, during which time the party will be personally conducted to all the principal points of interest by regular trains, special Pullman sleepers being provided for night travel.

Returning.—Via Mt. Shasta, Portland, steamer trip on Columbia River, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Spokane, Helena, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Arrive Philadelphia and New York, May 16th; Boston, May 17th.

Rate: From Boston, \$505; from New York or Philadelphia, \$500; and from Pittsburgh, \$495. Including all necessary expenses for the entire time absent.

FLORIDA.

January 29, February 12 and 26.
March 12 and 26, 1895.

The first four tours will admit of a visit of TWO WHOLE WEEKS in the flowery State, and tickets for the fifth tour will be valid for return by regular trains until May 31st, 1895.

Rates for the round trip: \$50.00 from New York, \$48.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

Special trains of Pullman Vestibule Cars, under the escort of Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

For itineraries of the above named and other Tours, address Tourist Agent, Penna. R. R., 1196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington Street, Boston; Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, or Ticket Agents in other Cities.

J. R. WOOD, CEO. W. BOYD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

CALIFORNIA WINTER RESORTS.

Of the various winter resorts, all of which are easily accessible over the lines of the Western Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific and others, Monterey and Coronado Beach stand highest in general favor.

Monterey is situated on the beautiful Bay of Monterey, three hours by rail from San Francisco, and has a climate noted for its unchanging mildness. A few minutes' walk from the town, the Hotel del Monte, large enough to accommodate five hundred guests, stands in the midst of a hundred acre park, which careful and scientific cultivation has transformed into a magnificent garden.

Every facility for surf bathing is afforded, and in the wooded hills and ravines about the town, hunting and angling may be enjoyed at all seasons of the year. There are elegant club-rooms, tennis courts, croquet grounds and long drives through the surrounding country, rich in picturesque variety and historic interest. Here the visitor is within easy reach of Pacific Grove, the ruins of many old missions, Santa Cruz and the big telescope at Mount Hamilton.

Journeying southward, Los Angeles, the metropolis of Southern California, may be made the headquarters for side trips to many interesting resorts contiguous thereto. Santa Monica, only seventeen miles away, has a commodious hotel, and surf bathing through the entire year.

Redondo and Santa Catalina.

Redondo Beach, another retreat much favored by Eastern people, is twenty-three miles from Los Angeles, and is reached by a branch line of the Santa Fe running through a delightful region, dotted with orange groves and vineyards. The hotel fronting the beach is spacious and well kept.

Santa Catalina is an island about fifty miles from Los Angeles. For several years this place has been known as a summer resort, but its climate having attracted the attention of medical men, it was fitted up with the best possible hotel and transportation facilities and opened in the fall of 1892 as a winter resort. It was a success from the start.

The rainfall here is even less than on the mainland, and with the first showers of winter the brown hills take on a vivid tropic green, flowers spring up in great profusion, and the face of the island is changed as if by magic.

Winter exists but in name—it is always summer here.

If one care for antiquities, he may find delight in classifying the household gods of the ancient inhabitants, whose de-

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

TEXAS (GALVESTON) ROUTE.

—A Delightful Six Days' Voyage by Sea—
To GALVESTON, thence by rail to all points in TEXAS, also to MEXICO CITY, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, SALT LAKE CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, &c., and all California WINTER RESORTS. SINGLE and EXCURSION TICKETS. Write for our 60 page booklet, "Southern Routes," mailed free.

C. H. Mallory & Co., Gen. Agts., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

COLORADO'S SUMMER AND WINTER RESORTS

are mostly located on the line of the U. P., DENVER AND GULF RAILWAY. Colorado Springs and Manitou are best reached by this line. This is the only road that can offer a trip through the heart of the Rocky Mountains and return same day, which includes a trip over the world famous "Loop." Write F. B. SEMPLE, G. P. A., Denver, for "A Day in the Canons of the Rockies." Mention this publication.

COMFORT IN TRAVEL.

You will find it on the fast trains of the

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Between Chicago and Detroit and New York, Boston and New England Points.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.

In connection with the Southern Pacific Co., runs from Chicago a Pullman

BUFFET SLEEPER EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT

To connect direct at Avondale (suburb of New Orleans) with the Southern Pacific's "Sunset Limited," for Los Angeles and San Francisco. On this car for

CALIFORNIA VIA New Orleans A

THROUGH RESERVATIONS are made from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Pullman

TOURIST SLEEPER EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE from Chicago to Los Angeles, via Avondale, by the same route.

THE ONLY TRUE WINTER ROUTE

To California, owing to low altitudes, and the absence of snow and severe cold weather. Ticket

Rates as Low as by any Other Route

Special California Folder of I. C. R. R. tickets and full information can be had of agents of the Central Route and connecting lines, or by addressing A. H. HANSON, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Chicago.



THE TEXAS FAST MAIL, VIA THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Leaving St. Louis, Union Station, on and after December 2d, '94, at 3:00 a.m., will carry through Pullman Buffet and Tourist Sleeping Cars to Arkansas, Texas and California points, both from Chicago and St. Louis. The "Cannon Ball," leaving at 8:15 p.m., carries through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Hot Springs, Ark., Dallas, Ft. Worth, San Antonio, Galveston and Laredo.

New York and New England RAILROAD.

The "Air Line Limited" Express Train between Boston and New York.

A PERFECT TRAIN

Vestibuled from end to end, leaving either city at 3 p.m. daily (Sundays included), due destination at 9 p.m. Parlor Cars, Buffet, Smokers, Coaches, and Dining Car.

NORWICH LINE

Inside route via New London between New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester. Steamers leave New York from Pier 40, N. R., next Desbrosses street, 5:30 p.m.

Week days only.

Parlor Car Seats, Staterooms and Tickets at

Grand Central Station, }
335 Broadway, } NEW YORK.
Pier 40, N. R., }

Ticket Offices:

322 Washington Street, } BOSTON.
Summer Street Station, }

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FREDERICK W. PERRY,
Gen'l Agent, 2 Wall St., New York

A Cruise to the Mediterranean By Specially Chartered Steamer Friends- land, February 6, '95.

Visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algers, Cairo; 7 days at Jerusalem, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome. Only \$32.50 excursions, fees, etc., included. Ocean tickets, all lines; 30 parties to Europe. Send for Tourist Gazette. Excursions to California, Florida, Mexico, etc.

F. C. C. ARK, Tourist Agent, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

scendants Cabrillo saw here four hundred years ago.

Among other natural wonders worthy of inspection we can barely mention the Geysers in Napa Valley, including over a hundred springs, the Petrified Forest, the Mammoth Cave of Calaveras, the Alabaster Cave of Placer County, and the Crystal Palace Cave of Tuolumne and the Natural Bridge at Santa Cruz.

Taho, Donner and Webber lakes, Mount Shasta and Shasta Springs, Castle Crags, Yosemite, the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, are also points of interest to the tourist, who, of course, will include in his itinerary the principal cities of the North,—San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, San José, Stockton and Santa Cruz.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

San Antonio and the Gulf Coast are contributing their share of beauties and sports to the *fin de siècle* travelers, the tarpon fishing on the Texas coast being unrivaled. And Mexico, with its archaeological treasures, its splendid mountain climate and excellent tourist lines, offers an exceedingly charming trip for either winter or summer. Next month its attractions will be described more specifically.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

We are gradually finding out that an ocean passage in winter on the splendid liners now racing back and forth is not by any means a necessarily uncomfortable proceeding. A very steady tide of travel continues through the winter, and is increasing with the practice of certain of the great steamship companies of sending special excursions to the summer climes of the Old World, to the Mediterranean, Egypt and Palestine.

READING NOTICE.

THE FLORIDA SEASON is soon upon us again, and the winter tourist ready to consider the making of plans for the coming year.

In selecting a route to travel, the tourist should call for the aid of the fine organization of the great trunk line of the South, the Queen & Crescent Route.

They will be glad to send you printed matter, schedules, quote you rates, call and see you, give you every facility for making a luxurious trip on magnificent vestibuled trains, to Lookout Mountain, New Orleans and Jacksonville. Through sleepers Cincinnati to Asheville. Through tourist sleepers Cincinnati to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

CALIFORNIA

Its Beautiful Hills, Valleys and Dells, smiled upon as they are by the tempting rays of a semi-tropical sun, is the

Mecca of the Tourist in Mid Winter.

CALIFORNIA - TOURS

For the Season 1894-5

Are now in vogue, and the ideal winter way to the land of Sunshine, Fruits and Flowers is the

TRUE SOUTHERN ROUTE

COMPRISING THE LINES OF THE

Iron Mountain Route.

Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways, through Missouri and Arkansas, across the Grand Old Commonwealth of Texas by way of New Mexico and Arizona, to a country where the beautiful rose buds and blooms the year round. In either a PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CAR or TOURIST SLEEPING CAR from St. Louis this is a most enjoyable trip.

Only 4 Days to the Sun-Kissed Valley

of what some are prone to call it —THE "ITALY OF AMERICA," via this line. For full particulars send for copy of "A Mid Winter's Jaunt to California." Address

H. C. Townsend, W. E. Hoyt,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Gen. East. Pass. Agt.,
ST. LOUIS, Mo. 391 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.

BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURNAINE.

From New York, Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles (Nice Monte Carlo, and Cannes), Villefranche, Naples Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar (Tanger), to New York, &c.

Duration of round trip 65 days.
See article in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS on advertising pages 50 to 52.
For further particulars apply to

A. FORGET, General Agent,

3 Bowling Green, New York City.

CHARLESTON, AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.

23 Feet of Water on the Bar at Mean High Tide.

THOUGH many conditions exist and numerous incidents have occurred throughout the eventful history of Charleston which conspire to make it a place of great interest to those capable of appreciating the unexcelled natural advantages of its geographic and hydrographic situation, delightful climate and historic associations, from a commercial standpoint, nothing, since the construction of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, has attracted so much attention, or given rise to so many hopes or such great expectations, as the near completion and handsome performance of the enormous jetties, which during sixteen years have been under construction at the entrance to the harbor.

The idea of improving the approaches to the harbor originated with Mr. Samuel Tupper of Charleston; but the great structures, now almost completed, were projected by General Q. A. Gilmore, under whose supervision work was begun upon them in December, 1878. In 1888, however, Captain F. V. Abbott, General Gilmore's successor, changed the original plans of the jetties from submerged or sub-tide walls to raised or above-tide walls, except for distances approximating seven thousand feet, adjacent to the shores of Sullivan's Island and Morris Island, from which the North and South jetties project respectively, aggregating for both a distance of thirty-three thousand feet. These great sea-walls range from forty to two-hundred and forty feet in width, and from twenty to forty-eight feet in height; contain eight hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of stone resting upon over five hundred thousand square yards of "mattress," consisting of pine logs placed parallel, woven strongly together and sunk to the bottom of the sea as a foundation for the stone.

As soon as the work on the jetties became sufficiently advanced, powerful sand dredges removed from the channel over seven hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards of sand and other ob-

structing substances, which, combined with that displaced by the action of the currents that were induced as the work advanced toward completion, represents the removal from the channel immediately between the walls, and beyond, of over two millions of cubic yards of bottom, consisting of sand and other matter.

The total cost of these great works represents an expenditure, on the part of the United States government, of over three million five hundred thousand dollars; and, although not yet fully completed, their efficiency is already established by the deepening of the channel from seventeen to twenty-three feet, measured at mean high water.

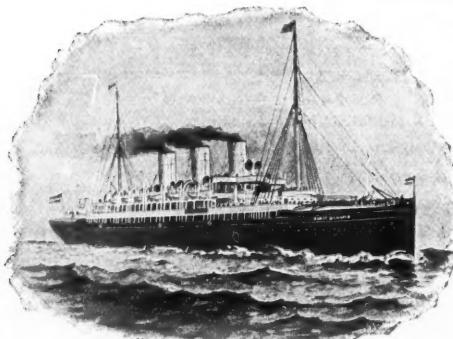
The results so far obtained leave little reason to question the fulfillment of Captain Abbott's confident anticipations of a channel two hundred feet wide and twenty-six feet in depth, as a result of the ultimate completion of these great works.

The grand consummation of this stupendous enterprise supplies the one thing needful to the development of the otherwise unequaled, though hitherto latent, advantages of a city possessing one of the most accessible, capacious and conveniently disposed harbors in the world; blessed with a climate which, combined with the advantages resulting from its hydrographic and insular situation, is unsurpassed by that of any other city on earth; located upon soil the fertility and kindness of which are unequaled; itself the source and centre of an industry that has well nigh revolutionized the agriculture of the globe; its streets, its lanes, its embattled walls and peaceful waters clustered and garlanded with the sad as well as the sentimental associations of an historic past. Truly, the opening of the gates of such a city to the commerce of the world is a matter of no small significance, and can be appreciated only when considered in the light of a review of its achievements in the past with only seventeen feet of water over the bar.

For full particulars, write the Secretary of the "Young Men's Business League,"
Charleston, S. C., for illustrated pamphlet on "Charleston and Its Attractions."

WINTER TRAVEL ON FLOATING PALACES.

TO THE AZORES, MADEIRA, THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER.

EVER since the childhood of the human race, the Mediterranean coasts have played the most important part in the history of advancing civilization. Greece has bequeathed to us her precious legacy of art and poetry, Rome has given us her grand representatives of patriotism and statecraft, Egypt has filled our souls with thrills of awe and wonderment, and the Holy Land has inspired us with lofty sentiments and religious fervor. All along the blue Mediterranean Sea we find the indelible imprints of man's past, the glorious monuments of antiquity. Upon these coasts the skies smile to-day as serene as in the days of Homer, of Virgil, of Cleopatra, and of Sulamith; and the hand of nature has not grown less lavish than of old.

For several years past the Hamburg-American Line has organized during the winter season excursions to the Mediterranean and the Orient, placing at the disposal of travelers one of its floating palaces, and affording them all the comforts and luxuries of modern life. These excursions have become so popular with the American traveling public, that during the coming season two of the Hamburg-American Twin-screw Express Steamers of 13-16,000 horsepower, the *Augusta Victoria* and the *Fuerst Bismarck*, will leave New York for the Mediterranean and the Orient, the former on January 23, and the latter on January 29, 1895.

Instead of sailing direct for Gibraltar, as in previous years, the steamer will call at *Ponta Delgada* on San Miguel, one of the *Azores Islands*, and also at *Funchal* on *Madeira*, and thence proceed to the historical and picturesque fortress of *Gibraltar*, where it stays about twelve hours. From there it continues to *Algiers*, which combines the comforts of a modern French town with the picturesqueness of the Orient.

The steamer next heads northward across the Mediterranean to *Genoa*, the great commercial emporium of Italy. This beautiful city is justly entitled to the epithet "La Superba." Her streets remind the visitor at every turn of great historical events.

From here the steamer crosses the Mediterranean for quaint *Malta*, one of the bulwarks of England's naval

supremacy, and thence reaches *Alexandria* and the land of the Nile. Egypt has the peculiar charm of the Oriental climate, the singularly clear atmosphere and the wonderful coloring and effects of light and shade unknown to northern countries. From Alexandria a short trip brings the traveler to *Cairo*, and the *Pyramids* where a whole week may be spent.

From the land of the Pharaohs the steamer proceeds to *Jaffa*, the seaport of the Holy Land, whence a railroad ride of a few hours takes the traveler to *Jerusalem*, where once the stupendous scenes were enacted which exercised so supreme an influence on religious thought throughout the world.

The emporium of trade and commerce of the Levant, *Smyrna*, "The Beautiful," is the next point visited by the excursion. Smyrna, by far the greatest of the cities of Asia Minor, is full of the bustle and activity of a beehive of industry, while monuments of antiquity are encountered in every quarter.

Through the Dardanelles then the steamer winds her course toward the "Golden Horn" and *Constantinople* with its mosques, kiosks and bazaars. Every door here recalls some wonderful occurrence, or some carnage, some love or mystery or prowess of a Padishah or caprice of a Sultana.

Turning south again, the steamer enters the port of Piraeus, the seaport of *Athens*. The classic period of ancient Greece, with its marvelous works of art, has left its vestiges here wherever you turn.

The next stop is at *Messina*, the steamer anchoring in full view of the majestic Mount Etna, the loftiest volcano in Europe, and, after a short stay, proceeds to *Palermo*, the capital of Sicily.

Pushing again northward, the steamer casts anchor in the magnificent Bay of *Naples* of world-wide fame. So striking is the beauty of this favored spot, that it found expression in the well-known Italian proverb: "See Naples, and then die!" The ascent of Mount Vesuvius and visits to the excavated cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii and the islands of Capri and Ischia are excursions of extreme interest. The distance by rail from Naples to Rome is only five hours, so that excursionists may visit the Eternal City with ease.

The steamer again touches *Genoa*, to disembark passengers who wish to prolong their stay in Europe, and then turns homeward, being scheduled to reach New York about 65 days after departure. Passengers leaving the excursion at Genoa have the privilege of returning by any of the other express steamers of the Hamburg-American Line from Genoa, Naples, Algiers, Gibraltar or Hamburg and Southampton.

To be able to make this unique excursion on board a palatial ocean steamer, free from all annoyances, inseparable from hotels, railways, small boats, custom houses, etc., appeals at once to all. No way can be conceived of visiting the far-famed places with greater safety, speed and comfort.

For further information, for illustrated pamphlet and Travelers' Guide, address HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New York City; or 125 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Short Vacations for Busy People.

700 Miles of Ocean Travel.



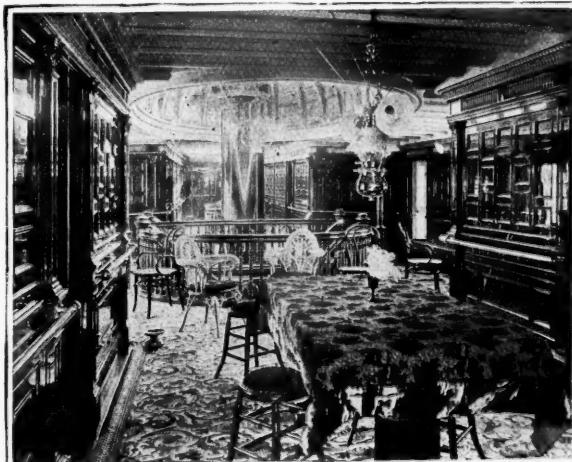
PROVIDED you have a few days to rest and change the physical atmosphere of your life, and invest in real recreation—can a more delightful and valuable journey be conceived than the excursion by the Old Dominion Line to Fortress Monroe? Skirting the Atlantic coast south from New York, it gives an ideal sojourn on the sea.

A MODEL VACATION TRIP.

If you have seventy-two hours and \$16 or \$17 at your disposal, you can embark on the handsome and magnificently fitted steamers of this line, drink in for thirty-six hours the invigorating breath of Old Ocean, and spend the other half of the vacation at the charming Virginia seaside resorts of either Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach.

PERENNIAL OLD POINT COMFORT.

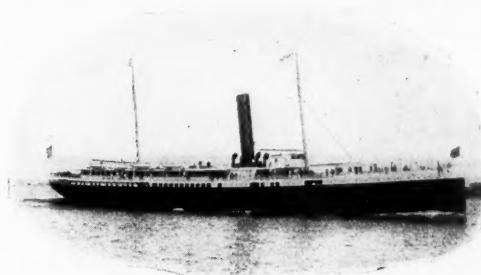
The favored coast on which these two resorts are situated is remarkable for its possession of a delightful temperature and climate all-the-year-round, but



VIEW OF UPPER SALOON ON AN O. D. STEAMER.

perhaps they are appreciated in fullest measure in the winter. Then they shine by contrast with other

snowbound regions. The famous and palatial Hygeia Hotel at Fortress Monroe is the hostelry which furnishes the tourist with a home during his stay on this excursion, or if he select Virginia Beach, the Princess



THE STEAMERS "YORKTOWN" AND "JAMESTOWN."

Anne Hotel. Fortress Monroe is a fascinating point for the traveler. The fort is the largest in the United States, and one of the fashionable features of the excursion is a visit to it during guard mount. The beach is a rarely beautiful one, stretching back from the great hotel in graceful sinuous curves, and packed so hard that it makes a perfect equestrian track, while at Virginia Beach there is no less than 60 miles of such wonderful shore line.

When it is said that the charge of \$16 or \$17 includes all the expenses of travel and the stay at these splendid hotels, the rare chance offered in these special excursions of the Old Dominion Line will be easily appreciated.

BACK THROUGH CHESAPEAKE BAY.

If one wishes to vary the return, tickets can be obtained, allowing the equally delightful experience of coming through Chesapeake Bay, the home of the oyster, canvasback and terrapin, to Washington, and thence by rail to New York.

For full particulars of these and other not less charming trips, address

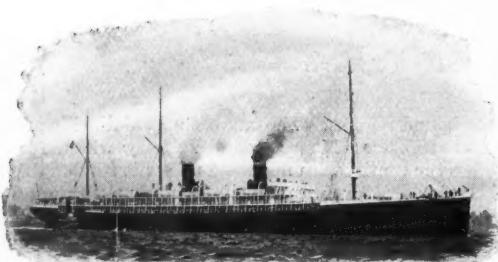
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

PIER 26 N. R., NEW YORK.

W. L. GUILLAudeau, VICE-PRES'T AND TRAFFIC MANAGER.

THE STEAMSHIP *LA TOURAINE*

A VISIT TO A SUPERB OCEAN VESSEL.



"*LA TOURAINE.*"

THE graceful *La Touraine*, the proud ocean racer of the French Line of steamers, is preparing to leave New York next February for a wonderfully attractive trip through Mediterranean waters. This coming notable tour of the great vessel added interest to a recent visit of inspection which the writer enjoyed. Not that these marvelous marine structures such as *La Touraine* are not in themselves most worthy of a few hours' examination, whether the visitor be one who has undertaken ocean voyages, or whether he be a confirmed landlubber. So immense is the establishment, and so varied are the operations for insuring safety and luxury to the passengers of one of the new first rate ocean steamers, that many voyages might easily be undertaken by a traveler without giving him an entire idea of the splendid workmanship and curious construction of the modern "ocean greyhound." And now that records are being cut down every day in the ocean passage, and people are beginning to talk seriously of a steamship that shall run fifty miles an hour, under pressure of a hundred thousand horsepower from seven hundred pounds of steam, it is particularly fascinating to study the construction of a vessel which represents the last improvements actually put into practice.

A WONDER OF SYMMETRY.

La Touraine is not only remarkable for her hugeness and power. In fact, until certain strong contrasts prove the greatness of her dimensions, one is apt to be misled by the symmetry of her gracile lines into missing a realization of her bulk. Indeed, it comes as a surprise to be reminded that *La Touraine* is five hundred and forty feet long,



DOWN THE PROMENADE DECK.

and that one would only walk around her, keeping reasonably close to her sides, four times to cover a mile; that her breadth is fifty-six feet, or considerably more than twice the width of a brownstone front on Fifth avenue; and that from her deck to her keel one looks down a depth much greater than if one were peering from the roof of an average New York dwelling house, her draught being twenty-three feet. This monstrous and yet beautiful creature drives through the water at a speed of twenty and a half knots per hour. To put this in another way: for every second your watch beats, *La Touraine* rushes through the waves a distance of thirty-six feet, carrying her own tremendous weight, her freight and one thousand one hundred passengers, or nearly one thousand five hundred human beings, counting her crew. Of these passengers her cabins accommodate five hundred and twenty, and there are third-class accommodations for five hundred and eighty. The ship is built of steel, and is propelled by two twin screws, of about nineteen feet in diameter, and her forty-five furnaces and twelve boilers can develop fourteen thousand horsepower.

"FLOATING PALACE" IS THE PHRASE.

When one

leaves the dimensions and the mathematics of *La Touraine* there is quite another order of workmanship to wonder at. There is discernible everywhere throughout the dwelling

places of the ship, that piquant taste and satisfying attention to decorative details that are characteristic of the French. From the pillars of fluted mahogany and gold, the red and blue marble and the painted ceiling of the grand salon, to the shining brass fittings and iron work of the engine room,—all the luxurious trappings give an extra pleasure that is born of the care and pride which has brought out the best effect at each point. There is a soul in such splendor as this, which happily distinguishes it from the wearying effects of indiscriminate extravagance.



THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

THE STEAMSHIP *LA TOURAINE*.

THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

You are prepared at once for the sights of the big vessel when you enter the main double staircase with its high round dome of glass, its pink and gold wooden supports, and the majestic mirror which fronts you from its handsomely carved frame of satinwood and mahogany, picked out with gold. A painting by Poilpot hangs on the wall behind the stairs; the other walls are of embossed dark blue leather, relieved with dull gold and light blue flowers, while the ceiling is of light blue patterned with gold.

We shall let this go for a specimen of decorations, for there is such a variety of pretty things of the sort at various points in *La Touraine* that it would take a very experienced and eloquent reporter of brilliant ball costumes, and in addition much more space than we have, to do them justice.

EXQUISITE SUITES OF BEDROOMS.

Our revered Christopher Columbus would open his mediaeval eyes exceedingly wide could he see the quarters which trans-atlantic explorers now occupy. While our pictures can give no idea of the delicate tones of color and rich materials of the decorations, they suggest the comfort and snugness of *La Touraine*'s appointments. Glimpses are given, too, of the charming *chambres de luxe*, of which there are thirty six, all but two of them on the promenade deck. Many of these suites have their excellently fitted private bathrooms adjoining the bed chambers, and some have auxiliary rooms for servants' quarters. Taken as a whole, they are surprisingly devoid of the narrowness and restricted arrangements which even the traveled among us have generally associated with steamship accommodations.

THE GRAND SALOON AND SMOKING ROOM.

The most dazzling impression of magnificence comes, after all, in entering the great dining saloon



THE RECEPTION ROOM.

with its hundreds of chairs of stamped plush, lavish decorations of walls and ceiling, the hospitable and handsome fire place, with a circumference showing buffets of mahogany, topped with red and white marble and surrounded with gold. This spacious apartment is the best single feature to give an idea of *La Touraine*'s luxury, and the sightseer is sincerely surprised, after having surveyed the other pretty and remarkable points of the vessel, to find such a large and imposing room accommodated in any vessel.

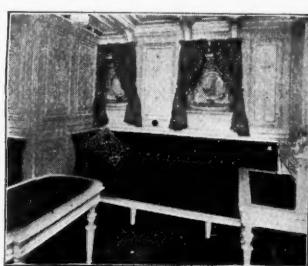
And there are other points well worth visiting, such as the exquisite Louis XVI sitting room for ladies, and the inviting smoking room, large and airy, with its numerous tables, comfortable chairs, and red leather lounges.

IN THE ENGINE ROOMS.

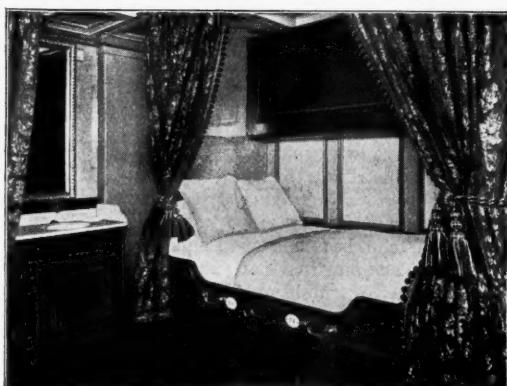
One can scarcely receive a more picturesque impression of the greatness of that Titan, Steam, and more especially of man's victory over him, than comes in the labyrinthine engine rooms of *La Touraine*. You go down three flights of iron staircases, skirting gigantic boilers and pistons, to an astonishing depth. On the ground floor of this lofty submarine machine-vault, one of the charmingly polite Frenchmen shows you a slight lever—a five-year-old could wield it—that stops or reverses this mass of thousands of tons as it hurtles through the sea at express train speed. But in the guiding of this huge creature, the helmsmen manipulate a still more fragile instrument—a slightly built wheel, which a delicate lady might easily turn to and fro, and through its electrical connections guide the course of *La Touraine*.

AS SAFE AS ONE'S FIRESIDE.

But what if this marvelous little helm wheel should be injured in some great storm? The factor of safety in the construction of the trans-oceanic steamers has kept full pace with the triumph in



A LADIES' BOUDOIR.



IN A CHAMBRE DE LUXE.

speed-gaining and in the luxury of their accommodations. Instead of giving his charge up as unmanageable, the *gubernator* of *La Touraine* would simply



THE SMOKING ROOM.

step to a larger, stouter wheel, which would control the rudder by an entirely independent set of gearing. If that were also disabled, still another and stronger helm is at hand; and in the very unlikely event of the collapse of this gear too, there are arrangements by which the immense horizontal iron wheels around which the rudder chains themselves are bound can be directly manipulated with the aid of several sailors.

With her powerful electric search light to pierce the fog and darkness, and, above all, her twelve water-tight bulkheads, rendering her practically unsinkable, *La Touraine* is thus really about as safe a home as one's library.

THE GRAND TOUR IN FEBRUARY.

La Touraine is already preparing to take the party which sails on February 6 to the delightful Mediterranean tour, which visits the Azores, Gibraltar, Southern France, Sicily, Italy, Egypt, Palestine and Northern Africa. The steamship will be especially fitted up for this 12,000 mile tour to these lands replete with historic and artistic interest. Instead of carrying 1,100 passengers, the number of tourists will be restricted to about 260, and therefore, of course, most choice accommodations will be at hand for all passengers. Naturally, the third-class apartments of *La Touraine* will not be used at all, and that quarter of the vessel will be devoted to a spacious laundry during the trip.

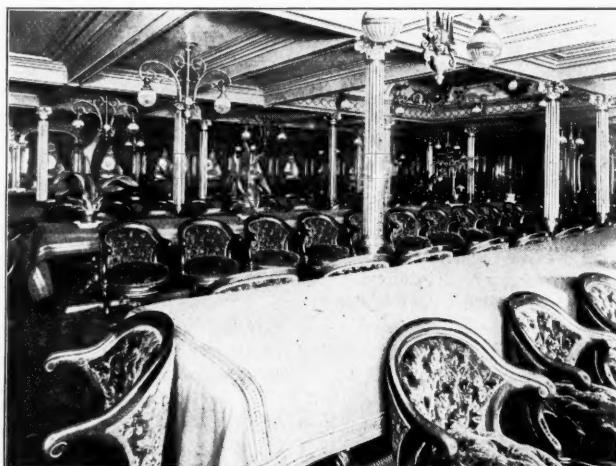
A handsomely illustrated brochure, giving a picturesque description of the Mediterranean cities and sights, will be sent free to readers of the "Review of Reviews" upon application. For this or any particulars of the tour, address

A. FORGET, General Agent, French Line Steamers, 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Under these circumstances this excursion will be one of rare enjoyment. With the best rooms of the great steamship at their disposal, with the table which the skillful French *chefs* of the steamship will keep supplied with the most delicious viands, with the aid of *La Touraine*'s staff of officers in making the most of opportunities for recreation,—the members of this party are indeed to be envied.

They will throughout the cruise have the magnificent steamship as a continual home and base of operations. Once comfortably ensconced in his stateroom at New York, the traveler has only to adjust himself to his luxurious environment, and need not bother with any packing or unpacking until his twelve thousand mile journey is at an end, and he gathers his traps together as Sandy Hook is sighted on the return trip. To the experienced tourist who wants to cover numerous points on his journey, and desires to have a mind free to see many sights and accomplish much, this relief from everlasting packing and unpacking in European and Asiatic hotels is an almost inestimable boon.

The plans of *La Touraine* are, too, such that one may get a maximum of shore experience with a minimum of the disadvantages of being dependent upon ordinary and local modes of shelter and transit. Thus where the good steamship lies in a given port



THE GRAND DINING SALOON.

for from one to three or four or six days, her passengers may distribute themselves in any manner they may find agreeable, and may try cookery and beds and railroads and donkey rides to their hearts' content. They can simply take a small hand bag and venture forth. They may make an excursion of considerable length, stay overnight at a hotel, and come back to the ship *ad libitum*.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE HEROES OF DUTY.

(From the painting by M. Edouard Detaille, exhibited this year in the Salon of the Champs Elysées.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1894.

NO. 6

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Verdict of November 6. The November elections have come and gone, and the political atmosphere is purer and more bracing than for many a long day. If the mere fact of Republican success were to be regarded as the significant feature of the contests of November 6, it would scarcely be worth while for men and women who are not primarily attached to the fortunes and interests of one party to grow highly enthusiastic. The Republicans in general fought a brilliant campaign, and their opponents have joined in the usual forms of compliment and congratulation. But the verdicts recorded by the American people were those of condemnation rather than those of approval. It was not because the country was strongly prepossessed in favor of the Democratic party and eager to reward its leaders that the Congress elected in 1890 contained so forlorn a contingent of Republicans. It was because the high-pressure policies of the party of constructive aims and centralizing tendencies had seemed to the country to merit a sharp check.

Democrats Under Judgment. The election of 1892 merely sustained the decision of 1890. In 1894 it was the Democrats who were on trial, and the verdict went against them. Incidentally, the Republicans came in for the benefits. It may be observed that the Republicans when in power never find it very difficult to agree upon important things to do. The trouble is that they are always ready to do more than the country as a whole can bring itself to sustain. The Democrats on the other hand, while serving very valiantly as an opposition party, are seldom able to meet moderate expectations in the development of a programme of action when the country has intrusted them with power. With the election of 1892 they were accorded a complete opportunity. The majority in the House of Representatives which they had secured in the contest of 1890 did not subject them to any large measure of responsibility, for the reason that President Harrison and his Republican cabinet continued to control the executive administration, while the Senate also remained Republican by a slight preponderance. But the full swing of the pendulum was completed in 1892, when the Democrats not only secured the House of Representatives by a majority

so large as to be unwieldy, but also achieved control of the Senate and placed President Cleveland in the White House.

Achievements and Delinquencies. In the brief retrospect, some things may be found that reflect credit upon this period of Democratic ascendancy. In the special session of Congress the compulsory purchase of silver was repealed,—although a larger proportion of Republican than of Democratic members came to the support of President Cleveland's policy as laid down in his message. A purely Democratic measure was the repeal of the last lingering vestiges of federal control over elections. In our judgment the theoretical right of the national authority to control to the minutest degree every election of congressmen and presidential electors is unimpeachable. On the other hand it is also our judgment that the time-honored policy of leaving the regulation of all elections in the hands of the several states is wisest and best, and is the policy that promises the fairest results in the end. But it was not the silver question nor the question of federal control that the Democratic party had promised to deal with as the paramount issue. It had pledged its honor to give the country a tariff for revenue only. We will not review again the circumstances under which the existing tariff measure became a law. Those circumstances were of such a character that President Cleveland could not attach his signature to the completed bill. The discord that prevailed in Democratic ranks, and the scandals that attended the passage of the bill through Congress, when added to the severe business depression under which the whole country suffered, were quite enough to give assurance that the Democratic party would fare badly at the polls on November sixth.

Wholesome Results. Blunders and misfortunes followed one another thick and fast. Organized labor to some extent declared that it bore a grudge against the Democratic administration on the ground of its policy in the great railroad strikes. The independent voters of the East had various reasons of their own for believing that the defeat of the Democrats would be salutary. So there arose a great tidal

wave which swept the whole country, excepting only some portions of the South where the action and reaction of public opinion are never sensitively registered by means of the ballot box. The result as a whole is encouraging, because it has demonstrated in a hundred ways a revival of intelligent interest in politics, and a capacity on the part of the American people to recognize moral issues and to demand higher and better things in public life and affairs. And this clear verdict for purer politics has been expressed in such a manner that no one has mistaken it as merely the victory of one party over another. The effect will be to put both parties on their good behavior. The Republicans are not boastful, for they have learned by very recent experience that their use of power will be held to strict account.

The Approaching Session of Congress.

The closing session of the Fifty-third Congress will open on December 3, and the Congress will expire by limitation on the 4th of March. Many of the Democratic leaders, including Mr. Wilson, failed of re-election; but they will sit in the House during the approaching session. It is not possible to forecast intelligently the work which will be attempted. It is, however, understood that President Cleveland's forthcoming message will deal very prominently with the banking question, and that the President has determined to recommend some such changes in the system of bank-note issues as were proposed by the bankers of Baltimore and others at the annual meeting, held in Baltimore in October, of the American Bankers' Association.

At present, national banks are allowed to issue notes to the amount of ninety per cent. of the face or par value of United States bonds deposited by them with the Comptroller of the Currency as security for their circulation. Our best banking experts have long ago made it evident that under a good system of banking laws, with proper inspection, it would be wholly feasible to allow banks to issue notes on the general security of their assets, without the deposit of bonds or special guarantee funds. A small tax on banks for the purpose of an insurance and indemnity fund would amply protect the holders of the notes of such banks as might fail to meet their obligations. It is not unlikely that in the coming session of Congress there will be rather sharp lines drawn between three groups of men: First, those who wish to make the free coinage of silver the basis of new currency legislation; second, those who favor above all things some form of direct issue of Treasury notes, and third, those who prefer an elastic currency of bank notes under a system which will make expansion and contraction readily responsive to the varying demands of business. It is believed in some authoritative quarters that a perfectly safe system of bank issues could be devised under national legislation which would bring state banks into line with national banks, and which would in the course of a few years result in the retirement of our outstanding greenbacks and other forms of Treasury notes, and the substitution for them of a great volume of bank issues. The subject is one that is not easily comprehended in all its



THE POLITICAL MAP OF 1892.
(Black indicates Republican states, white Democratic states, and vertical lines Populist states.)



JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

bearings by those who have not given special study to monetary questions. Nevertheless its importance cannot well be overestimated.

An Increase of the National Debt. The financial world was informed about November 10 that the government had determined to issue another public loan of \$50,000,000 to tide over the period of insufficient revenue and to sustain the Treasury's gold reserve at a safe point. Inasmuch as the Democrats of the House of Representatives in the last session refused to concur with the Senate in giving full authority to the President to issue bonds for a brief period at his discretion in order to sustain the public credit, there is nothing to do but to fall back once more upon the old law of 1875, which was intended to hold up the hands of the administration in its temporary task of restoring specie payments. Under the terms of that law the Secretary of the Treasury can sell ten-year 5 per cent. bonds. The existing market would easily justify a 3 per cent. loan, but the Secretary must resort to the clumsy expedient of issuing 5 per cent. obligations and selling them at a high enough premium to produce a result equivalent to the borrowing of money at 3 per cent. In many quarters it has been thought that the government could have managed to pay its bills, uphold its credit and sustain the gold-paying basis of our monetary system without any further increase of the bonded debt. But President Cleveland preferred not to run the risk. If Congress had been sensible enough to give to the President a discretion which ought by all means to be placed in his hands, Mr. Cleveland could have sold



THE POLITICAL MAP OF 1894.

(Black indicates Republican states, white Democratic states, and horizontal lines states where the result is mixed.)

three-year or five-year bonds instead of ten-year bonds, and the people of the United States would thus have saved several millions of dollars that they will now be compelled to pay out for interest upon money which they have had to borrow for ten years and which in all probability they will not need for more than two or three years at the furthest.

The Tariff Outlook. It is urged in some high quarters of Democratic influence that, while their brief term of authority remains, the Democrats should make haste to enact a series of specific reforms in the tariff which they have just put into operation. These amendments would in the main take the form of separate bills adding various articles of raw material to the free list, and would deal particularly with sugar, coal and iron ore. It is argued that if this could be accomplished, the tariff would be left in a position which neither party could well alter for a period of years. The principal argument against such a reopening of tariff legislation lies in the sensitiveness of the long-suffering business community. Commerce and trade are shaping themselves to the new order of things, and do not want to be disturbed even in the slightest measure by further tariff changes. It is to be believed that Congress will respect this unanimous sentiment that pervades the business world, and will not attempt to alter the existing tariff except as regards a few typographical errors and other minor inadvertencies.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The Position of President Cleveland.

The absolute silence of President Cleveland, and the comparatively limited part assumed in the campaign by prominent members of the administration, were topics of wide remark. Every effort was made by the managers of Mr. Hill's campaign in New York to secure some expression of interest from the President, but Mr. Cleveland maintained his sphinx-like reticence from beginning to end. His attitude has lifted him above the embroilments of party strife, and the two years and three months that remain of his term of office will afford him very great opportunities for usefulness. He has won golden opinions from the reformers by a recent order which enormously extends the sphere within which the civil-service law operates.

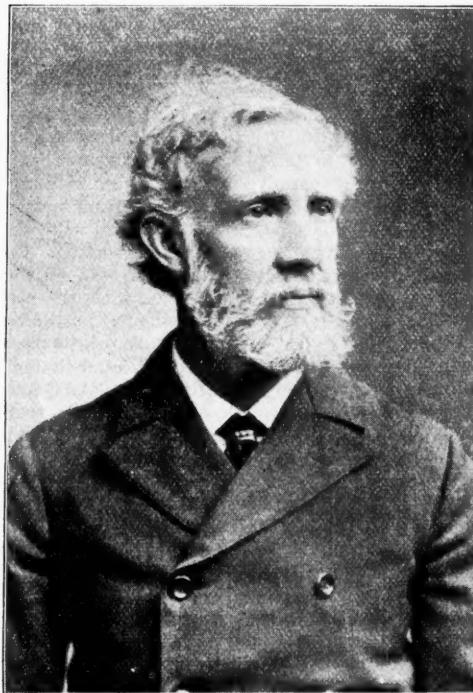
Progress of Civil Service Reform. The preserves of the spoilsman grow narrower from time to time, and the civil service reformers have never had

better reason for encouragement and for renewed effort than they find in the existing situation. The election in New York is destined to result in the introduction of business-like methods into most of the departments of State administration, while the overwhelming defeat of Tammany in New York City means a complete reorganization of the whole municipal service in strict accordance with the merit system and the principles of a sound and economical municipal administration. In other parts of the country the elections have tended to promote the views of those who are sworn enemies of our pernicious American system of using public offices as private and party spoils. The public temper as displayed in this election will strengthen the hands of all workers for a sound public service.

The Defeat of Mr. Hill.

We present to our readers in a separate article a summarized account of the verdicts rendered and the matters determined upon by the voters of November 6, in the state and municipal as well as the Congressional contests. It is not necessary therefore in this department to deal in any methodical way with election statistics or results. But some passing observations will be in order. The state of New York was the centre of interest. The battle was waged against Senator Hill's candidacy for governor rather than in favor of Mr. Morton's. The result was a colossal defeat for the man whose boast it has been that he had never lost a political contest in which his own personal fortunes were at stake. Mr. Hill is a man of such unusual political ability, and above all of such steadfastness and concentration of aim, that it is quite too soon to pronounce funeral sermons over the grave of his political career. He has yet several years to serve in the United States Senate, and is deemed a young man. Nevertheless, so stunning a blow has been dealt him that it would seem impossible in a long time for him to regain either his personal prestige or his control over the machinery of the Democratic party in New York.

The Overthrow of Tammany. In New York city the contest took the form of a union of all other elements of political life and citizenship against the dominance of Tammany Hall. The result was even more sweeping than the reformers had dared to anticipate. Tammany's overthrow is complete, in so far as a verdict at the polls can accomplish it. The election of a Republican legislature insures the enactment of legislation which will place the full power of removal in the hands of the new Mayor of New York. This will enable Col. Strong to turn out



From photograph by Pach, New York.

JOHN W. GOFF, RECORDER-ELECT OF NEW YORK.

the corrupt and inefficient commissioners and department officials who are now in control of almost every feature of the municipal administration. The citizens' Committee of Seventy, who planned and led the campaign, have wisely determined to remain in active organization until the reforms for which they entered the arena of municipal politics have been practically achieved. They will support Mayor Strong at every point, and also lend their powerful aid to the further work of the Lexow committee and of Dr. Parkhurst's society in the cleansing of the Augean stables. A great work still lies before the Lexow committee, and it is to be hoped most earnestly that the investigation will continue with undiminished thoroughness and energy until every corrupt department of the government of New York City shall have been exposed as completely as the police department. The

defeat of Tammany at the polls does not make any less imperative the duty of ferreting out and exposing the crime that has prevailed in official quarters. No compromise with the discredited past can safely be considered for a moment by the new Mayor. A clean sweep is demanded, and nothing short of it will satisfy the public conscience.

New York's Constitution. The success at the polls of New York's revised state constitution will mean much for municipal purity and public morality. The provision for separate municipal elections is in itself a safeguard of the highest importance. The prohibition of gambling and race-track pool-selling must certainly affect profoundly the life and character of the great communities of the state, not to mention its stimulating influence upon legislation in other parts of the country. The dimensions of race-track gambling in the vicinity of New York had become so enormous that the figures would seem to those unacquainted with the facts to be simply incredible. Legitimate turf interests need not suffer, and every honest and manly recreation will be a great gainer as a result of this splendid verdict of the people of New York in favor of morality.

A "Greater New York" and Municipal Transit. New York City (by a large majority), Brooklyn (by a small one), and most of the other areas concerned with the proposition, voted in favor of metropolitan amalgamation and a so-called Greater New York. The details of union will have to be worked out with much patient discussion and will unquestionably involve controversy at almost every point. The subject will therefore claim the attention of the people whom it affects, for a considerable period yet to come. The other local proposition, namely, the construction under municipal ownership and with municipal credit of a rapid transit system for New York City, was decisively indorsed. The commissioners named in the legislative measure are therefore entering at once upon their stupendous undertaking. The preliminary questions as to the best route and the best engineering plans will tax the wisdom of the committee to the utmost. It is plain to see that from the election of November 6, 1894, there must date for the city of New York a new era of municipal reform, development and aggrandizement.

On the Other Coast. In San Francisco Mr. Adolph Sutro was the winning candidate for Mayor, a number of tickets being in the field. Mr. Sutro represented an independent people's movement which grew out of purely local and special issues. His contest was fought upon the basis of opposition to monopoly railway interests, which were also dominating street railway management. Thus one non-partisan movement defeated another, and regular parties were consigned to the rear. Few Californians have had a more interesting and picturesque career than Mr. Sutro, who made a great

fortune out of his Comstock tunnel, and has added to it by his enormous investments in San Francisco real-estate. He is a local benefactor to whose generosity San Francisco is indebted for parks, public baths, and other permanent contributions to the health and pleasure of the citizens. His achievements are narrated elsewhere in this number. While the Republicans of California were generally successful in the congressional contests and also easily secured the legislature, their candidate for governor was defeated. Mr. Budd, whose picture was published last month in the REVIEW, won the governorship on purely state issues. Thus, in the great commonwealth of the Pacific coast, as in New York, there has been a remarkable disposition to vote independently and to consider actual issues rather than party shibboleths.

How the Populists fared. A combination of favoring circumstances gave the governorship of Nebraska to a member of the Populist party; but Judge Holcomb is hardly a typical Populist, and he was supported to a great extent both by Democrats and



JUDGE SILAS A. HOLCOMB,
Gov.-Elect of Nebraska.

Republicans. The Republicans carried the legislature and were in general successful. Mr. Bryan will not go to the Senate. In Kansas and Colorado the Populists suffered sweeping reverses and the Republicans are once more restored to power. Governors Waite and Lewelling are relegated to private life.

The Populists of Minnesota developed a surprising strength, but they would seem to have derived it largely from former Democratic voters, inasmuch as the campaign—which was fought chiefly upon money questions—resulted in the re-election of Governor Nelson by a tremendous majority, and Republican success at every point.

Soon after the reports had gained currency *The War in China.* of England's failure to secure an agreement among the European powers for the purpose of intervening in the war between Japan and China, it was reported from Washington that President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham had definitely concluded to offer the mediatory services of the United States. It has seemed to the REVIEW of REVIEWS from the very inception of this Oriental contest that it was manifestly the duty of the United States, as a long-time friend and disinterested neighbor, to attempt to restore harmony. England, France and Russia are themselves Asiatic powers with interests, claims, ambitions and rivalries so numerous and so momentous that they are totally disqualified for any unselfish share in a task of intervention. Conquest and encroachment are the motives of all three of these powers. The United States on the other hand has no interests or entanglements. At the very moment when Great Britain, at the instance of China, was asking Europe and the United States to join her in undertaking to settle the Oriental quarrel, she was dispatching additional war vessels to the Chinese coast, and was preparing, according to all accounts, to seize and appropriate the island of Chusan, off Shanghai. Her proposed intervention looked altogether too much like an attempt to interfere with Japan's well-earned right to deal directly with the Chinese government. The Japanese, as we go to press, are on the point of complete victory at the great Chinese stronghold of Port Arthur, and China is completely demoralized. China's appeal to Europe through England was an attempt to dodge the disagreeable but proper and necessary appeal directly to Japan.

The Position of the United States. So far as either China or Japan has ever formed friendships with any other governments, the United States has occupied the first place; and there can hardly be said to have been any second place. And it happens also that Corea, the hermit nation, trusts the United States alone of all the occidental powers. It would seem, therefore, that if one government can be said ever to have a duty to perform toward others, it was the duty of the United States to offer its services in a kindly attempt to restore peace between Japan and China, and to aid in the adjustment of Corea's disordered affairs. It is greatly to be hoped, therefore, that President Cleveland may be able to signalize his administration by the accomplishment of a successful mediation in a quarrel that threatens to shake Asia to its very foundations. China, of course, is eager for any outstretched hand. But Japan knows her own mind, and must be permitted to act upon her own judgment.

International Arbitration.

It is to be remembered that President Cleveland already has on hand a delicate piece of work as arbitrator in a South American boundary dispute. The position which this country holds in respect to the arbitration of differences between nations has come to be a commanding one. The list of disputes on our own account that have been peaceably solved by tribunals of arbitration is surprisingly long, and in addition to this our government has had a part in the arbitration of a considerable number of disputes between other nations. It would be a marked triumph for the principle of arbitration, and a striking illustration, moreover, of the growing influence of the United States, if our government should at last secure a righteous settlement of the grave boundary dispute now pending between the republic of Venezuela and Great Britain, and should be able to bring it to the judgment of a disinterested umpire or a regularly constituted council of arbitration.

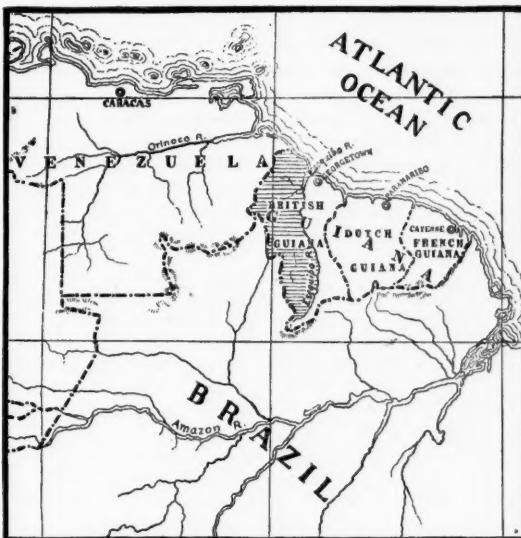
England's Encroachments in Venezuela. But a state of affairs exists in that portion of the American hemisphere that it is high time every American citizen should understand. The encroachments of Great Britain upon Venezuelan territory have been progressing steadily for more than fifty years. Furthermore, the Republic of Venezuela has asked Great Britain probably not fewer than a hundred times since 1840 to submit the boundary differences to arbitration. As if conscious of the flimsiness and weakness of her claims, Great Britain has constantly refused to arbitrate. Again and again the United States government, with delicacy and tact, has offered to adjudge the relative merits of the rival claims. Venezuela has been willing; Great Britain has refused. Most of the Spanish speaking republics, from Mexico to the Argentine Confederation, have at one time or another made their representations to Great Britain in favor of a reasonable and peaceful settlement of this standing scandal and international disgrace; and Great Britain has refused them all. If there were any consistency whatsoever in England's claim, the grounds for moral indignation against her might not be so great. But England has now occupied and fortified a vast region which only a few years ago, during the pendency of this very dispute, she freely admitted to be Venezuelan territory beyond any question. The simple fact is, so far as we can understand, that England has not the shadow of a lawful claim to any territory west of the Essequibo river. She has gradually stolen the coast line as far as the Orinoco, and has set up a claim to vast and rich interior regions, which ten years ago she admitted to belong to Venezuela.

A Record of Amazing Audacity. A renewed attempt on the part of Venezuela to secure some agreement on a boundary line in 1886, resulted in claims on the part of Lord Rosebery, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, which went so far beyond the utmost limits England had ever claimed before, that Venezuela was compelled to break off diplomatic relations. In 1890, however, another approach was made, and Lord

Salisbury informed Venezuela that he would be willing to compromise on a boundary line which, in its turn, encroached very much further upon Venezuelan territory than Lord Rosebery's audacity had carried him in 1886. Finally, Venezuela's confidential agent in London made a last attempt in 1893 to reach some basis of settlement with Lord Rosebery, again restored to office; and this enterprising statesman, after that discipline of delay to which England usually subjects the representatives of minor powers before answering their requests, magnanimously proposed a settlement on the basis of a boundary line which not only kept intact Lord Rosebery's own encroachments of 1886, and those added ones of Lord Salisbury's in 1890, but made still further large increases of England's claim! Thus Lord Rosebery has put himself in the position of asserting that what he admitted in 1886 that Venezuela might justly claim as her own, has, by virtue of the British policy of refusing to come to terms, been lost to Venezuela and gained by England in the lapse of seven or eight years. At the present rate, Great Britain will within a decade or two be demanding the whole Orinoco valley.

A Mysterious Growth of Territory.

The latest edition of the "Statesman's Year Book," which is virtually official so far as English claims are concerned, declares that British Guiana extends from 8 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude to 6 degrees 45 minutes, and from 56 degrees 15 minutes west longitude to 61 degrees 50 minutes. Our accompanying map will



THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

show the territory now actually occupied by Great Britain as compared with that which Venezuela would be disposed to concede. Lord Rosebery's latest proposal, as we understand it, is a compromise on the basis of England's taking a still further slice

of Venezuelan territory not heretofore claimed as British. Comparing the present official bounds of British Guiana with those claimed only a few years ago, it is interesting to note the fact that the English Cyclopaedia of Geography, which is a standard work and which does not scruple to sustain all English claims, was content only a few years ago to inform the world that British Guiana contained 50,000 square miles. Nobody has ceded England any further territory in that region ; yet 109,000 square miles is the existing area, according to all the latest British statistical works.

*What Should
the United
States Do ?*

Unfortunately, Venezuela is weak and defenseless. But England's aggressions in South America, and her refusal even to consider arbitration of boundary claims, constitute both an insult and a menace to every autonomous government in the Western Hemisphere. The least permissible penalty should be the full restoration to Venezuela of every foot of territory west of the Essequibo river. Not one of the dozen different boundary lines proposed by Great Britain since 1840 should any longer be considered for an instant. Moreover, the United States, Mexico and the South American republics, having declared themselves upon this question at different times, and having met England's disdainful refusal to arbitrate a question that belongs to the Western Hemisphere, should appoint a joint commission on their own account to investigate Venezuela's claims, should agree upon a just settlement of the true historical boundary line, and should thereupon give notice to Great Britain that they would jointly sustain Venezuela's claim to the territory on her side of a boundary thus determined. Any hesitation on the part of Great Britain to accept such a verdict, in view of her countless refusals to arbitrate, should be followed by the further agreement among the autonomous states of North and South America that England's conduct had justified total forfeiture of all her claims whatsoever on the South American coast, and that they would jointly sustain Venezuela in the occupancy of what is now properly known as British Guiana.

*Pertinence of
the Monroe
Doctrine.*

The Monroe doctrine is recognized by all Americans as a part of the public law that they are in honor and in patriotism bound to sustain. That doctrine holds that the United States cannot tolerate European encroachments upon the soil of American republics which have thrown off their old-world allegiance. When this doctrine was declared in set terms seventy years ago it was with the heartiest concurrence and approval of Great Britain. At that time there existed an Alliance of continental monarchs, who were proposing to assist Spain in the recovery of her revolted South American colonies, with a view to apportioning them and forever holding them in bondage to Europe. It happened that England's interests were at that time adverse to those of the Alliance ; and America's announcement of the Monroe doctrine,

sustained by England, saved the South American republics and formed a brilliant episode in our national history. When this country was distracted with civil war, France and Austria thought to set at naught the Monroe doctrine by subjecting Mexico to the rule of an Austrian prince. Having settled our own differences, we proceeded to reassert old principles in a manner which made its due impression and which saved Mexico as a self-governing republic. There is only one government, at present, which is showing any disposition to play fast and loose with the principles of the Monroe doctrine ; and that is the very government which seconded President Monroe and John Quincy Adams in their famous assertion of the claims of the new world. We are assured that England has no desire to quarrel with the United States ; and nothing in the world is farther from our intentions or wishes than a quarrel with our excellent kinsmen. But our tolerance and good nature ought not to make us forget justice and duty. If these scandalous British encroachments had affected our own territory, our resentment would have been quick and conclusive. But we are also under obligations to exert ourselves in behalf of a sister American republic, when in her feebleness she suffers from insolent and unscrupulous European aggression. Fortunately Venezuela has now secured an eloquent and able advocate in the Honorable William L. Scruggs, a Southern diplomat and jurist, who was recently minister of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela, and who has made an exhaustive study of every legal and historical phase of the boundary question.

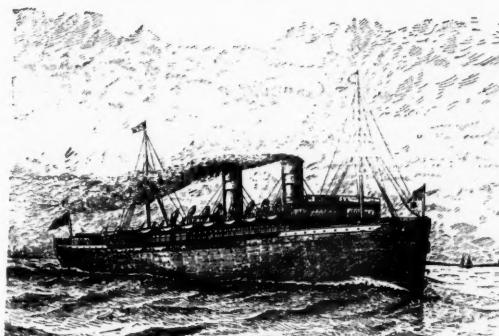
*Reason for a
Pan-American
Congress.*

If there was ever a sound reason for the convening of a pan-American congress, there exists a reason to-day in the circumstances of this dispute between an American republic and a great European power which is coolly annexing American territory and fortifying each new strip of stolen ground. It is time for the American republics to inform England that America is neither Turkestan nor India ; and that the methods by which Russia and England are gradually appropriating the whole of Asia will not be tolerated on this side of the Atlantic. Nor is America in the stage of original discovery and colonization. England, France and Germany may carve up Africa to suit themselves, and the United States will give itself small concern. But England's habit of conquest and of disregard for the rights and claims of feeble folk who cannot protect themselves must eliminate the Western Hemisphere from its future field of operations.

*England's
Menacing
Attitude.*

England is the head centre to-day of ap- pears for the reduction of standing ar- ments and of glowing arguments for a golden reign of peace between the nations. But England goes steadily on increasing her navy, on the doctrine that sea-power is the most effectual form of

military force; and England continues to multiply her coaling stations and fortified posts throughout the whole world. Viewed locally, it is true that the rivalries and feuds of the continental European powers seem the causes most likely to provoke war. But viewed from the broad world standard, it might fairly be claimed that the insatiate commercial greed and the colonial ambition of England are the factors which most seriously threaten the peace and quietude of mankind. One thing the whole world knows, and that is that there is no principle in the political organization of the British Empire which places any check upon the imperial policy of encroaching always and everywhere just as far as circumstances make it seem safe to go. Our government may be wrong in the opinion, but it firmly believes that nothing but a wholesome respect for the power of the United States ever leads England to consent to arbitration with us. We are always ready to arbitrate disputes with the most insignificant powers. England contemptuously refuses to arbitrate a boundary dispute with Venezuela, but would not dare to refuse contemptuously to arbitrate a boundary dispute with the United States. These are plain statements, and they are not particularly complimentary to the political principles and methods of Great Britain. But they happen to be the truth. It is time that our government should maintain a more rigorous attitude in its assertion, as regards Great Britain, of the Monroe doctrine and all that it implies. There is very little in the conduct and attitude of other nations that makes it necessary for the United States to develop its new navy. But there is much in the attitude of England which lends desirability to our recent policy of naval construction. It is not that we wish to be in position to assume an aggressive front. It is only that America has an instinctive feeling,—born of early experience perhaps,—that Great Britain could not resist the temptation to take advantage of us if we were wholly without ships. It is a pity that England should possess such a reputation; but she has managed to earn it, and this opinion is entertained by every power, great and small, in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.



THE NEW STEAMSHIP "ST. LOUIS."

*The Launch
of the
"St. Louis."*

The launching of the steamship *St. Louis* at the Philadelphia shipyards of the Messrs. Cramp was a domestic event of wide public interest. The *St. Louis* is the first large transatlantic liner of modern type to be built in the United States. She belongs to the American line, whose English-built, record-breaking steamships, the *New York* and the *Paris*, were admitted to American



(Bell, photographer.)

MRS. CLEVELAND, FROM A NEW PHOTOGRAPH.

registry by special act of Congress on the condition that the company should proceed to build in the United States two additional vessels of similar importance. The agreement has been kept in good faith by the American line, and the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* bid fair to surpass in various other respects, if not in speed, all the famous passenger steamers now afloat. The launching ceremonies were of a brilliant character, President Cleveland and members of the cabinet being present, and Mrs. Cleveland graciously consenting to christen the new ship. There are a few topics that the great majority of progressive Americans agree about; and one of these is the propriety of the gradual increase of our new navy, while another is the desirability of promoting the revival of the American merchant marine and the development of modern shipbuilding on our sea coasts.

*Report on
the Chicago
Strikes.* The report of the United States Strike Commission, which was made public November 14, is a very remarkable document.

Our readers will remember that on the 26th of July, under the provisions of a statute which vests such discretionary authority in him, the President of the United States appointed (in addition to the Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who was *ex-officio* chairman) Mr. John D. Kernan, of Utica,



Carroll D. Wright.



Nicholas E. Worthington.



John D. Kernan.

THE UNITED STATES STRIKE COMMISSIONERS, WHO INVESTIGATED THE CHICAGO TROUBLES.

N. Y., and Mr. Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill., as a commission upon the great railway strike at Chicago and all matters essentially related to it. The Commissioners began their sessions at Chicago in the middle of August, and heard a large amount of evidence. The report is in the nature of a critical review of the whole controversy. It contains numerous suggestions and reflections upon the latest phases of capitalism and trades-unionism, and upon remedies for industrial disputes. The report has been hailed with delight by labor organizations throughout the country. It treats the American Railway Union with the utmost consideration, while the Pullman Company's methods and conduct are subjected to a cold, searching analysis which amounts in actual effect to the severest criticism that has ever been passed upon them. Nothing that Mr. Debs and the advocates of the strike ever claimed or argued amounted to half so relentless an indictment of the Pullman Company as this official document contains; nor is the condemnation of the part played by the Pullman Company lightened by any word or extenuation.

Locating the Heavy Villain. The report does not seek to make dramatic effects, yet is prepared in a manner which suggests the author's ability to construct a story or a play with a good old-fashioned plot. The heavy villain in this drama is the General Managers' Association. It is not the lawlessness of the Railway Union, formed in 1892 that fixes the attention of President Cleveland's Commissioners, but rather the usurpations, subterfuges, illegalities and tyrannous conduct of the General Managers' Association, formed in 1886. For purposes of fixing wages, fighting strikes and regulating other matters affecting employees, the Managers' Association has, according to this report, consolidated twenty-four railway lines centering in Chicago, and it presents an aggregation of corporate interests in the presence of which Mr. Debs' quondam union of railway employees seems almost insignificant. It is not for us to say whose

hand prepared the document which the Commissioners present as their joint and unanimous work, but it bears marks from beginning to end of the unusual knowledge, as to conditions of labor and employment, which its distinguished chairman, Colonel Wright, has attained through many years of study and investigation. The Commissioners have been met with a deluge of newspaper attacks, and have even been accused of allowing Mr. Debs himself to write their report. We have as yet read only the report, and have had no opportunity to examine the mass of testimony which will accompany it when it is published in its ultimate form. We must, therefore, abstain either from indorsement or dissent, and meanwhile must urge upon all our readers who are interested in these matters to read the Commissioners' findings for themselves and to ponder each paragraph. Whether one likes the document or not, it is weighty and it is destined to exert a lasting influence. Most of its suggestions and recommendations are general rather than specific. An exception is its advocacy of the creation of a permanent strike commission, exercising a large range of authority in times of railway strikes and boycotts, and constituted in a manner analogous to the Interstate Railway Commission.

A Chicago Conference on Strike Commission. The appearance of this report of the Conference on Strike Commission lent a special timeliness and interest to the important conference on remedies for strikes and industrial disputes, which was held in Chicago in November under the auspices of the Civic Federation. Colonel Wright was present and made an important address in which he brought out very strongly his doctrine of the value of investigation and publicity. He has long adhered to the view that in these matters public facilities for mediation and arbitration, together with opportunities for a prompt report upon pending difficulties, may avail to shape public opinion so decisively as to compel disputants to allow their differences to be

harmonized in a reasonable and peaceful manner. The conference was productive of much valuable discussion, and will doubtless result in promoting State and national action in the interest of industrial conciliation.

*Russia's
Imperial
Masters.* The death of the Czar, which was imminent when our last number went to press, actually occurred upon the first day of November. The stately funeral ceremonies were observed somewhat more than two weeks later, and the

concern us whether the late Czar's disinclination for war was a matter of high principle, or a part of his indolent and unadventurous temperament. Physical timidity and an ever-present, horrid dread of assassination were commonly attributed to him. From the domestic point of view, his thirteen years' reign was one of reaction and great harshness. It will be remembered in history as a time of frightful persecution and spoliation of the Jews, and of wicked proscriptions against the pious and harmless Stundists. It will be noted for its attacks upon the constitutional

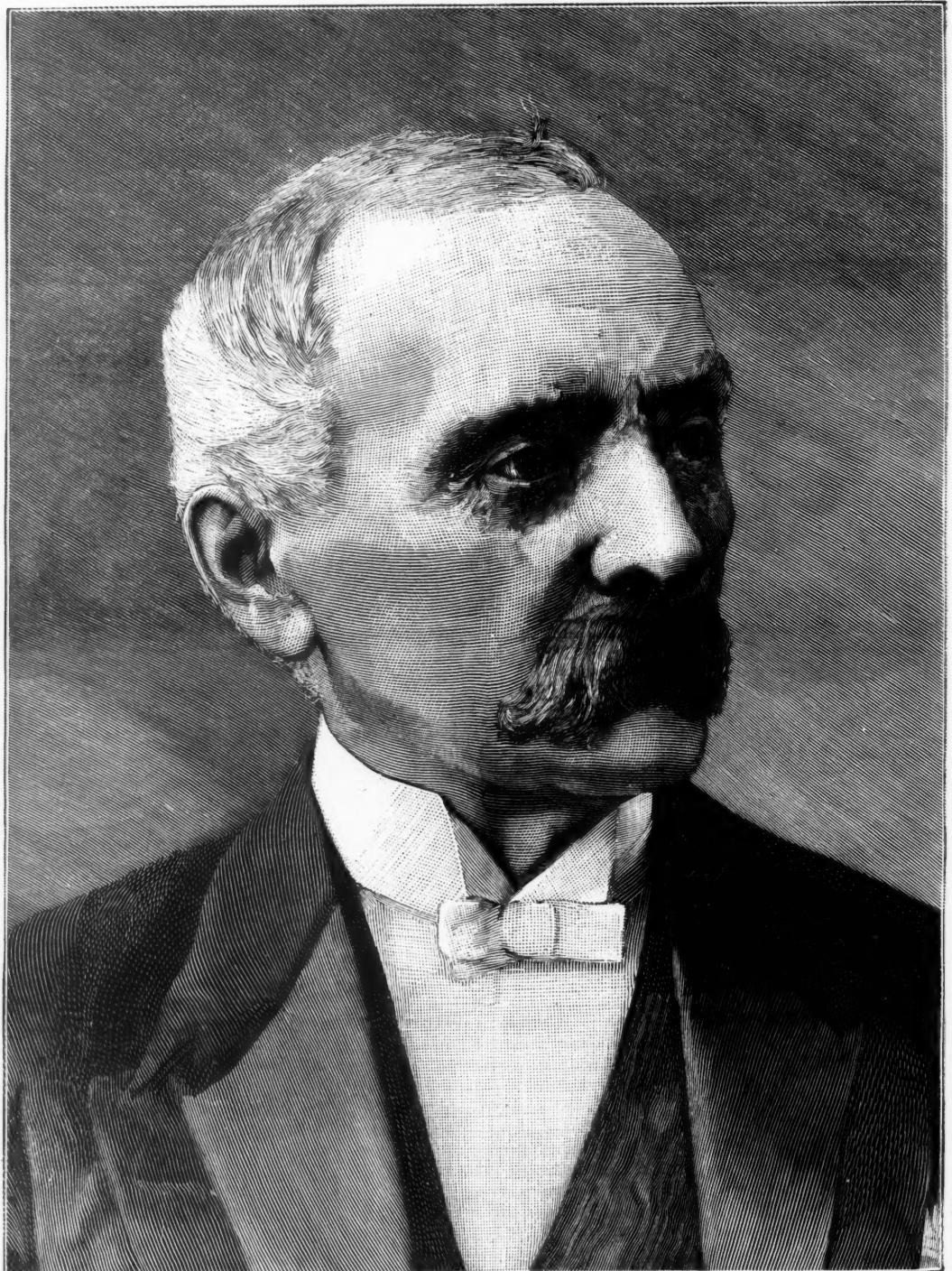


THE NEW CZAR, NICHOLAS II.

funeral was attended by dignitaries of high rank from all parts of Europe. The new Czar, Nicholas II, has entered upon his well-nigh crushing responsibilities with an evident wish to conciliate and to appease. The mature lines of his character have yet to form themselves under the dominating influence of his responsibilities. It may be assumed that he will make no rash departures of policy, but will for the present endeavor to carry out his father's aims and plans. Elsewhere we publish a tribute to the late Czar from the pen of Mr. Stead, who had long been that potentate's most ardent journalistic defender and admirer. With Mr. Stead's persistent declaration that the Emperor Alexander was a peacemaker rather than a peace-disturber, other Englishmen came at last to agree. Perhaps it does not much

liberties of Finland; for its constant and abominable intrigues in Bulgaria; for its aggravation of the evils of the system of Siberian banishment and penal labor; for its arbitrary treatment of political suspects against whom no conclusive evidence existed, and in general for its abandonment of those principles of national progress which the Czar's father had espoused and had begun to work out in a policy of constitutional reform when he met death by violence.

A New Chancellor In Germany. It is a curious, although apparently an accidental coincidence, that almost at the very moment when the sceptre was passing from the hands of the late Czar to the inexperienced grasp of his son, the Emperor of Germany should have suddenly changed his Chancellor, substi-



PRINCE HOHENLOHE, THE NEW GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

From a photograph by Van Bosch, Strasburg.

tuting for Count Caprivi,—who has administered the affairs of the Empire since the fall of Bismarck with considerable tact and success,—Prince Hohenlohe, the veteran and aged administrator of Elsass-Lothringen. The change, however, is rather of domestic than of international importance. The story of the fall of Caprivi is somewhat involved, but it would appear that he and Count Eulenberg, the Prussian Prime Minister, differed seriously on the subject of repressive measures against the Socialists. Count Caprivi was for leniency, while Count Eulenberg was for repressive measures. The Emperor appears to have desired that the two offices of Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Prime Minister should be united in one person. To this Caprivi objected, but he succeeded in gaining the support of the Emperor in the immediate question at issue between him and Count Eulenberg. The Emperor, however, received a deputation of penitent agrarians, introduced by Count Eulenberg, who expressed themselves so strongly in favor of repressive legislation that Caprivi considered he had better resign. The Emperor induced him to withdraw his resignation, and, in order to emphasize the fact that he still enjoyed the Imperial confidence, an article appeared in his organ, the *Cologne Gazette*, which offended Count Eulenberg mightily, and he resigned. The Emperor endeavored to patch up the difference by trying to induce Caprivi to make some kind of amend to his Prussian colleague. Caprivi refused, and seeing no way out of the imbroglio he handed in his resignation, and Prince Hohenlohe was appointed Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Prime Minister. The appointment is generally approved, and it is understood that things will go on pretty much as they have been doing. As a Berlin wit said, "There are only two men overboard — the ship keeps on its course." But if Germany should act upon the suggestion of one contributor who advocates the restitution to France of the French-speaking strip of Alsace-Lorraine, this Chancellorship of Hohenlohe might prove a more illustrious one than Bismarck's.

The Death of the "Little Englanders." In view of the complications which may arise at any moment, it is interesting to note what Lord Rosebery was able to say at Sheffield some weeks ago as to the position of his own country. In his controversy with France he rejoiced that he not only had the testimony of a good conscience, but also the consciousness of having behind him the unanimous sentiment of a strong and united nation. The conclusion of Lord Rosebery's speech at Sheffield is quoted by his supporters as an evidence that he is capable of speaking with dignity and decision when the occasion demands it:

1 A weak Government means a weak nation behind it, and a Government cannot be strong unless the nation in questions of policy is united. I believe that this country is united and determined in questions of foreign policy to a degree which has never been known before. [Cheers.] I believe that the party of a small England, of a shrunken England, of a degraded England, of a neutral England, of a submissive England, has died. [Loud and continued cheers.] Do not believe that the party that supports the Empire is limited to those who wear black coats, or

to those who pay the higher duties under Sir William Harcourt's scheme. [Cheers and laughter.] The democracy are just as vitally interested as any other portion of the State—if only for the purpose of commerce—in the maintenance of the name and of the honor of Great Britain. As you have admitted larger and larger numbers of your fellow-countrymen to the suffrage, they each of them feel that their personal name and honor is now implicated in the name and honor of the Empire. [Hear, hear.] We have an animating memory in connection with that fact. To-night is St. Crispin's night, the night of the most memorable achievement in the annals of England told by the greatest of Englishmen. The records of Agincourt have not yet died away. In the memorable speech which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Henry IV, that great King says that as long as that day will be celebrated their fame will be remembered. It is nearly five centuries since that great day, but even after that lapse of time it is not an ill thing for us to remember the stuff from which we are descended—[Cheers, and "Hear, hear"]—to remember the deeds of which our forefathers were capable, and to determine once for all that we in our generation will not fall short of that memory and that ideal, and that we in our time will maintain untarnished the Empire that they have made and handed down. [Loud cheers.]

All of which is robust and fine, but rather too aggressive and blustering. It is the kind of talk that neutralizes everything that British peace-loving enthusiasts say about the desirability of reduced armaments on the Continent.

The Cabinet and the Chinese Squadron.

In October there was some excitement owing to the sudden calling of a Cabinet Council immediately after Sir William Harcourt had left England for Italy. Lord Rosebery at Sheffield belittled its significance. It was summoned, the public was informed, to sanction the strengthening of the British fleet in Chinese waters. Two armed cruisers and some smaller craft were dispatched, but no orders were issued for the reinforcement of the military garrison at Hong Kong. It is evident that the Government was uneasy at the prospect of the anarchy which might ensue if the Chinese dynasty were to topple over under the blows of the Japanese. The public, however, still suspects that more business was transacted at the Cabinet Council than the mere ordering of two or three warships to the Gulf of Pechili. One item of negative information Lord Rosebery imparted. The question of diplomatic intervention between China and Japan was not discussed at the Cabinet, because the Cabinet dispersed before the news reached England that such an intervention was desired.

Lord Rosebery Flings Down the Gauntlet.

If Lord Rosebery spoke with dignity as the representative of the nation at Sheffield, he spoke with equal acceptance as the leader of the Liberal party on domestic affairs at Bradford. Addressing a crowded meeting of Liberals, Lord Rosebery proclaimed the policy of the Government in relation to the House of Lords. The speech was honest, earnest, and eloquent, seasoned with Lord Rosebery's mordant humor. The whole of the speech was devoted to the House of Lords. At Birmingham



THE PIVOT OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS OF NOV. 22, 1894.

Fifty thousand school children in London go to school habitually hungry. But the School Board is concerned chiefly over theological issues. "If it were possible to confront every citizen with the spectacle of these 'puny, pale-faced, scantily fed and badly shod, these small and feeble folk, sitting damp and chill on the school benches,' there would be no need for further argument or appeal. If the comfortable and well-fed citizen could but feel for one single day what each of the 50,000 scholars feels who come to school in want of food, it would not be with discussions of abstract theology that the time of the Board would be occupied. If we could but get the thin and pale-faced hungry child to the front, the 'Stingy Stepmother' would disappear, snowed under, to use an expressive American phrase, by the ballot papers of an indignant electorate."—From a London campaign argument for the Progressive School Board candidates, entitled "The Story of a Stingy Stepmother."

Lord Rosebery had appealed to the country to furnish him with a policy; but at Bradford he found it necessary to lay down a policy of his own. As was expected, there is to be no wild running-amuck against the House of Lords, no cry for the abolition of the Second Chamber, or of the veto on legislation. The policy which Lord Rosebery defined was much more in accordance with the possibilities of the situation. Early in the next session, Sir William Harcourt will introduce a resolution declaring in clear and unmistakable terms that the House of Commons, in partnership with the House of Lords, is unmistakably the predominant partner. That resolution, of course, will be carried, and equally, of course, will have no legislative value against the ten-to-one majority in the House of Lords. Its only advantage will be to clearly challenge the opposition to try the issue at the general election, which may now be regarded as fixed for next autumn. Lord Rosebery says that he hopes to pass some if not much useful legislation before the dissolution, but that the time has come or nearly come for an appeal to the country as to whether it is willing to abide contentedly by the unbiased, patriarchal and mellowed wisdom of the House of Lords. The following peroration is not unworthy of the best traditions of English eloquence :

In this great contest there lie behind you to inspire you all the great reforms, all the great aspirations, and all the great measures on which you have set your hearts. Before you lie all the forces of prejudice and privilege; before you lie the sullen ramparts behind which are concealed the enemies you long to fight and so long have fought. And I would ask you if you are prepared to go into this fight, and fight it as your old Puritan forefathers fought—[loud cheers]—if you are prepared to fight with their stubborn, persistent, indomitable will, to fight as they fought in Yorkshire, as those old Ironsides fought in Yorkshire, never knowing when they were beaten—[cheers]—and determined not to be beaten; to fight, as they would have said themselves, not with the arm of the flesh but with the arm of the spirit, to fight by the means of educating your fellow-men not as to the object—for in that I maintain you are clear already—but as to the proper means for attaining that object. If you believe that we of the Government are in earnest in this matter, and capable of dealing with this matter, you will give us your support. [Cheers.] We fling down the gauntlet; it is for you to back us up.

*Lord
Salisbury
Takes It Up.* If Englishmen have reason to be proud of the manner in which Lord Rosebery has faced the issue before the country, they have not less reason to congratulate themselves upon the capacity and courage with which Lord Salisbury has responded to the appeal. At Edinburgh the Conservative leader in a speech which was characterized by many of the qualities which have deservedly made him one of the most respected of English statesmen, and made the most of the fact that the House of Lords in its recent votes has done nothing more than to sustain the majority of English and Scotch members against the casting vote of the members from the South and West of Ireland. This is evidently to be the keynote of the Conservative campaign. Is the

House of Lords to be swept away for the purpose of enabling England and Scotland to abase themselves before the South and West of Ireland? That phrase in various forms he repeated again and again, and it will no doubt form the staple of Conservative oratory for the next twelve months. It will be the constant refrain of all Conservative speeches, and the Conservative classes will be exhorted to rally to the defense of the House of Lords and to close up their ranks in order to save society. The propertied classes, or, as Lord Salisbury phrases it, "all men who have received something from the accumulated industry or civilization of their forefathers," are exhorted to defend the House of Lords in order to save first, the religious institutions of the country; secondly, the security of contract, and thirdly, the sanctity of property. Not that the Conservative party, which a few years ago passed Free Education, will oppose Socialism out-and-out. That kind of Socialism which is the use of the machinery of the state for the purpose of achieving objects in which the community in general is interested is taken under Lord Salisbury's special patronage. Lord Salisbury concludes his speech by declaring "that a Second Chamber is necessary to control the decision of the representative assembly, unless we are prepared to sacrifice all those institutions by which religion is maintained and civilization is rendered precious to those who enjoy it."

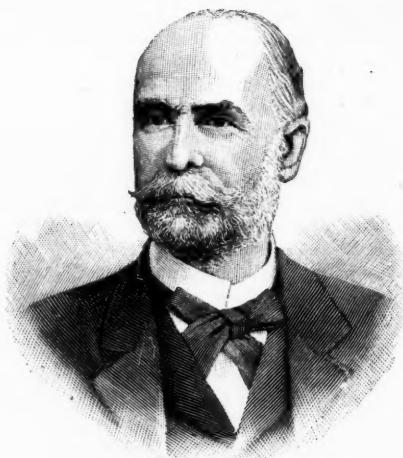
*What Will
Lord
Salisbury Do?*

There is at least an even chance that Lord Salisbury will have a majority. In that case, Lord Salisbury will be in a very strong position, stronger indeed than that of any Tory prime minister of our time. His excessive strength will indeed be his chief weakness, for his followers will naturally argue that at last having been firmly seated in the saddle they should be allowed to ride in the direction of their hearts' desire. That is to say, they are almost certain to do two things, first, to attempt to redistribute local taxation so as to relieve the landlords from their present burden, and secondly, to reopen the great compromise of the Education act by subsidizing denominational schools from the rates. It was this prospect which gave so much significance to the contest which has been raging in London over the School Board Election. Both sides regard the fight as a preliminary skirmish, the result of which will indicate whether or not the voters are prepared to acquiesce in quartering the denominational schools upon the rates. Before this number appears the contest will have been decided. It can hardly fail to have an influence far beyond the area of the metropolis. The picture on the opposite page illustrates one phase of the campaign.

*What Will Be
the Issue
of the Fight?* It is difficult to conceive how the great constitutional issue could have been placed before England more clearly or more worthily than it has been done by Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury. While that struggle lasts nothing else can be done. It postpones all proposals for legislation for the advantage and the elevation of

the masses. The country is confronted by two alternatives. Lord Rosebery says, Give me a majority, or submit to be governed by the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury says, Give me a majority, or submit to be governed by the South and West of Ireland. If one may judge from the by-elections, of which there have been almost fifty, the country will return a majority as indecisive as that which at present exists, and things will remain in the same deadlock. It is a difficult thing to see where a Liberal majority can come from. It is obvious that unless they secure a decisive majority, of at least 100, they will not be able to give effect to the resolution asserting the predominance of the House of Commons in the legislative partnership of the two chambers. The predominant partner in the United Kingdom will have to be converted before anything can be done. That is the first and last word of the whole situation, and Lord Rosebery will be vindicated more and more as time goes on for the phrase which created so much excitement at the commencement of last session. What chance the Liberals have of converting the predominant partner with the independent labor party still on the rampage, and Mr. Redmond and the Parnellites playing into the hands of the Conservatives, it is not very easy to calculate.

The Next Government. Speculation is already rife as to the composition of the Tory-Unionist Administration which, if it comes into power, will probably outlast the century. The chief question of interest turns upon the distribution of office between the Tories and the Liberal-Unionists. Lord Salisbury once offered the Premiership to the Duke of



THE BARON DE COURCEL.

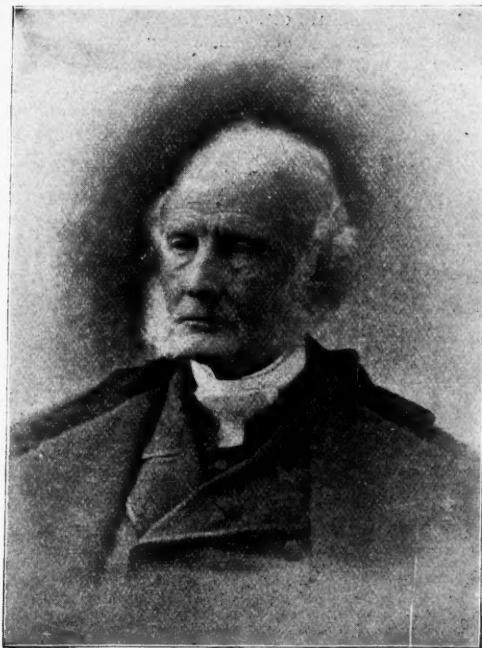
Devonshire, but he was then Lord Hartington, and in the House of Commons. It is not very probable that the Duke will receive a second offer of the Premiership. At the same time it is regarded as natural, right and proper that in the next Tory cabinet the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James should reinforce Mr. Goschen, who will no longer be the solitary unionist in the administration. Some profess to believe that Lord Salisbury will be content to go to the foreign office, and allow his nephew, Mr. Balfour, to be both leader of the House of Commons and prime minister of the crown. That speculation may be ingenious, but is not very probable. There are many advantages in having a prime minister in the House of Lords, even when the Liberals are in office; but it would seem the natural and inevitable thing under a government which would only come into office as the result of a direct popular vote in favor of the predominance of the second chamber.



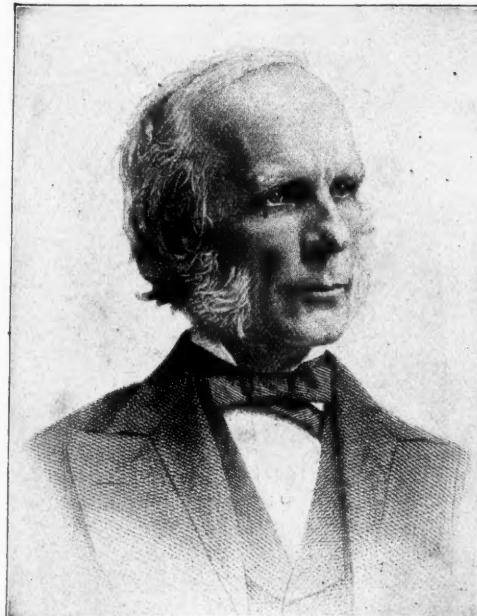
QUEEN RANAVALONA OF MADAGASCAR (AGED 33).

The French and Madagascar. The French have once more changed their Ambassador at the Court of St. James. Baron de Courcel was suddenly appointed in the place of M. Decras. The change gave rise to many rumors, and there was some talk that it was due to the proposed French expedition to the capital of Madagascar. Lord Rosebery, however, has assured the public that the question of Madagascar has not even been raised between England and France, and there is no reason to believe that the relations between the two countries are any more strained than they have been for some time past. In view of the death of the Czar and the change of government in Germany, it is probable that the rulers of France will reconsider their determination to embark upon a costly expedition to the interior of Madagascar, where, notwithstanding the richness of the gold deposits, they would probably get more fevers than they would find nuggets.

Dr. McCosh and Dr. Shedd. Two great educators and theologians, whose work has had various points of contact and association, were called away from their earthly honors and labors within a few hours of each other. Ex-President James McCosh, of Princeton University, died on November 16 at the ripe age of nearly 84. He had retained his mental acumen until the last few months of his life. He was educated in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was afterward a professor in Belfast, where he distinguished himself by his metaphysical and theological writings. In 1868 he accepted a call to the presidency of Princeton, and after a service of twenty years he laid down the burdens of his office in 1888. During his incumbency Princeton made very great progress in every respect. Dr. McCosh exerted a strong influence upon the theological and philosophical thought of his day, more particularly within the limits of the Presbyterian denomination. The Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Shedd, of the Union Theological Seminary, was some years younger than Dr. McCosh, although he too had attained a ripe old age and had withdrawn from the active duties of an educational position. He was quite as eminent a writer and thinker in the theological and metaphysical world as Dr. McCosh himself. The passing away of these giants of systematic theology, and of a philosophy that was as theological as their theology was metaphysical, helps to mark more sharply than ever



REV. JAMES MCCOSH, D.D.



REV. W. G. T. SHEDD, D.D.

the transitions of our time. So changed is the modern point of view and mode of approach, that the voluminous and masterly writings of these two great men may quite possibly ten years from now have

gone so much out of fashion that very few people will read them, and that even the theological students will only delve in them occasionally as in the work of great masters belonging to a bygone era. Nevertheless a certain high influence that belongs to the work and teaching of these men will continue.

James Anthony Froude. In our last number appeared a portrait of James Anthony Froude, with the announcement of his death, which occurred just as our pages were closing. He was one of England's most brilliant men of letters, and the most fascinating of historians. Mr. Froude for some years occupied the position of editor of a London magazine. At the time of his death he was Regius Professor of Modern History at the University of Oxford. Although he wrote much he always wrote well; and in all his voluminous writings there are very few dull pages. His "Short Studies on Great Subjects," his "History of England" and his "Life of Thomas Carlyle" are the three books which occur to the mind when his name is mentioned. But he had a considerable influence over and above that which he exercised through his books. He was a man of strong convictions and some fierce antipathies which sometimes were on the right side. In the great struggle against Lord Beaconsfield, when the Turk was tottering to his doom, Mr. Froude antagonized Beaconsfield, and gave generous and chivalrous support to the Russian cause. His attitude toward the cause of Ireland was not so generous, and some of his writing was marred by serious inaccuracy.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton. The death of Philip Gilbert Hamerton removes an eminent writer and critic who was widely read and thoroughly esteemed in three great countries. Mr. Hamerton was an Englishman who had chosen to make France his home, and who understood perfectly the traits of both nations.



THE LATE PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

alities, while he was also a master for literary purposes of both languages. He lived in the heart of the artistic and literary life of his generation, and many intelligent men and women would be ready to testify that, to their minds, his views and criticisms were the sanest and the most helpful that they have ever read. His influence has been educative in the best sense of the word, and had been growing through several decades of unhurried but uninterrupted literary production. The death of Holmes in America, Froude in England, and Hamerton in France, removes three great masters of English composition and three public teachers of wholesome and beneficent influence upon the life and thought of their generation. The REVIEW may appropriately note the fact that they were all prominently identified for long periods of years with magazine literature, and their different kinds of work well typify the breadth and range of the modern periodical press.

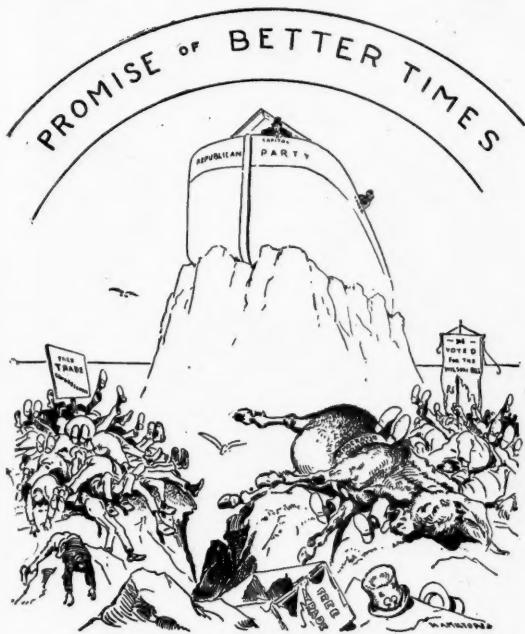
Women in Public Activities. The influence of women in matters of a public character has been exerted with unusual force and effect during the past few weeks, in various parts of the world. The great metropolis of London has perhaps only once before in its history been so stirred up by a moral contest as it was last month by the fight between the London County Council and the Empire Music Hall over the question of a relicensing of that notorious institution. The lead against the "Empire" was taken by Mrs. Ormiston Chant, who boldly proved the scandalously disreputable character of the place. The County

Council sustained her position by a vote of twenty-five to thirty-two. The Empire is an enormously rich establishment, which has been paying dividends of seventy per cent., and which has been backed by one or two of the greatest newspapers of London. The contest meant a great deal, because the Empire was considered as the strongest representative of a class. The victory over that fashionable but immoral resort means a future policy not narrowly puritanical, but wholesomely moral and decent. The victory is primarily that of women. In the New York election contest the women played an unprecedentedly active part. Up in Scotland a contest of a different character has been fought out. For a long time the Scotch women have been trying to get privileges of medical education and training equal to those allowed to men. A woman physician, namely, Dr. Jex Blake, began the campaign as far back as 1869 when she and others matriculated as medical students at the University of Edinburgh but were afterward forbidden to complete their studies and to take the usual degrees. It has been an uphill fight for just twenty-five years, and at last Dr. Jex Blake and her friends have won. Women henceforth may study medicine in the Scotch universities and take degrees as well as men. In the political sphere the most noteworthy event has been the large and interesting participation of women in the Colorado election, both as voters and candidates. In New Zealand the women vote but are excluded from the colonial legislature. It is believed that Colorado's position as to the eligibility of women for

LADY LAURA RIDDING,
A speaker at the Church Congress.

office will help the New Zealand women to gain that point also. In New South Wales the two great opposing political leaders, Sir Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs, have both declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage, and the legislature has passed a resolution supporting their view by a very large majority. This means of course that within a short space of time the innovation will have been brought into practical effect.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



AFTER THE DELUGE.

(The Republican ark saves Capital and Labor and the rainbow of hope appears after the storm).

From *Judge* (New York).



THE TAMMANY TIGER CAGED—NOW KEEP HIM THERE.

(Father Knickerbocker, supported by Goff and Strong.)

From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



THE CHRISTIAN GLADIATOR.

(Dr. Parkhurst as he appears from a Western point of view).

From *Ram's Horn* (Chicago).



THE ELEPHANT'S JUBILATION.

‘Hooray, boys! We’re right ‘in it’ this time.’

From *Judge* (New York).



* LAURIER IN THE WILD WEST.
He makes a gallant effort to rescue the "maiden in distress."—From *Grip* (Toronto).



THE POOR MAN'S ALTERNATIVE.
From *Ram's Horn* (Chicago).



LABOR'S BURDEN.
From *Grip* (Toronto).

A PAIR OF SERMONS ON THE MODERN LIQUOR QUESTION.



"LOOKING FOR THE NEEDLE IN THE HAYSTACK;"
Or, The Nor'west Settler Trying to Discover Laurier's Exact
Tariff Policy.

From *Grip* (Toronto).



"UNREST!"
From *Punch* (London).



"I'M GETTING A BIG GIRL NOW!"
Miss Unified London putting away all her pretty toys and play-
things.

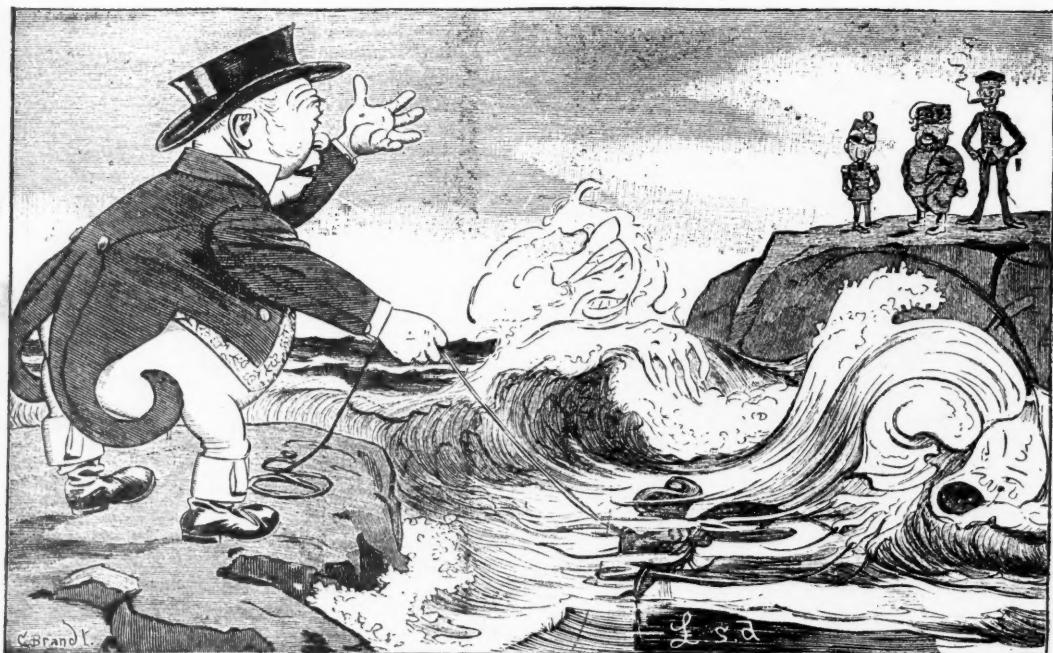
From *Punch* (London).



JOHN BULL GARGANTUA.
Never satisfied!!!
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



THE START FOR THE CHINA CUP.
From *Moonshine* (London).



THE EFFORT OF ENGLAND TO BRING ABOUT A UNITED ACTION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS
IN EASTERN ASIA IS SHATTERED.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

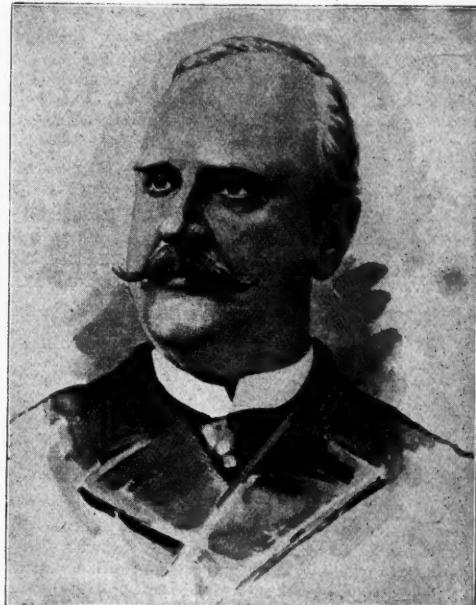
October 21.—Robbers hold up a train on the Missouri Pacific Railway in the Indian Territory, shooting and wounding passengers....Five laborers on the Chicago Drainage Canal are killed and three are fatally injured by premature blasts....The two houses of the Japanese Diet pass unanimously the bills appropriating 150,000,000 yen for war expenses....The German Socialist Congress opens at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

October 22.—A great reception is tendered to General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in New York City....Many bodies of "Socialist Workers" are suppressed in Italy....Several villages are destroyed by volcano eruptions in Java....Premier McIver, of Chili, demands and obtains a vote of confidence....Scotch coal strike ends; the men return defeated at all points, after being on strike eighteen weeks.

October 23.—The American Missionary Association begins its annual meeting at Lowell, Mass....Governor McKinley, of Ohio, makes eleven campaign speeches in West Virginia....The special session of the Japanese Diet closes at Hiroshima....The French Chamber of Deputies resumes its sittings....Annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance at Manchester....Conference of women workers at Glasgow....The Portuguese Minister of Marine submits to the Cortes a bill authorizing the government to contract a loan of \$13,330,000 for the purchase of warships and the construction of dockyards.

October 24.—The Georgia legislature meets....An equestrian statue of General George B. McClellan is unveiled at Philadelphia....The Pope presides at the opening of the conference of Eastern churches with the Vatican.

October 25.—Destructive prairie fires in Western Nebraska....Lord Rosebery makes an important speech on Great Britain's foreign relations....The steamship *Paris* is in collision with a sailing vessel, which is believed to have gone down with all on board....The advance

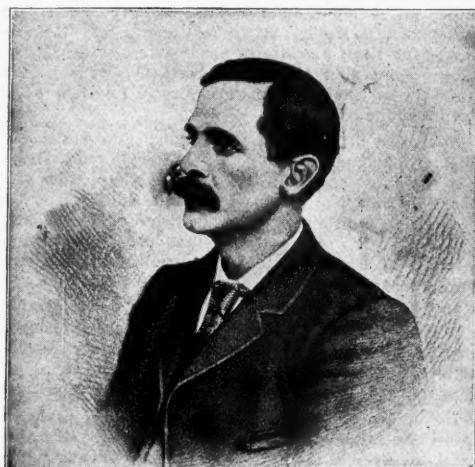


HON. O. A. BACON,
United States Senator-Elect from Georgia.

column of the Japanese army gains a victory at Kiu-lien-tcheng over a Chinese force of 3,500 men....Negotiations between Sir H. D. Wolff and the Spanish government result in the attainment of a basis of discussion for a new commercial treaty.

October 26.—The German Ambassador at Washington informs Secretary Gresham that Germany will soon prohibit the importation of cattle and fresh beef from the United States....Thousands of cattle perish by prairie fires in Nebraska....The Cunard steamer *Lucania* lowers the westward record from Queenstown to New York by twenty minutes....Premier Nicolaievics, of Servia, resigns....The Japanese attack Kiu-lien-tcheng, and the Chinese forces (sixteen thousand) flee, leaving the Japanese in possession of the fortifications, thirty guns and stores....Count von Caprivi resigns the Chancellorship of Germany, and Count Eulenburg the post of Prussian Premier....The London County Council discusses Report of the Licensing Committee, and approves the Committee's recommendation in the case of the Empire Theatre by a majority of two to one.

October 27.—Sixteen people lose their lives in a hotel fire at Seattle, Wash....Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst is appointed Chancellor of Germany and Premier of Prussia....The Swazi Deputation arrives in England....The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences bestows the Audiffret Prize of £480 on Dr. Roux for his discovery of a remedy for diphtheria....Violent earthquake in the province of San Juan, Argentina, destroying the capital and 100 lives....Explosion at the Sandwell Park Colliery,



HON. ALSTON G. DAYTON,
Elected to succeed Hon. William L. Wilson in Congress.

West Bromwich ; twelve colliers are injured, one fatally. . . . The Japanese main army crosses the Yalu into Manchuria ; Japanese and Chinese fleets are off Che-Foo. . . . A decree prohibiting the importation of American cattle is promulgated in Hamburg.

October 28.—The steamer *Wairarapa*, plying between Sydney, New South Wales, and Auckland, is wrecked on



SIR JOSEPH RENALS,
New Lord Mayor of London.

Great Barrier Island ; 111 passengers and 23 of the crew are drowned. . . . The Bremen Senate acts with that of Hamburg in prohibiting the importation of live cattle or fresh meat from the United States. . . . King Alexander, of Servia, accepts the resignation of the Nicolaievitch Cabinet, and another Ministry is constituted with M. Christitch as Premier.

October 29.—The Fall River weavers return to work at the manufacturers' wage scale. . . . Five of the Cook gang of outlaws are captured in Indian Territory. . . . Prince von Hohenlohe and Baron von Koeller assume office as Chancellor of Germany and Prussian Minister of the Interior, respectively ; the Emperor confers decorations on Caprivi and Count Eulenburg. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies votes to prosecute accused officials in spite of Premier Dupuy's protest.

October 30.—Seven people are killed in a New York tenement house fire. . . . The Spanish Ministers resign because of differences over proposed legislation. . . . Lord Salisbury speaks at Edinburgh in reply to Lord Rosebery's attack on the House of Lords. . . . National Free Labor Congress opens. . . . Statue of Burke unveiled by Lord Rosebery at Bristol.

October 31.—The German government issues orders for the establishment of bureaus of agriculture in connection with its embassies at Washington, London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. . . . Whitewayites create a riot at St. John's, N. F. . . . Disastrous floods in France. . . . The Prince and Princess of Wales start for Livadia in consequence of the serious condition of the Czar.

November 1.—The Democrats of the Georgia Legislature name the Hon. Patrick Walsh to fill United States Senator Colquitt's unexpired term, and A. O. Bacon for the long term. . . . Chauncey M. Depew addresses large numbers of people at towns along the Erie Railway in Southern New York on the issues of the campaign. . . . The new cruiser

Cincinnati is tested in tactical evolutions off New London, Conn. . . . The Czar of Russia dies at Livadia.

November 2.—Rain falls in the drouth-stricken portions of Kansas. . . . Nicholas II is proclaimed Czar of Russia ; services in memory of his father are held in various European capitals.

November 3.—President Cleveland signs orders greatly extending the classified civil service. . . . J. J. Howard, Levi P. Morton's coachman, who was held for violation of the contract labor law, is released from detention by Secretary Carlisle. . . . Princess Alix is received into the orthodox Greek Church.

November 4.—Fire in San Francisco causes a loss of \$300,000. . . . In a fight with the Cook outlaws in Indian Territory, two officers and one bandit are killed. . . . An impressive service is held at St. Isaac's Cathedral, in St. Petersburg, in memory of the dead Czar.

November 5.—Severe snow and rain storms prevail throughout New England and New York ; in Connecticut the damage to telegraph and telephone wires amounts to \$100,000. . . . The four hundredth anniversary of Hans Sachs' birth is celebrated in Nuremberg.

November 6.—Congressional and State elections result in general Republican victories ; the reform ticket is successful in New York City and the Republican ticket in the State ; Republicans carry every Northern State except California, Nevada and Nebraska (on Governorship) and elect a Governor in Tennessee ; the next House will have a Republican majority of about 140, and there will be a Republican plurality in the Senate. . . . The United States offers to arbitrate differences between China and Japan. . . . Arrangements are completed for the removal of the Czar's body from Livadia to St. Petersburg.

November 7.—Six men are killed in a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio road in Pennsylvania. . . . Germany formally recognizes the Hawaiian Republic.

November 8.—Gen. O. O. Howard retires from the regular army. . . . Brazilian troops mutiny at Rio. . . . The Argentine government refuses to sell warships to China.

November 9.—Gen. Alexander McD. McCook is promoted to major-general and Col. James W. Forsyth to brigadier-general by the President. . . . The New York City Committee of Seventy votes to continue its organization long enough to aid Mayor Strong in establishing a reform government, and till violators of the election law are punished. . . . The Attorney-General of Tennessee moves for the forfeiture of the charters of the six companies composing the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust. . . . Lord Rosebery speaks on England's foreign relations at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

November 10.—Transit of Mercury across the sun's disk, visible from various points in the United States. . . . Extensive forest fires in Tennessee. . . . Gen. Miles is ordered to New York, Gen. Ruger to Chicago, and Gen. Forsyth to California. . . . The British Cabinet decide to give the anti-Lords resolution first place on their programme of legislation. . . . Diplomatic relations between France and Madagascar are suspended.

November 11.—New York clergymen deliver sermons rejoicing over the defeat of Tammany and praising Dr. Parkhurst. . . . The Pope authorizes Monsignor Satolli to collect the Peter's Pence contributions in the United States. . . . The body of Alexander III reaches Moscow.

November 12.—The new steamship *St. Louis*, of the American Line, is launched at Philadelphia. . . . Mrs. Cleveland christens the vessel. . . . The Pennsylvania Supreme Court declines to enjoin nuns from teaching in the public

schools....The Whitewayites are successful in the Newfoundland by-elections.

November 13.—Secretary Carlisle issues a call for bids for an issue of \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent., ten-year bonds.The report of the Commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Chicago railway strike is given to the public....The Congress of Conciliation and Arbitration meets in Chicago....The Knights of Labor open their annual convention in New Orleans....The Church Congress of America (Protestant Episcopal) opens in Boston....The Belgian Parliament opens its sessions at Brussels; the Senate expresses grief at the Czar's death, against the protest of a Socialist member....The body of the Czar arrives at St. Petersburg....The French government asks the Chamber of Deputies to vote 65,000,000 francs for the expenses of the campaign against Madagascar....Many lives are lost and great damage done to property by storms and floods in Europe.

November 14.—The Cook gang of outlaws holds up a train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway in the Indian Territory....The anti-Revolutionist bill is introduced in the German Bundesrath....United States Consul Hollis, in Mozambique, is held without trial by the Portuguese authorities on a charge of murder....The Belgian government resolves to create a labor bureau....Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Glasgow, announces Welsh Disestablishment as the first measure of the coming session of Parliament.

November 15.—Colorado mining camps are surrounded by forest fires....Dr. Moraes, the first President of Brazil elected by the people, is inaugurated....The British ship *Cuimore* founders off the English coast in a gale; twenty-two persons are drowned....Brigands make a raid on Tortoli, Sardinia, wounding thirty of the townsmen and securing many valuables.

November 16.—Annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets at Cleveland, O....The Mayor of the town of Lula, Miss., is assassinated....Important labor measures are introduced in the Belgian Chamber by the government....An earthquake is felt in Southern Italy and Sicily....Horrible massacres of Armenian Christians by the Turks in Kurdistan are reported.

November 17.—Several bandits are wounded and captured in Indian Territory....Details of the new treaty between the United States and Japan are agreed on at Washington....The famous lace market at Nottingham, England, is burned, with a loss of \$750,000; 2,000 hands are thrown out of work.

November 18.—The Moorish rebellion in favor of Muley Mohammed is suppressed....The earthquake panic in Southern Italy continues; great loss of life is reported.

November 19.—The Navy Department orders a court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the accident to the *Cincinnati*....Officials in the Indian Territory request that troops be sent there to suppress lawlessness....The funeral and burial of the Czar take place, with stately ceremonies, in the Fortress Cathedral in St. Petersburg.

OBITUARY.

October 21.—Ex Governor Joseph Dorsett Bedle, of New Jersey....Ex Mayor Monroe Heath, of Chicago....Ex-Mayor Samuel Winslow, of Worcester, Mass....Captain Alexander S. Palmer, for many years identified with the whaling interests of Stonington, Conn....Rev. Dr. Charles A. Harvey, formerly of Middletown, N. Y.

October 22.—Prof. Charles Carpmael, Director of the Canadian Meteorological Service....George Sclater-Booth, the first Baron Basing....Baron Bilt, formerly Prime Minister of Sweden.

October 23.—Joseph Duhamel, Queen's Counsel, of Montreal.

October 24.—Captain Robert B. Pegram, a veteran naval officer of the Confederacy....Charles Nicholas, a Minnesota pioneer....Judge R. M. Moore, of Las Animas, Col., the last survivor of Kit Carson's band....Commodore William E. Hopkins, U. S. Navy, retired....Lieut.-Col. Garrick Mallery, U. S. A....Henry T. Helmbold, millionaire patent medicine manufacturer....Sir Clifford Constable, Bart.

October 25.—John Bruce Ford, publisher....Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.

October 26.—Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Alexander, well-known New York clergyman....Gen. Amos Beckwith, U. S. A., retired....Charles Newbold Pine, for many years prominent in Philadelphia journalism.



THE LATE ANTON RUBENSTEIN.

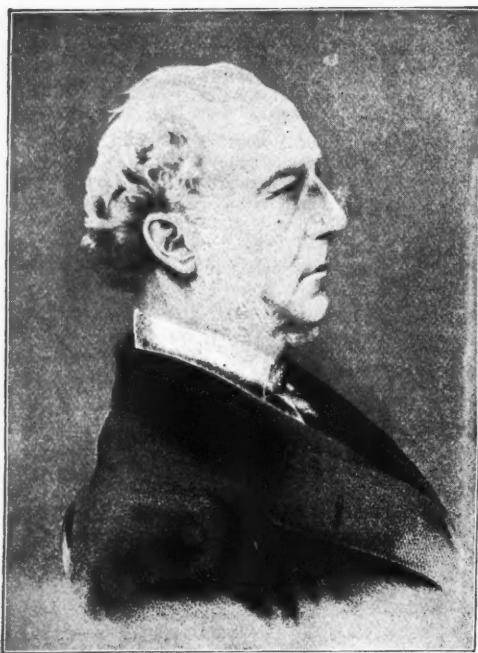
October 28.—Ex-Mayor Clarence W. Carpenter, of Norwich, Conn.

October 29.—Dr. Eugene Crowell, of New York City, a well-known writer on spiritualism.

October 30.—Ex-Premier Honoré Mercier, of Quebec....Edwin G. Waite, Secretary of State of California....Frank Morrissey, editorial writer for the Omaha *World-Herald*....Chwydfardd, the Welsh Arch-Druid.

October 31.—Herr Klee, of Berlin, editor of the *Reichs-Anzeiger*.

November 1.—Alexander III, Czar of Russia....Rev. Dr. Samuel Rodgers, of Baltimore, a presiding elder of



THE LATE JOHN WALTER, PROPRIETOR OF THE
LONDON "TIMES."

the Methodist Church South....Gilchrist Porter, of Hannibal, Mo., an ex-Member of Congress.

November 2.—Duncan H. Campbell, an inventor of shoe-manufacturing machinery.

November 3.—Hon. Philip Hoyne, Chicago pioneer....John Walter, chief proprietor of the London *Times*.

November 4.—Eugene Esperance Oudin, the noted singer....Rev. Dr. William Ernest Eigenbrot, Professor in the General Theological Seminary of New York City.

November 5.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton, English artist and *litterateur*....Rt. Rev. Alfred Bloomfield, D.D., Bishop of Colchester, Eng....William R. Leeds, a Republican leader in Philadelphia.

November 6.—Captain William Henry De Wolf, a naval veteran of the Civil War.

November 7.—Frank P. W. Bellew, a New York caricaturist....Richard M. Hersey, a leading citizen of Kingston, Ont....Gen. John G. Mitchell, of Ohio, a veteran of the Atlanta campaign....Col. Andrew De Graff, railroad builder and Minnesota pioneer.

November 8.—Prof. William C. Gorton, of the Woman's College at Baltimore, Md.

November 9.—Guillaume Louis Figuier, French chemist and scientific writer....Dr. Chalmers, ex-Principal of the London Presbyterian College....Samuel Snowden, a well-known member of the Baltimore bar.

November 10.—Theodore R. Davis, artist and war correspondent ...Captain J. P. Schindel, U. S. A....Captain G. M. Humphrey, ex-Speaker of the Nebraska House of Representatives....Peter Boyer, of Oswego, N. Y., engineer of the first steamboat that entered Chicago harbor in 1839.

November 11.—Amherst H. Welder, one of the early settlers of Minnesota....Rufus N. Ramsay, State Treasurer of Illinois.

November 12.—J. Hood Wright, a well-known New York broker, member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co....Col. John A. McCaull, the opera manager....William S. Sturges, the Chicago millionaire....Representative Myron B. Wright, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District.

November 14.—Admiral Sir Thomas Mathews Charles Symonds, of the British Navy....Horace Ransom Bigelow, a St. Paul lawyer and leader in Republican politics.

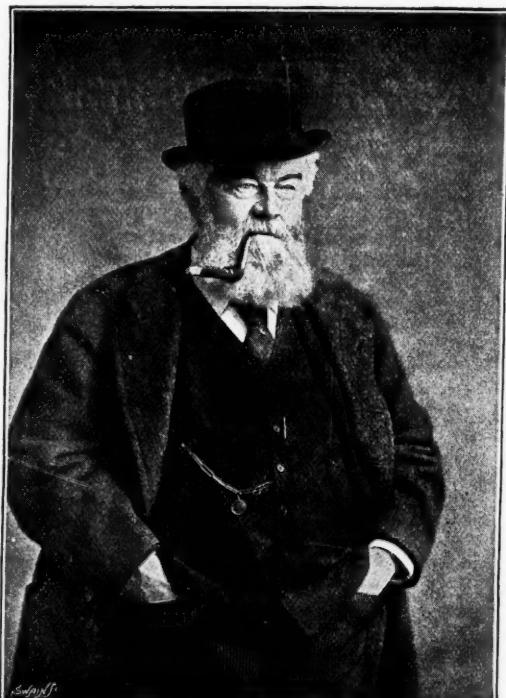
November 15.—Henry Keney, a philanthropist, of Hartford, Conn....Gen. Orison Underwood, who was commissioned Brigadier-General of Massachusetts militia in 1841....John Claudius Neraz, Bishop of Catholic Diocese of San Antonio.

November 16.—Ex-President James McCosh, of Princeton....Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston....Caroline Agnes Beresford, Dowager Duchess of Montrose....Peter J. Donohue, sporting editor and writer, of New York City.

November 17.—Rev. Dr. William Greenough Thayer Shedd, for many years a professor in Union Theological Seminary and a voluminous theological writer....Princess Claudine of Teck, aunt of the Duchess of York.

November 18.—Thomas K. Gilbert, pioneer banker, of Grand Rapids, Mich....Col. Jacob W. Knapp, of Warsaw, N. Y., a cavalry commander under Sheridan....Francis Magnard, editor-in-chief of the Paris *Figaro*.

November 20.—Anton Gregor Rubinstein, Russian pianist and composer.



THE LATE SIR JOHN ASTLEY.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1894.

After all the attempts that have been made to explain the results of the recent elections, it can hardly be said that either the politicians or the people generally have a better understanding of the situation than they had on the morning after Election Day. State issues were so complicated with national, and municipal with State, that one is bewildered in trying to get at what the voters were doing, or thought they were doing, in any particular portion of the country. Why a Western Governor should be elected as a friend of "silver," when his official station can give him no opportunity whatever to influence monetary legislation, in Congress or elsewhere, and why San Francisco should choose a man Mayor because he is opposed to certain railroad interests in the State at large, may well seem to foreigners altogether incapable of rational explanation.

While national questions were kept continually before the people throughout the country, nearly every State party platform containing declarations on federal legislation, there were also numerous local issues, and in several States important constitutional amendments were submitted to popular vote. The tactics of party managers varied from State to State. Here local questions were pushed to the front and took precedence of the tariff and the money question; there local and State matters were almost wholly neglected in the canvass, free silver or protection to American industry forming the engrossing topic of debate at every campaign meeting. It is this composite of issues that makes the task of generalization so extremely difficult. It is necessary to an intelligent interpretation of the late elections to know something of antecedent political conditions and movements in the different States, and to this end the REVIEW OF REVIEWS undertakes a rapid survey of the campaigns of 1894, as they were actually conducted.

NEW ENGLAND.

Maine and Vermont having held their State and Congress elections two months prior to November 6, there remained of the Northeastern group only the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut to choose Governors and other State officers, while Rhode Island participated in the elections of that day only to the extent of choosing Representatives in Congress. Throughout that part of the Union the tariff was the dominating issue of the campaign, in the sense that the law of last August was made the object of attack by the Republicans, and voters were urged to give expression of their disapproval of the measure by defeating Democratic candidates at the polls; the Republicans were not pledged, however, to a change in the schedules. The Massachusetts Democrats, in their platform, gave the fullest indorsement to the national administration and to the Wilson bill that has been given anywhere, even approving the principle of the income tax. Only one Democrat was returned to the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, and he is a new candidate. Not one of the nine Democratic Representatives from New England in the Fifty-third Congress is favored with a re-election. There can be no doubt that the industrial depression played an important part in determining the vote of New England factory towns. In Rhode Island both the Democratic Representatives were displaced by Republicans; in Connecticut, where three of

the four House seats were held by Democrats, the delegation will now be solidly Republican. On the money question there was substantial agreement between the parties in New England. The platforms contained some declaration against the application of religious tests as qualifications for office, and the Democrats denounced the A. P. A. explicitly. The local questions discussed during the campaign were few and comparatively unimportant. The decisive majorities for the Republican State tickets were due less to an increased vote by that party than to a decrease in the Democratic vote, taking the figures of recent elections as a basis of calculation. Thus in Connecticut the Republican gain on the vote for Governor over that of 1892 was only 7,000, while the Democratic loss was 16,500, making the plurality for Coffin (Rep.) over 17,000; there was a decrease in the total of 10,600 votes. In Massachusetts there was an actual falling off in the vote for Gov. Greenhalge (Rep.) of about 2,500, the Democratic loss being 33,000 and Greenhalge's total plurality exceeding 63,000, nearly double that of 1892 for the same candidate running against the same opponent. It is evident that thousands of Democrats chose to rebuke their party leaders by refusing to go to the polls. By this method the heretofore "doubtful" States of Connecticut and Rhode Island were made Republican, and Mr. Fitzgerald, of the ninth Massachusetts district (Boston), will be the solitary representative of Democratic principles from the "down East" States in the Fifty-fourth Congress. The political complexion of New England's representation in the Senate will be unchanged, as the legislatures are overwhelmingly Republican.

NEW YORK.

Passing from New England into New York, we at once find ourselves in a totally different political environment. The "Empire State," while usually classed as "doubtful," has always been subject to pronounced changes amounting almost to revolutions and proclaiming its adhesion to one or other of the great parties by immense majorities. While it is pre-eminently the field of the party boss and "machine" leadership of the basest type, there is no State which can on occasion more thoroughly dumbfound the politicians and party managers. The key to the political situation in New York in 1894 is to be found in the waning domination of Tammany Hall in New York City and the apparently indissoluble un'on between Tammany and the "regular" Democratic organization of the State. That organization has for years been dependent on Tammany for its State victories, and it was but natural that Tammany should dictate policies and nominations. Whether Senator Hill was an unwilling candidate for the Governorship, as many believe, or not, it is certain that he was Tammany's candidate, and despite the heroic efforts of certain estimable Democrats in New York City to fight Tammany with one hand and save Hill with the other, it was a losing game. The people wanted better government in both State and city; the intense anti Tammany feeling aroused in great measure by the disclosures before the Senate Committee operated powerfully throughout the State against the party which was known to derive so large an element of its strength from the tottering bulwarks of corruption which Tam-

many had reared. Thousands of Democrats in 1893 had repudiated an unworthy candidate of their party for a judicial office, and it was for that reason less difficult for the same Democrats to oppose the election to the Governorship of a man whose career in State politics had been identified with the building up of a machine which was maintained, as many within the party believed, by unfair means. Thus it came about that whatever means the party leaders employed to manufacture issues, the supreme issue in the campaign was the unique candidacy of Senator Hill.

RESULTS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

An early attempt to discredit the Republicans because of their alleged connection with the A. P. A. met with almost no success, and the fight waged against the constitutional amendments, especially the one relating to apportionment, on the ground of party interest, had slight effect in the result. National politics played a prominent part, of course. The platforms of both parties were conservative in references to the silver question; the Democrats gave only a qualified approval to the tariff act, and condemned the income tax. (It was noticeable, however, that the subject of an income tax was generally ignored on the stump.) The remarkable Republican gain in Congressional seats was doubtless due partly to the general effect of the hard times and partly to the deteriorating influences at work in the party organizations of State and city. In the Fifty-third Congress the New York delegation consists of nineteen Democrats and fifteen Republicans; in the Fifty-fourth, five New York City Democrats will have seats, and the remaining twenty-nine Representatives allotted to the State will be Republicans. In the total million and a quarter votes cast for Governor this year, Mr. Morton received 670,500—a gain of 135,500 on the Republican vote for Governor in 1891; Mr. Hill, on the other hand, received 513,720—a loss of more than 69,000 from the total received three years ago by Gov. Flower; Mr. Wheeler, the Reform Democratic candidate, received 28,000 votes. It will be seen that the situation is wholly unlike that described in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The enormous Republican majority in New York could not have been obtained by the negative support of stay-at-home Democrats, nor even by Democratic support of the independent ticket; it was made possible only by active and effective reinforcements from the Democratic ranks. The vote on the constitutional amendments was very light, as was that on the consolidation of "Greater New York;" in New York City proper the question of bonding the city for rapid transit was submitted to the voters and decided affirmatively by a small vote. Interest centered in the contest for the mayoralty and recordership. The victory of the anti-Tammany candidates for those offices, as well as the wresting from Tammany's grasp of a majority in the Board of Aldermen, only proved what has so long been asserted by competent observers, that a union of anti-Tammany forces on a non-partisan basis would insure Tammany's overthrow. Throughout the State, Republican success was practically complete, and the greatest embarrassment that besets the victorious party arises from its unwieldy majority in the legislature.

THE OTHER MIDDLE STATES.

New Jersey, for the first time in her history, sends a solid Republican delegation to Congress. The Congressional campaign was conducted on practically the same lines as in New York and other Eastern States. Democratic leaders were divided in their support of the tariff

bill. State issues arising from dissatisfaction with ring rule entered into the canvass. The next legislature will have a large Republican majority, and a Republican will be chosen to succeed Senator McPherson (Dem.).

Pennsylvania, under ordinary conditions, is a Republican State, and no one doubted this year that she would retain her place in the Republican column. Perhaps the only eccentricity in the platform of the successful party was the demand for an expansion of the circulating medium of the country to \$40 *per capita* of the population. The well-known protectionist leanings of the State would have helped the Republicans to elect a safe majority of the Congressional delegation, even without the use of the "hard times" argument, but the expression of the popular will was emphasized by the success of all but two of the Republican candidates for the thirty seats held by the State in the national House of Representatives. (In the Fifty-third Congress there are ten Democrats from the Keystone State.) The vote for Governor shows a Republican gain of 125,000 votes, and a Democratic loss of more than 133,000, compared with the figures of 1890.

The Republican wave also submerged the little State of Delaware, where a Representative in Congress, a Governor, and a legislature were elected, and a Republican will be chosen to succeed United States Senator Higgins (Rep.). The State is usually "close," and the change in vote was comparatively slight. The most noteworthy feature of the Republican platform was its pronounced adherence to silver coinage. It was voted to call a convention to revise the State constitution.

THE INTERIOR.

The silver issue becomes still more prominent in the great Republican State of Ohio; but it is prominent rather as a cause of dissension in the Democratic ranks than as a dividing question between the two great parties. The free coinage plank in the Democratic platform cost the party the support of some of its ablest leaders in the State. Another topic of discussion in the Congressional contests was the free wool clause of the tariff act. The House delegation of twenty-one members in the next Congress will include only two Democrats where at present there are eleven. Only minor State officers were elected, and the vote was light. The Populists made large gains in the State, apparently at the expense of the Democrats; the total Populist vote was about 50,000, as against 15,000 last year. There were marked Republican gains in the county elections.

Indiana achieved a still more remarkable turn-over in electing a solid Republican delegation to succeed the present one of eleven Democrats and two Republicans. Representatives Holman and Bynum, two of the House leaders, are among the defeated.

Interest was added to the campaign in Illinois by the canvass for the United States Senatorship, in which Mr. Franklin McVeagh was the Democratic candidate. A State treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, and university trustees were elected. For the latter women were allowed to vote. The last legislature had a Democratic majority of ten on joint ballot, and it was thought that McVeagh's prospects of election to the Senate were fair, but the result was in line with the Republican success in Indiana. The Republican majority is very large. The Populist vote in the country districts did not assume expected proportions; some impetus had been given to the Populist cause in the State by the recent accession of that pioneer Republican, Lyman Trumbull, but the party at large made slight gains. The A. P. A. issue did not ma-



A GROUP OF NEWLY ELECTED STATE GOVERNORS.

1. James H. Budd (Dem.), Cal. 4. Wm. H. Upham (Rep.), Wis. 7. Levi P. Morton (Rep.), N. Y. 10. A. W. McIntire (Rep.), Col.
2. O. Vincent Coffin (Rep.), Conn. 5. Charles A. Culberson (Dem.), Tex. 8. H. Clay Evans (Rep.), Tenn. 11. D. H. Hastings (Rep.), Penn.
3. Joshua H. Marvil (Rep.), Del. 6. Knute Nelson (Rep.), Minn. 9. John T. Rich (Rep.), Mich. 12 Edmund N. Morrill (Rep.), Kan.
13. W. J. McConnell (Rep.), Idaho. 14. Charles H. Sheldon (Rep.), South Dakota.

terially affect the voting, it appears. Chicago's pluralities went to the victorious party, and all but one of the twenty-two Representatives of the State in the next Congress will be Republicans; among the defeated candidates is Representative Springer; the present delegation is evenly divided between the parties. Both the Democratic and Republican platforms were conservative on the currency question, and there was practically no difference between their respective declarations on that subject; each favored bimetallism based on parity of values between gold and silver.

Michigan and Wisconsin each chose State officers and legislatures this year; Michigan is naturally a Republican State, and Wisconsin had been of the same political faith until 1890, when the parochial school issue gave the State to the Democrats, who have succeeded in holding both executive and legislative departments for two successive terms, electing two United States Senators and redistricting the State to suit party purposes. The large German-American vote in Wisconsin has generally allied itself with the Republican party; this element is unalterably opposed to any change in our currency system having the slightest tendency to produce instability, and for this reason both parties in that State refuse to commit themselves to the policy of free coinage of silver. The Germans generally regard the Republican party as safer than the Democratic on the currency question. Nevertheless, the Populists made large gains in the State this year. In the northern portions of the State there was much dissatisfaction with the free-lumber clause in the new tariff law. In place of the present Congressional representation of six Democrats and four Republicans, Wisconsin sends to the next House ten Republicans. The Republicans elect both Governor and legislature by large pluralities, and a gerrymander in the interest of their party may now be expected. Michigan also makes her delegation in Congress solidly Republican (a gain of five Representatives), re-elects Gov. Rich (Rep.) by a greatly increased plurality and elects a legislature in which the Democrats have but one representative and which will have the not unwelcome duty of choosing two United States Senators. The much-dreaded A. P. A. seemed to accomplish little; some weeks before the election suspicions of affiliation with it led to demoralization in the Democratic camp.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES.

Minnesota and the two Dakotas elected Governors and legislatures, besides Congressmen. It is here that the Populist party becomes a formidable opponent of Republicanism; we find that in Minnesota Gov. Nelson gains 35,000 on his vote of two years ago, while the Populist candidate gains 45,000 and the Democrats lose 41,000; the total vote is increased by about 30,000. The Populists in this campaign took the place formerly held by the Democrats; their fusion with Democrats in legislative districts failed to change the composition of the legislature in their favor, and the Republicans will retain the seat in the United States Senate now held by Mr. Washburn. The Minnesota campaign was fought almost exclusively on the currency question, the Republicans taking a firm stand against free silver coinage. All the House seats for the three States will be held by Republicans, and a Republican Senator will succeed Pettigrew in South Dakota. In the Dakotas, the Republicans were fully committed to free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. North Dakota is the only State in which there has been fusion between the Republicans and the Prohibitionists

on State offices. The Governor elected by this fusion succeeds a Populist. In South Dakota the Republican Governor was re-elected.

In Iowa the election had fewer surprises than elsewhere; there was nothing remarkable in the gain of the one Republican Congressman needed to make the delegation solid, and a large plurality on the State ticket was expected; the defeat of Mr. Weaver (Pop.-Dem.) for a seat in Congress was a notable incident.

Missouri has usually been regarded as a Southern State, but perhaps should more properly be grouped with Kansas and Nebraska. The Republican vote there has always been considerable; whether its increase this year was as great as the pluralities would indicate, is open to question; there appears to have been a great falling off in the Democratic vote. In St. Louis, especially, the total vote was very light. The defeat of Representatives Bland and Hatch and the conversion of a Democratic representation of thirteen in a Congressional delegation of fifteen to a beggarly minority of four, were the chief developments of the election.

In Kansas the Populist State administration of the past two years was on trial; Gov. Lewelling was a candidate for re-election, and another wing of the party also had a ticket in the field. The contest, which resulted in the election of Major Morrill, the Republican candidate, was waged largely on strictly State issues. The Populists barely succeeded in electing one Congressman, and Jerry Simpson was among the defeated candidates. The Republicans not only elected seven of the eight Representatives, but a majority of the legislature also, so that a Republican will succeed Senator Martin. The woman suffrage amendment was defeated.

Nebraska, unlike Kansas, had not tried the experiment of a Populist State executive, but the Populists formed the larger minority party in the State, and by the aid of the Democrats had succeeded in naming a United States Senator in 1893; they had also held two seats in the House delegation. In 1892 the Democrats had polled 44,000 votes for Governor, the Republicans 78,400, and the Populists 68,600. It was thought that a Democratic-Populist fusion this year might be able to elect a majority of the legislature, thus naming the successor to Senator Manderson (Rep.). The Populist nomination for the Governorship was endorsed by the free silver Democrats led by W. J. Bryan, who was himself a candidate for the Senatorship. The Cleveland Democrats, being opposed to free coinage, bolted this arrangement and nominated a Democrat. The Republican nomination was distasteful to anti-railroad Republicans, and their votes were cast for Judge Holcomb, the Populist candidate, who finally won by a small plurality. The legislature, however, was carried by the Republicans, as were all the Congressional seats but one which went to a Populist. It is fair to conclude that Holcomb's election was due to the independent Republican vote.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

In Colorado, conditions somewhat resembled those in Kansas: The Populist party was on trial more for its deeds than for its theories; it had been in power for two years in the State and had incurred the bitter hostility of both the old parties, which were now ready, in certain districts, to unite against the common enemy. On national questions neither Republicans nor Democrats differed so widely from the Populists as in the older States; no party can ask for votes in Colorado without indorsing free silver coinage. Special hatreds had been engendered

in the course of Gov. Waite's turbulent term of office, and there was a general disposition to attribute Colorado's apparent loss of prestige in the business world to the character of the State administration. The Republicans appealed to conservative business men to support their ticket for the sake of restoring the State's financial credit, and the appeal was not in vain. The vote of the women was an important factor and seems to have been cast pretty generally against the Populists in the larger towns. In Denver fully half the total vote was cast by women. The Populists elected one of the two Congressmen, but lost the legislature to the Republicans, who will have the naming of a Senator to succeed Mr. Wolcott (Rep.).

Idaho, Montana and Wyoming are now solidly Republican; this means the return of five Republican Senators in 1895, the gain of one Republican Representative (from Wyoming) and of a Governor in Wyoming. In all three States, Republicans and Democrats alike favor free coinage. Montana did not vote for Governor, but had an interesting fight over the location of the State capital. The claims of Anaconda, a town controlled by a copper smelting corporation, as against Helena, the present capital, could hardly be taken seriously by outsiders, but in the result Helena barely won the prize.

The four Territories returned Republican delegates to Congress.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The California Democrats adopted the tactics of the Nebraska Populists and the Colorado Republicans, and fought the State campaign on strictly State issues; questions relating to economy in administration were at the front. Mr. Budd, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was one of the very few representatives of his party in the Northern States to escape defeat. One Congressman also was saved by the party from the general wreck, but a Republican legislature was chosen, which involves no political change in California's representation in the Senate. The Republican party of California is for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Populist vote has nearly doubled since 1892, but with little practical result. The most interesting incident of the election was the municipal contest in San Francisco, as a result of which Adolph Sutro, the millionaire opponent of the Pacific Railway, was chosen Mayor over four competitors. Important constitutional amendments were submitted to the people at this election, but at this writing it is impossible to say whether they were carried or not.

Oregon was won back from the Populists by the Republicans last June; that was the beginning of the Republican wave on the Pacific coast. Washington had no Governor to elect last month, but maintained her Republican representation in both Houses of Congress. Nevada re-elects Congressman Newlands, of the "Silver" party, and elects a Governor and legislature of the same political faith. The dominant party in Nevada is neither Republican, Democratic nor Populist; its sole *raison d'être* is its demand for free silver.

THE SOUTH.

Even Mason and Dixon's line did not mark the bounds of Republican success. In Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia it was a square fight between the old parties for Congress, with few local contests to divide the contending forces (these States did not choose Governors this year). Tariff reform and the national administration were the prominent issues. In at least two of the Maryland districts (the Fifth and Sixth) Senator Gorman's friends gave

the Democratic candidates very slight support. The six Maryland Representatives all of whom are now Democrats, will be succeeded in the Fifty fourth Congress by three Republicans and three Democrats. The total Republican vote in the State exceeded the total Democratic vote by nearly 3,000. While the registration exceeded that of 1892 the Democratic vote was nearly 18,000 less than that cast for Cleveland, while the Republicans did not poll the full Harrison vote. A certain apathy noticeable in the Virginia campaign led some observers to predict greater Republican gains than were actually achieved there. In one district there was fusion between the Populists and the Prohibitionists, and this district was so nearly won by the Republican candidate that he threatens to contest for the seat with the Democrat to whom it is awarded on the face of the returns. Only one of the ten districts has been conceded to the Republicans. The canvass of Representative Wilson, in the Second West Virginia district, naturally assumed national importance because of the candidate's responsibility for tariff legislation. Mr. Wilson's State sends four Republicans to take the seats in the House now held by himself and his three Democratic colleagues. In addition, the Republicans have secured a majority in the legislature, on joint ballot, and will send a Republican to the United States Senate in place of a Democrat.

The fusion between Republicans and Populists in North Carolina resulted in taking that State, for the present, out of the Democratic column, since but three of the nine Congressmen are left to that party, and a legislature which will have the choosing of two United States Senators will be in the control of the fusionists; one Republican and one Populist will be sent to represent the State in the Senate. All parties are unreservedly in favor of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

In South Carolina no Republican ticket was in the field and the Tillmanite Democrats who control the "regular" organization are Populists to all intents and purposes. There was, however, an independent Democratic movement, led by Sampson Pope. The successful candidate for Governor, John Gary Evans, was the author of the Dispensary law. An overwhelming majority of the legislature is pledged to the election of Gov. Tillman to the Senatorship, and the House delegation is solidly Democratic. The Tillman movement for a constitutional convention was successful by a small majority.

The Georgia State elections in October led many to expect heavy Populist gains in the Congressional contests, but the returns did not verify such predictions; there will be no change in the State's representation. In Alabama one Populist was chosen, and in Texas the third party made great gains on the State ticket. The solidity of the Texas Congressional delegation was broken by the election of one Republican and possibly one Populist.

In Tennessee the Republicans were successful in winning the Governorship, besides the two Congressional seats now held by Representatives Enloe and Snodgrass, who represent extreme free coinage views. The total Republican vote for Governor was less than that cast in 1892. Kentucky barely saves a Democratic majority in her Congressional delegation. The bad feeling aroused in the Breckinridge-Owens contest persisted, and nearly caused the defeat of Owens by his Republican opponent.

In Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, the elections were confined to Representatives in Congress, and solid Democratic delegations were returned from each State. The revolt of the Louisiana sugar planters failed to materialize at the polls.

ADOLPH SUTRO: MAYOR-ELECT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A CAPITALIST'S FIGHT AGAINST MONOPOLY.

BY EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

AFTER a canvass of unprecedented heat and stubbornness, the veteran capitalist, Adolph Sutro, was elected Mayor of San Francisco by a vote greater than the combined votes cast for his four opponents; elected almost without a formal nomination and against the opposition of every daily paper and recognized political force or organization in the city. The dispatches have spoken of Mr. Sutro as a Populist, for the apparently sufficient reason that a little political organization in San Francisco, calling itself the Populist party, made him its candidate for Mayor. It would have been equally possible, and also equally misleading, for Mr. Sutro to have been announced as the candidate of the "Sandlotters" or "Wharfburners" or "Chinesebaiters." Politically and civically, Mr. Sutro no more represented the Populists than any other of the possible parties named.

The stigma of Sandlotism has clung to unhappy San Francisco with such persistency that Eastern readers, uninformed as to the peculiar revolution which has taken place in that city, have naturally assumed that the election of Mr. Sutro signalizes the return to power of the element aroused nearly twenty years ago by Dennis Kearney, which set back San Francisco, yes, and all California, a quarter of a century, and drove from the state a hundred millions of capital. The truth is that Mr. Sutro's election signalizes a victory of honest elements of San Francisco's citizenship in the long, and for many years seemingly hopeless, struggle for municipal triumph over powerful monopoly interests.

The people of San Francisco, as individuals, are possessed of the burgher spirit to a degree that is probably surpassed in no other city in the United States. This spirit until the 6th of November, 1894, found only individual expression. Mr. Sutro appealed to this spirit, consolidated it, organized the men actuated by it, and with its force, and against every force recognized in political action, achieved a victory which well-wishers for San Francisco will regard as a substantial blessing.

PERSONALITY.

Personally, Mr. Sutro is as striking and interesting as any figure that has appeared in American politics in many years. He is a frank and agreeable gentleman, vivacious, but above all else courageous and energetic. For twenty-five years he has been a conspicuous character on the Pacific Coast, and during most of that time he has been engaged in a warfare of some kind with organized capital; himself during all that time a capitalist. Since the time, a quarter of a century or so ago, when he defeated the opposition of the silver mining corporations of the Comstock lode,

Nevada, to his great tunnel scheme, until his latest victory over the great Southern Pacific railroad corporation, which opposed him in his Mayoralty fight, he has never been defeated in any of these remarkable single-handed contests.

Mr. Sutro is a German, about seventy years of age. He has been in America more than fifty years, nearly all of which,—for he went to California soon after the Argonauts of '49,—he has passed on the Pacific Coast. Like a great majority of the well-to-do Californians of to-day, Mr. Sutro laid the foundation of his fortune not in mining, but in trade. It was not until after he had acquired a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars as a merchant that he became known at all in connection with the mining industries. Then he went to Nevada where the marvelous wealth and extent of the great Comstock lode were just beginning to be realized, and suggested the great tunnel under the lode, the building of which made his name familiar throughout the United States, and well known and respected by civil engineers throughout the world. At the outset of that Sutro tunnel enterprise the Mayor-elect of San Francisco had his first experience in fighting organized capital. As a legislative condition precedent to his engaging the capital required for the great undertaking, Mr. Sutro asked for certain franchise rights which the mining companies of the Comstock opposed. These enormously wealthy corporations were aided, during the many years through which the struggle continued, by a railroad corporation which had the monopoly of the railroad freight transportation. Mr. Sutro would require in getting material and supplies for his tunnel construction. This railroad was owned at that time by the late Nevada Senator, William Sharon, and during the fight against Sutro became known by the name given to it by him, "Sharon's Crooked Railroad." Indeed there were many peculiar curves in that railroad. Against this, and other almost equally powerful opposition, which extended not only into the State Legislature but into Congress, Sutro struggled, and won.

Mr. Sutro is frequently referred to as the tunnel millionaire, and the impression has been given by many of the dispatches concerning him that his great fortune resulted directly from his operations and construction of the tunnel. This is not so. While the undertaking was profitable to its chief promoter, the very many millions Mr. Sutro is now worth are far from being represented by the profits he derived from the tunnel. His great wealth has resulted from his investments of those tunnel profits in San Francisco real estate.

Twenty years ago, at a time when the eastern end of Golden Gate Park was beyond the western limits

of city streets, Mr. Sutro began investing in land in the neighborhood of the Park, then known as "outside lands," and which, at the time of his greatest purchases, was acreage property. With a firm faith in the future growth of the city Mr. Sutro continued these purchases until his real estate holdings amounted to one-twelfth of the acreage of the city and county

with land on which a residence could not be built, either because of the shifting of the sand, or the steepness of the hillsides, and, if built, could never be made easily accessible. But the cable cars came, and they could climb any grade, and the sand dunes were subdued by the planting of Holland "bent" grass, and lo ! the German investor owned many millions



ADOLPH SUTRO.

(After a sketch from life made for the San Francisco *Examiner* on Election Day, November 6, 1894.)

of San Francisco, yet he was laughed at for his operations. He owned thousands of acres of shifting sand dunes and of steep, sage brush covered hills. Even men who were recognized as shrewd real estate investors shook their heads, and wondered what possible motive could induce Sutro to load himself up

of dollars' worth of land for which he had probably paid only as many hundred thousands.

With the pushing westward of cable car lines to the eastern limits of Golden Gate Park, Mr. Sutro's acreage property began coming into the market as building lots, and it was said of him that when he

wanted a million dollars he turned over a few acres to a real estate agency for a subdivision.

Mr. Sutro's most notable purchase in San Francisco was the land on which the famous Cliff House is built, and a thousand acres in its vicinity fronting on the Pacific ocean. When he made this purchase there was no popular means of transportation to the ocean. The Cliff House was the resort only of those who drove or rode through the Park, and the magnificent stretch of broad, firm, white beach, reaching south from the Cliff House for miles, was scarcely more familiar to the public of San Francisco than to the people of New York. Yet there is not a day in the year when barelegged children cannot play on that beach in comfort.

"The people ought to have the benefit of this," said Mr. Sutro, and the envious replied: "He is trying to boom his land."

THE PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Included in his ocean front purchase is a high bluff overlooking the Cliff House, which is now known as Sutro Heights. A roomy, old-fashioned, country house, long deserted, stood on this height. Mr. Sutro rehabilitated the house, laid out many acres of ground surrounding it, as a park, planted flowers, set up statuary, and then opened the gates to the public and said: "Sutro Heights are free to you."

At about this time two of the city cable lines made steam railroad extensions to the ocean, and carried thousands daily, and tens of thousands Sundays to the beach, to the Cliff House and to Sutro Heights. Each passenger paid twenty cents for the round trip. Mr. Sutro contended with the railroad companies for a single fare each way, but they laughed at him and said: "He is trying to boom his land."

Then Mr. Sutro began the construction of enormous and costly salt water bath houses. He expended in this enterprise more than a million dollars, finishing in luxurious style a bathing pavilion 350 feet long, supplied with tempered ocean water, brought in floods from beyond the line of breakers. When these baths were opened luxury-loving San Franciscans went out to them in thousands, bathed, promenaded, listened to the music, ate and drank and smoked in the glass sheltered inclosures, and the railroad charged them ten cents to go out, and ten cents to come back.

"Make your fare five cents each way," said Mr. Sutro, "and I will make a free gift of Sutro Heights to the city of San Francisco. I will put my library there for students, and will charge to enter the baths only a nominal sum."

"He is trying to boom his land," again said the railroad companies, and declined to reduce their fares.

PHILANTHROPY VS. CAPITAL.

Then Mr. Sutro began to fight. He was meeting an old enemy, and a very powerful one. The extensive cable railway system of San Francisco is controlled by the capitalists who also control the Southern Pacific railway system. These people have a peculiar

monopoly of freight and passenger transportation, urban, suburban and rural in California. It is impossible to go to San Francisco by rail from any point, except over lines owned or controlled by what are known as the Southern Pacific people. For many years this railroad corporation has conducted its passenger and freight business in California on the principle of charging "all the traffic will bear." Stated in untechnical language, that means that on every pound of freight produced in California the railroad people charged as much as would leave only that margin of profit which would offer a faint inducement for the producer to continue to produce. Its passenger rates were regulated in the same spirit. That is, they were shaded just below the point at which people would stop traveling on the railway trains and return to stage coaches. The monopoly was applying this principle in opposition to Mr. Sutro. It was cheaper, easier, and more profitable to carry ten thousand people per day to the beach at twenty cents each, than to carry twenty thousand at ten cents each. With one or two feeble exceptions, no man, or party, or organization or anything of any kind, had ever risen in California to make a determined fight against this monopoly. So completely did it control press, legislature, courts and officials, that it was considered as evidence of Quixotism to attempt to oppose it, but Mr. Sutro made the attempt. To begin with, he fenced in his various attractions in the neighborhood of the Cliff House, including that historical place, and any one who went out to the ocean by the railroads had to pay to get through the fence. That seemed a simple and even a rather crude method of warfare, but when it resulted in reducing the number of twenty-cent passengers by about 75 per cent., the railroad people began to "sit up and take notice." They found no immediate remedy. There was no law to prevent Mr. Sutro building any kind of a fence he chose on his own property. The railroad people, through the press, sought to manufacture public opinion against Mr. Sutro. He was shown to be a hard-hearted and even a wicked man to deprive the common people of their accustomed view of the seal rocks and the statuary on Sutro Heights, but somehow the people did not seem to take that view of it. They rather agreed with Mr. Sutro that the proper remedy was a single five-cent fare each way, which was the condition he made for removing his fence. Then Mr. Sutro was ridiculed. It was vigorously asserted that he was taking a mean revenge because of his failure to boom his real estate property. But this failed to make a hit, for there are in San Francisco thousands of people who, in the past twenty years, have invested savings in building lots which would benefit by any boom Mr. Sutro might create. Then the papers said that Mr. Sutro was a demagogue, wanting office, and was playing for popular approval.

THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN.

It is a curious fact that this suggestion of office in connection with Mr. Sutro came first from his enemies.

Four political parties had met and made municipal nominations and Mr. Sutro was not named on any of the tickets. The suggestion of an office for him was taken in a way which surprised his enemies. If he had been a practical politician, in control of the press and all the wires which manipulate political proceedings, and had undertaken to produce the result which followed, it could not have been more effective or astonishing. There arose all over the city a demand that Mr. Sutro should run for Mayor. It was an organized expression of the Burgher-spirit which had so long lain dormant. It came not from the Sandlots, but from the meetings of property owners, of merchants, and of savings bank depositors. It found its expression officially in the municipal convention of the Populists, and Mr. Sutro was nominated for Mayor. Opposed to him were not only the nominees of the regular Republican and Democratic conventions, but also a charlatan who had succeeded Dennis Kearney as the leader of the Sandlotters. Against these, and also a fourth nominee, against the press, against every factor supposed to be potent in politics, Mr. Sutro's candidacy was at first looked upon as a joke. But this was not for long. Mr. Sutro went into the fight with his customary vigor and talent for that sort of thing. He worked night and day. He spoke in all parts of the city, to all classes of people; he appealed to the rising Burgher-spirit; he pointed out the dismal failure of San Francisco to achieve the greatness its natural advantages should long ago have given to it; he proved how this failure had been brought about by the strangling clutch of the railroad monopolists. He promised not only reform but progress; he managed to keep himself prominently in print, in the columns even of the opposing press; and suddenly the political lieutenants of the railway corporation discovered that heroic measures were necessary to meet the kind of battle he was giving.

Then another curious thing occurred! Within a few days of the election the railroad company announced that it had decided to make a five-cent fare rate from the bay to the ocean. This, it was confidently expected would cut all the ground from beneath Mr. Sutro's feet. What it did, in fact, was to give him a more solid standing than he had before.

"He is the only man who has ever won for us a profitable victory against the monopoly; his ability as

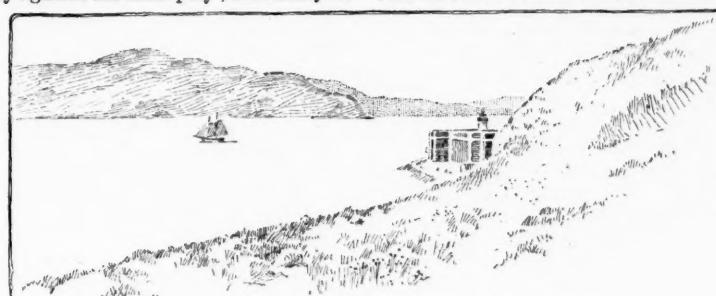
a fighter has been demonstrated. Now we must elect him Mayor," said the people. Then this happened: on Election Day Mr. Sutro received for Mayor 30,676 votes. The three next highest votes for Mayoralty candidates were respectively, 12,548, 11,274, 4,376.

No other candidate on his ticket was elected, or polled even a vote of sufficient size to lift the figures out of the column of "scattering."

It was a personal victory for the first man of brains and property to make an honest fight for the independence of San Francisco from monopoly rule. Mr. Sutro accepted his success with what must be termed magnanimity in view of the character of the assaults made upon him during the campaign. He said on election night, that as Mayor "I shall endeavor to be just and fair to all, but the moment the aggressive corporations overstep the bounds of law I shall firmly oppose them, and if corrupt means are used I shall, in my official capacity, endeavor to unearth and bring both the bribers and the bribed to justice. I shall try to bring about an honest, business-like, and economical administration of the affairs of the city."

WHAT SAN FRANCISCO EXPECTS.

There is no doubt that Mr. Sutro will fulfill his promises in this respect. He has always had the confidence of the banking (he is himself a banker) and commercial element of the city, and by this latest victory will command the confidence of the whole community. The tax payers will undoubtedly respond cheerfully and liberally for the purpose of carrying out his well-known plans for improving and extending the park system of the city, of improving its wretched streets and doing other public work to make the city more attractive, and in that way retain as residents the thousands of people who do business in San Francisco, but whose homes are in the better governed suburban towns, and to attract Eastern visitors who, of late years, have neglected San Francisco for the more progressive cities of Southern California. But more than this, it is expected of him that he will be able to organize the business men of the city and the producers of the vineyards, farms and orchards, for a successful effort to control in some degree the exactions of the railroad corporations, which have done more, even than did Dennis Kearney, to retard the growth and development of the unbounded resources of the State.



FORT POINT AND NORTHERN SLOPE OF SUTRO HEIGHTS.

ALEXANDER III, PEACE-KEEPER OF EUROPE.*

WITH SOME REMARKS UPON HIS SUCCESSOR.

BY W. T. STEAD.

NOT since that terrible day when Lord Wolseley's telegram told England that Khartoum had fallen and that General Gordon was no more, has the news of the death of any man so profoundly affected the civilized world as that which announced the death of the Czar. There was sorrow and sympathy when the Emperor Frederick slowly dragged his tortured way down to the gates of Death; but the long-drawn-out agonies of suspense had prepared the

pit. On the very day before his death, he rose, transacted such business as his strength permitted, said what kindly words his laboring chest could suffer, and then he lay down to rise no more. He at least knew how to die. And not until he actually lay dead did the world know how much it had lost when Alexander the Third ceased to fill the Russian throne.

Carlyle has painted for us such a death scene, when the life of another strong, silent ruler of men slowly



THE LATE ALEXANDER III AND THE EMPRESS.

world for the end long before it came. But the Czar, who only three short months ago seemed almost the strongest and best life in Europe, has gone with a rapidity that loses none of its tragic force from the solemnity of the visible approach of death. Seldom have the bulletins from a sick room been perused with keener interest, never have they described a scene more worthy the exit of a sovereign at the summons of a greater even than he. Slowly and gravely, without any unworthy repinings or unavailing lamentation, Alexander the Third went down alone into the

ebbed away amid the passionate but unavailing prayers of his people. But the Czar had not to wait as had the Protector for two centuries for the vindication of his character, for the recognition of the services which that strong pillar of the state rendered to the world. Eight years ago it was the fashion of the journalists of Europe to fill their columns with calumny concerning the Russian Emperor. Western Europe persisted in picturing this patient and pacific Czar, whose one passion was to keep the peace, as an infuriate, semi-savage god of war, who at any moment might hurl the millions of Muscovy into a combat to the death. They abused him as a drunkard—he, the most abstemious of men—and lampooned him

* In January, 1892, the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* published an elaborate sketch entitled "The Czar and the Russia of To-day."

by turns as a besotted barbarian and trembling coward, almost unworthy the name of a man! And now! Was there ever so complete, so marvelous a change? During the last month not a single catiff of all the scribbling horde, who in other days yelped and bayed at his heels, but has been compelled over and over again to admit with emphasis, although, alas, without penitence, that it was indeed the most valuable life on the Continent that was passing away at Livadia, and that when he died the Peace-keeper of Europe was no more.

A TARDY TRIBUTE TO TRUTH.

It is to me at least a proud but melancholy satisfaction that the privilege was accorded to me first among the journalistic crowd to discern the truth about the Czar, to publish it to the world, and after a year or two of derision and abuse to see the evidence I had tendered confirmed as literally and exactly true by the very men who had mocked it the most. It is not a matter of boasting, but it is a matter for heartfelt gratitude—a gratitude never felt more keenly than to-day—that I was permitted to know the truth and to make it known to my countrymen. From the day when, in the palace of Gatschina, in private conversation as frank and full and unreserved as ever I held with any man, I had the opportunity of knowing the Czar, of ascertaining his ideas, of learning his policy from his own lips, I never wavered in my personal devotion to Alexander III., or in my absolute implicit confidence both in the sincerity of his word and the earnestness of his resolution to maintain the peace of Europe. Few other men, certainly no other Englishman, enjoyed such an oppor-

tunity; and now that he lies dead, and all the world is lamenting his decease, I have at least one consolation which no one can take away and which even death itself can only bring into clearer, albeit more sombre relief.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALEXANDER III.

The Czar was an intensely human man, lovable, simple and true. Never was there a more loyal heart or a more honest soul. I have never met any one who impressed me more completely with a sense of absolute trust. He was not a brilliant talker. He was slow, reserved and sparing in his words. But he—as Mr. Chamberlain used to say of the Duke of Devonshire when they were colleagues in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet—he always put his point clearly and he always hit the nail square on the head. When he was puzzled he said so. He did not pretend. He was emphatically not a viewy man. No one could have been a greater contrast to the German Emperor, with his rapid trout-like mind, darting hither and thither with a velocity born of mere restlessness. He was slow but sure, with much of the solidity and not a little of the sagacity of the elephant. He had a positive distaste for the speculations that fascinate many men. “Why talk about such things?” he would say. “There is no question of that now.” Sufficient unto him was the day and the evil thereof; and it was with the utmost difficulty I persuaded him to discuss the ultimate ownership of the Straits of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles. One thing, and only one thing, in the future interested him keenly, and that was the question as to who would succeed Mr. Gladstone. He did not like it much when I



THE CHATEAU AT LIVADIA WHERE THE CZAR DIED.

mentioned Lord Rosebery, for at that time—it was in 1888—the memory of the Batoum dispatch was still fresh, and Lord Rosebery, as the Czar remarked, was always with Herbert Bismarck. His nominee for the Liberal leadership was the Duke of Devonshire; and I can never forget how anxious the Czar was that the Irish question might be settled in time for the Duke, then Lord Hartington, to succeed Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party. He had

my duty at any cost." And upon his tomb he needs no other epitaph than those words, followed by the simple statement of the literal truth, that in this, as in all else, he was as good as his word.

THE FATAL CHILL.

Of his beautiful domestic life, of his devotion to the Czaritsa, and his tender love for all his children, I need not speak. But it is not generally known that



The Grand Duke Vladimir.



BROTHERS OF THE LATE CZAR.

The Grand Duke Michael.

met Lord Hartington in London and liked him, which is not surprising, for there was much resemblance between the characters of the two men.

HIS PACIFIC AMBITION.

The Czar, however, had in him a stronger infusion of John Bright's passionate hatred of war than ever distinguished the Duke of Devonshire. His ambition, as one of his ministers told me, was not to be a great sovereign, but to be the sovereign of a great people, whose reign was unstained by a single war. He at least carried with him to the grave the grateful consciousness that he had attained his wish. For fourteen years the master of two millions of armed men never allowed a shot to be fired in anger throughout the whole of his immense Empire. The affray at Penjeh, as he told me, truly enough, was directly due to the action of Captain Yate, whose conduct in provoking a collision between the Afghans and the Russians richly deserved a sterner punishment than was ever meted out to him. And with this passion ate love of peace there was also a deep-seated belief in the wisdom and goodness of God, whose ways, however, he honestly admitted, were past finding out. As God made the world otherwise than as we wished, "He must know best. But for my part, if He should end it all to-morrow, I should be very glad." But he was not impatient. When he was fresh from a hair-breadth escape from the hand of the assassin, he never flinched. "I am ready," he said. "I will do

the fatal chill which carried him off was due to this paternal tenderness. When at Spala, the Czar and his son, the Grand Duke George, whose delicate constitution has always been a source of anxiety to his parents, went out shooting in the woods. The boy shot at and dropped a duck. The bird fell in what seemed, to the lad's inexperienced eye, a grassy glade, but on approaching the bird he found to his horror that he had walked into a treacherous marsh. He began to sink with great rapidity and before his cries of alarm brought his father to the spot he had sunk up to his neck in the bog. The Czar rushed to his rescue, and succeeded in extricating his son from the bog by putting forth his immense strength, but not until he had been thoroughly saturated by the moisture. They hastened home. The young Grand Duke showed signs of fever, while his father was conscious of a chill. The palace of Spala is an extensive building, and it so happened the Grand Duke's rooms were at the end of one wing, while the Czar's bedchamber was in the centre. At night the Czar wished to get up and visit his boy. The Czaritsa strongly opposed this desire, declaring that his health was of quite as much importance as that of his son's, and, considering the chill which he had received, it would be dangerous for him to get out of bed. The Czar, who always shrank from opposing the will of the Empress, pretended to go to sleep. His wife, satisfied that he was slumbering peacefully, went to her own room. No sooner was the coast clear than

the Czar got up and traversed the long draughty corridors of the palace in dressing-gown and slippers until he reached his son's apartments. After remaining there for a short time he returned, with the re-

therefore, of a mutual agreement for partial disarmament appears to have passed. The more's the pity.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TRIBUTE.

It was the fortune of Lord Rosebery to express more publicly and more eloquently than any other statesman the universal sentiment of the civilized world in relation to Alexander III. Speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield on October 25, the Prime Minister made the following observations, which we have some reason to believe were communicated to the dying Emperor :

In that domain there is one shadow at this moment which clowns everything else. There is not a thoughtful mind in Europe at this moment which is not turned to the sick bed at Livadia. There have been in times past subjects of difference with Russia, acute subjects of difference : but I am certain of this, that there is no one who knows what has passed in Europe for the past twelve years who does not feel the immeasurable debt of obligation under which we lie to the Emperor of Russia. Gentlemen, it is not my concern to-night to say one word as to the relation of the Emperor to his own Empire, though it seems clear enough from the pictures that are delineated to us by newspaper correspondents that in every church in Russia there are anxious prayers offered at this moment for his recovery. But we have a right to concern ourselves with the Emperor as he appears to foreign countries, and we have in him a monarch the watchword of whose reign and whose character have been the worship of truth and the worship of peace. I do not say that he will rank, or does rank, among the Cæsars or Napoleons of history—the great conquerors of whom history perhaps takes too much account—but if "Peace has" (as she has) "her victories not less renowned than war," the Emperor of Russia will reign in history with a title not less famous than that of Cæsar or Napoleon. It is something in a sovereign of undoubted power to have it said of him that he has made more respected in the realms of diplomacy an absolute conscientious devotion to truth. I have not the honor of that sovereign's acquaintance, but all who have unite in saying that the one sin he never forgives is the sin of personal deceit and untruthfulness. On the other hand, he has by his influence done that which few men in his position have ever been able to do—to guarantee in his own person, by his own character, that matter of inestimable importance—the peace of Europe. It is more than four and twenty years ago since we had a great European war, and it is not too much to say that if peace has not been broken in more than one instance during late years, it is due as much to the character and the influence of the Emperor of Russia as to any other cause we may mention. Well, gentlemen, I can say nothing as to the issue of his illness that we do not know ; but we in Great Britain, whose interest is in peace, have the deepest interest in his welfare, and in his future, because we know that if he is removed, one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest guarantee for the peace of the world is removed with his life.

NICHOLAS II, THE NEW CZAR.

DR. ZAKHARIN,
Who attended the late Czar in his illness.

sult that the chill which he had received in extricating his boy from the bog settled upon his vital organs, and from that day is dated the acute stage of the malady which ultimately carried him off.

THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

One of the last official international acts of the Emperor was to express his sympathy and admiration for the attempt initiated in England for promoting the reduction of armaments. There was nothing which he had more at heart than the maintenance of peace, and he rejoiced to know that a movement was on foot in that country directed toward so desirable an end. At the same time, he regretfully admitted that, owing to the outbreak of war in the far East, and also to difficulties nearer home, the present moment was not opportune for such a step. It must be relegated to a more convenient season. But now that the strong hand of the Peace-keeper of Europe is no longer on the helm of Europe, it is absurd to expect that the young Czar will attempt to take action in the matter. Even if his sympathies were entirely in accord with those of his father, the new Czar would naturally think twice, or even thrice, before taking any steps which might incur the ill-feeling of the headquarters staff of the Russian army. The chance,

That greatest of all guarantees for the greatest of all blessings is gone, and Europe and Asia are left face to face with the unknown. Nicholas the Second, who has succeeded his father, and of whose personal character little or nothing is known, excepting that



it is usually reported that he has displayed weakness rather than strength, is said to have acquired bad habits which were calculated to impair both moral character and physical vigor. There is a general agreement that he lived in considerable awe of his father, but that as a boy he was bright, intelligent and very much like an English schoolboy. So at least Mr. Gladstone described him to me after meeting him at Copenhagen some twelve years ago. Mr. Heath, of St. Petersburg, his tutor, a most excellent



NICHOLAS II.

and worthy man, told me an anecdote which I recall to-day with no small sympathetic interest. The boys had been reading with him "The Lady of the Lake," and Nicholas was much delighted with the description of the popularity of fair Scotland's King James the Fifth. The stanza is the twenty-first of the fifth Canto, which begins :

The castle gates were open flung,
The quivering drawbridge rock'd and rung,
As slowly down the steep descent
Fair Scotland's king and nobles went,
While all along the crowded way
Was jubilee and loud huzza,
And ever James was bending low
To his white jenet's saddle-bow.
Gravely he greets each city sire,
Notes each pageant's quaint attire,
Gives to the dancers thanks aloud,
And smiles and nods upon the crowd,
Who rend the heaven with their acclaims,
Long live the Commons' King, King James.

"That," said the boy, flushing with pride, "that is what I should like to be." It remains to be seen whether the young man who has just ascended the most dangerous throne in Christendom will be able to realize his boyish ideal.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW REIGN.

In one respect it is to be hoped that Nicholas the Second may improve upon the policy of his father. He appears to have a trace of the deeply religious sentiment of Alexander the Second, and although that is a drawback in some respects, it has the compensating advantage in the fact that he may shrink from carrying out the persecuting policy which under M. Pobiedonostzeff cast such a shadow upon the late reign. When a mere boy Nicholas was reading the Gospels with his tutor, and expressed his sorrow that our Lord should have suffered so severely at the hands of the chief priests and rulers. His tutor informed him dryly that if Jesus of Nazareth were to come to St. Petersburg, and attempt to teach in the streets as he did in Jerusalem, General Gresser, who was then chief of police in St. Petersburg, would have him arrested in no time, and he would be clapped into jail with quite as little ceremony as ever was shown in ancient Judæa. It is improbable that any immediate change will be made in the drift of Russian policy for some time to come. We are in this also altogether in the dark.

THE CZARITZA.

Nicholas the Second was recently in England, but heirs-apparent do not lend themselves to the interviewer, and our press failed to get any impression of the man or of his ideas. He spoke very well at the Lord Mayor's banquet, but that is a kind of capacity for which he is not likely to have much employment in the future. He recently traveled round Asia, and visited India with four companions, but so severe is the discipline of the Imperial Court, and so entirely did the Czar and his family keep themselves aloof from their subjects, that not one of his traveling companions has been allowed to communicate with him since his return. The Imperial family live apart from the rest of the world, seeing very few people, and therefore being very ill-informed concerning the affairs of their immense dominions. The immediate hope of the future lies in Princess Alix, and the influence which she may exert over the Czar may decide the destinies of Russia for many years to come. What the Russians say is that she will be popular if she can contrive to give the impression always and everywhere that she is English and not German. The papers have been more than usually silly in their statements as to the ordeal through which the Princess had to pass before she could be admitted into the Greek Church. So far from a Lutheran being required to curse the religion in which she was baptised, her baptism is admitted as valid, and she is received without any formal abjuration of the faith of her childhood. Her part will be very difficult as the foreign wife of an untried sovereign, but it is possible that through this young girl may come many advantages to Russia, among others that of establishing a more close union between the two great empires upon whose *entente* the peace of Asia depends.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

AN AMERICAN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION HOW TO RECONCILE FRANCE AND GERMANY.

NEVER did a Peace Congress meet under brighter auspices than that at Antwerp, on August 28 last. The Russo-German commercial treaty, the German Emperor's courtesies toward France, and the appreciation of them shown by the French press, the favorable action of the United States Congress and of the British Parliament on the proposed treaty of arbitration between the two nations, inspired the delegates with enthusiasm. "Peace is in the heart of all men in civilized countries," said the Mayor of Antwerp.

FIVE PROJECTS OF DISARMAMENT.

Writers of wide experience, however, accustomed to watch the drift of public sentiment, warned against over-sanguine expectations. "The prospect of arranging a truce of God for the closing century," said the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, "seems to be remote. Mankind with its brutal animalism, its blood-shot eye and hereditary savagery, seems destined to groan for some time longer under the burden of the prince of this world, whose yoke is not easy, nor is his burden light. Seven hundred and fifty million dollars per annum cash down for armaments is the fine that they pay for organizing Europe on the principle of Cain."

These prognostications, which seemed dismal two months ago, are now seen to have been but too appropriate. Once more the diplomatic sky is overcast. Alexander III, the preserver of peace, is dead, and nobody knows what his successor's policy will be. The change of chancellors in Germany has disclosed a state of tension in that country, and where there is tension there is apt to be violence and unreason. The revival of particularism manifested especially in southern Germany may be as wholesome as Prince Bismarck seems to think; it may also be a symptom of that spirit which led to the Thirty Years' War. A nation under arms, when strained by discord, is a mine with a train of powder ready laid; it may explode at any moment, and no one knows which way the fragments will fly. In this state of uncertainty the prospect of disarmament seems remote indeed.

Is this darkened prospect a ground for discouragement? By no means. For the Mayor of Antwerp was right: "Peace is in the heart of all men in civilized countries." No better evidence of this can be found than the respectful tone in which the proceedings of the Antwerp Congress have been noticed by the newspapers. Instead of faltering, the friends of peace should look upon the present symptoms of danger as an additional argument for acting on the declaration of Baroness von Suttner "that the time

has passed for declamatory speeches; that practical measures must now be taken for the suppression of war." It is characteristic of the times that such practical measures have been brought forward in rapid succession during the present year, not by obscure enthusiasts, but by practical men of worldwide fame, and have found record in periodicals of the highest standing. A few years ago they would have been scouted as Utopian. Five of these propositions have attained considerable publicity.

1. That of M. Anspach, of Brussels, for a truce of ten years.
2. That of M. Jules Simon, of Paris, for a truce until the year 1900.
3. That of M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, for a reduction of the military service of each soldier to twelve months.
4. That of Dr. Grelling, secretary of the German Peace Society, at Berlin, that the several states should agree not to increase their armies during a period of three years.
5. That of the author of the article entitled "Halt!" in the *Contemporary Review* for June, 1894, that the nations should agree not to increase their war budgets till 1900.

Each of these propositions asks little and expects much. In each case the implied results are expected to exceed by far the results formally stipulated. In each case it is thought that the measure once passed by international agreement will be found such a relief and win such applause that its continuance beyond the stipulated period may be assumed as a matter of course, especially as it can hardly be expected that there will be an imminent danger of war at the very moment when the treaty expires; that thus the effect will be cumulative, till the renewal of the treaties grows to be a matter of custom.

THEY ALL REQUIRE A SACRIFICE ON THE PART OF FRANCE.

Not one of these propositions, however, goes to the root of the matter. They all assume that international boundaries shall continue in *statu quo*. Now this implies the assumption that France will simply swallow her grief and shame; will consent to have the thousand years' struggle for the Rhine terminated by a French defeat; will acknowledge that Alsace-Lorraine is part and parcel of Germany forever. Aye, there's the rub! Every one conversant with the matter will admit that civilization has now so far advanced that, but for the Alsace-Lorraine question, universal peace would lie within sight. True, various suggestions have been made to remove this cardinal

source of danger. These are discussed by Samuel James Capper in the *Contemporary Review* for July, 1894. He plainly shows them all to be impracticable. It is idle to talk of the possibility of the voluntary reversion of the whole province by Germany. After 250 years of spoliation of Germany by France, the victory of 1870, to the mind of every German, barely restored the balance of justice; and the nation is unanimous in its determination to retain the land thrice redeemed by German blood. To make Alsace-Lorraine an independent buffer-state between the two nations is out of the question, for no sooner would that state be independent than it would rejoin France. It could not be joined either to Belgium or to Switzerland, for neither of these, in the improbable case that it accepted the dangerous gift, would have sufficient military power to keep the province from attaching itself to France. To the proposition that France indemnify herself in Morocco or elsewhere, she may well reply: "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay!" What hope, then, remains of a peaceful solution? Judging by the tone of recent articles, there would seem to be no hope but this: that France, with a stationary population, already 12,000,000 less than her rival, isolated from the rest of Europe or at best but languidly encouraged by her Russian ally, will for a good while be too weak to venture on a war of revenge; that peace will thus be tolerably secure till a new generation shall have sprung up, who shall know of the last war only from hearsay; and that by that time the general advance in civilization will have rendered war impossible.

WILL FRANCE BE COMPELLED TO MAKE THE SACRIFICE?

If this hope was well founded, it might be a comfort to a proud nation in her humiliation to think that her martyrdom is the price of the world's peace. But is it certain that France will long remain in the background? Again and again has she been prostrated till she seemed about to disappear; and yet as often has she risen again to be the first power in Europe. The clouds in the heavens are not more unstable in their shapes than are the fortunes of nations. How many "perpetual alliances" have been made and how many are now in existence? With better reason than Cavour might a French statesman say to-day: "Patience, and deal the cards!" Who knows but some new social factor may arise within the next ten years that may turn the tide of increasing population in favor of France? And who knows but some unforeseen circumstance may paralyze the strength of Germany and make France once more the arbiter of Europe, till the wheel turns again? Above all, success in war very often depends on the presence of a single man of genius; and if in the next war that man of genius be found on the French side, what will superior numbers, impregnable fortresses, *Mannlicher* rifles and *Dewe* coats avail?

CAN THE SACRIFICE BE AVOIDED?

In brief, it is by no means certain that war will not break out between France and Germany within the next ten or fifteen years. If this is a dreadful possi-

bility to contemplate, it behooves those who wish to see it prevented to look out for some means of reconciling the two nations now, *by removing the cause of their enmity*, instead of leaving that reconciliation to the uncertain agency of time, and to the mercy of that blind chance by which they may be helplessly driven into war to-morrow. When differences of argument seem irreconcilable, it is always well to return to first principles. By studying the geography, ethnology and history of the disputed regions, it may be possible to discover a method of disposing of them that may be satisfactory to both parties. In all suggestions thus far made, Alsace-Lorraine has been treated as a unit. Those who say that Germany ought to retain it mean that she ought to retain all; those who say that it ought to be given back to France mean that the whole province ought to be given back; those who wish to make it independent mean that the entire Reichsland, with its present boundaries, ought to be independent. No one, looking at this question from the standpoint of peace, seems to have taken notice of a fact which nevertheless lies at the surface and is well known to a large class of readers; a fact which, the moment it is stated, is instantly seen to be of the utmost significance.

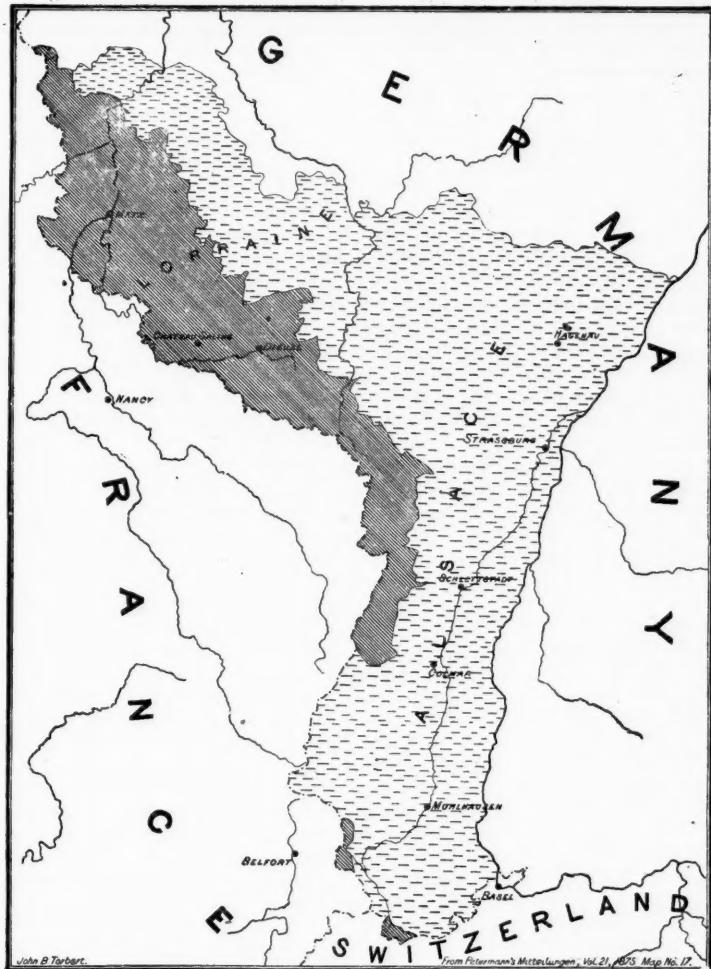
WESTERN ALSACE-LORRAINE SPEAKS FRENCH.

The fact is this:

Alsace-Lorraine consists of two parts, one French-speaking, the other German-speaking.

Let it be understood that this applies to the German Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, taken from France in 1871. In other words, the Germans in 1871 annexed a large tract exclusively French in language. Those portions of Alsace and Lorraine which were left in the possession of France are entirely French in language, so that France at present contains not a single commune whose current speech is German.

These facts are exhibited in the accompanying map. According to Richard Andree (Mitt. d. Vereins f. Erdkunde, Leipzig, 1885, p. 182), the German-speaking districts of Alsace-Lorraine contain 1,160,015 inhabitants, the French-speaking 181,736, and the districts where both languages are used 157,269. These figures have probably changed but little since then. The number of Alsace-Lorrainers whose habitual language is French is generally stated to be 250,000, or one-sixth of the total. The French-speaking districts are mainly comprised in a broad belt along the western frontier of Lorraine, but they include also a few upland valleys in middle Alsace and a few communes in the southwestern part. Most of this area has been French in language ever since that language was developed. A few communes indeed which now speak French spoke German in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but that fact has hardly more to do with the present situation than the other undoubted fact that all Alsace spoke a Romance dialect before the invasion of the Franks and Alemanni, which, for that matter, is again offset by the fact that the larger part of Alsace was included in the Roman province of Germania superior. The French-speaking area adjoins France, the German-speaking area ad-



ALSACE-LORRAINE.—ANNEXED TO GERMANY IN 1871.

(The darker portions of the map indicate French-speaking population, the lighter German-speaking.)

joins Germany; there are no detached "language islands" in either territory.

The boundary between the two languages is as sharp as is usually the case with linguistic boundaries. In the northern part indeed, toward Luxembourg, the flux and reflux of the industrial population causes a commingling of the two languages; but yet it is always easy to determine whether a particular commune ought to be called French-speaking or German-speaking. Farther south the transition is almost abrupt.

THE GERMAN-SPEAKING PART IS RE-GERMANIZED.

In eastern Lorraine and in nearly all Alsace the language in ordinary use is a German dialect, differing less from literary German than do most German

dialects. In fact, Alsace, especially Strassburg, had no mean share in the formation of literary German. In those regions French was always a foreign tongue, quite as much as in German Switzerland, in Luxembourg, in Flemish Belgium, or in England after the Norman conquest. Shortly before 1870, indeed, the French government made strenuous efforts to spread the French language, especially by means of the schools. So little did they succeed, however, that according to a current French saying, the Alsatians, who in 1871 expatriated themselves rather than become German subjects, invariably, on meeting each other, begin to *hacher la paille* (chop straw)—that is to say, talk German—with every manifestation of utter delight. It may not be without interest to add that the Bavarians of the Palatinate, being habituated to an almost identical method of "chopping straw," often succeeded in passing themselves off in France as Alsatians and thus earning the same sympathy and more substantial emoluments which those exiles found everywhere awaiting them. There is some satisfaction in looking on this clever imposition as an historic retribution for Turenne's devastation of the Palatinate.

In the German-speaking part of Alsace-Lorraine, German has now for twenty-four years been the language

of the courts, of the civil administration, and most important of all, of the schools. The youth in the primary schools in that part have not learned French at all; their higher ideas have all been conveyed to them through the vehicle of the German language. That part, therefore, with the single exception of Mühlhausen, may be considered completely re-Germanized, at least so far as language is concerned.

"NATURAL BOUNDARIES" ARE LANGUAGE BOUNDARIES.

In the French-speaking part, the language of the schools and to a certain extent of the administration is still French. That part, therefore, enjoys the few advantages and suffers the many inconveniences of a bilingual region. A boy in that region obtains his

primary education in French ; if next he wishes to prepare himself for a professional or public career in his country, he must complete his education in German. Now, a perfect control of the current language of the country is one of the main requisites to success in life ; and this control can only be obtained if the later education is built on the foundation laid in childhood. Perfect control of language is automatic ; and no part of our language is ever so automatic as that which was acquired in childhood. Some speakers indeed seem to handle two languages with equal ease and precision ; but could we investigate the mental process which this involves, and measure the effort which it costs them, we should find that they are digging with a shovel and shoveling with a spade. No doubt the study of foreign languages is eminently useful ; but it must be made subsidiary to the main object — the thorough training in one's mother tongue. Hence in the interest of the inhabitants, political boundaries ought so far as possible to coincide with language boundaries. These, together with certain prominent geographic features, are the only "natural boundaries ;" the others can be so called only by a fanciful construction.

FORCING A STRANGE LANGUAGE ON AN UNWILLING PEOPLE.

Besides this utilitarian consideration, there is another, which for want of a better name may be called the sentimental one. Language is being more and more regarded as synonymous with nationality. All Europe is loud with strife on the language question. The Tchech in Bohemia, the Pole in Posen, the Rumanian in Servia, the Greek and Armenian in Bulgaria and Turkey, each is striving to maintain his language in its present territory, and, if possible, to extend it. The question of blood, even of name, counts for very little in this struggle. The second birth—into language—is supposed to work such a regeneration that the natural birth loses its significance. It is certain therefore that the French-speaking portion of Alsace-Lorraine will for a long time to come continue to regard itself as French in nationality, and will look upon the German domination as a foreign yoke. It is nothing less than cruelty to place two hundred and fifty thousand human beings in a position where they must look on themselves as traitors either to the land of their residence or to the land of their love ; where they find the *doux parler de France*, which from childhood they had learned to worship almost as a sort of divinity, relegated to a position of inferiority, while the place of honor is given to a language which, whatever be its merits, is certainly not pleasant to the ears of a Frenchman. Were there question of a small tribe, isolated in the midst of a great nation, as is the case with the Wends of Brandenburg, the suppression of their language could only be regarded as a signal benefit to them, and could excite no just regret except among philologists. In the present case, however, the two hundred and fifty thousand persons concerned are members of a great and cultured people,

separated from them merely by an arbitrary line—a ligature impeding but not stopping the natural circulation, and serving merely to keep the ligated member in a chronic state of irritation. For a long time to come, the center of attraction, to the French-speaking Alsace-Lorrainers, will lie in the West, in the world of French thought, whose literary products, freighted with French ideas, French associations, French prepossessions, will constantly come pouring across the border, constantly reminding them that they are living in exile. And even should it be possible, in the course of a century or so, to exterminate the French language in the territory in question, would that be a result to be proud of? Not only France but all the world loves the French language as an exquisite instrument for the expression of human thought, a work of art elaborated out of noble material by centuries of rich national life, and embellished by the works of one of the most superb galaxies of men of genius. Who can witness unmoved the curtailment of the language in which "Graziella" was written? Does it not look like a sacrilege comparable to the breaking of a finger from a beautiful statue? Of course it would be wrong to accuse the German government of any deliberate intention to do this ; but it is the inevitable result of annexation. But if the possession of Metz involves this deed of violence, is not that too high a price to pay for Metz? In brief, the existence of this French-speaking population under German dominion is destined to keep alive the sore feeling between the two countries. Nay more, the discontented French-speaking part will constantly remind the German-speaking part that it, too, was torn from France against its vigorous protest, and never formally consented to the separation. The retention of the French-speaking part, therefore, will retard the Germanization of the rest.

Nearly all these arguments of course tell equally against the incorporation of any German-speaking districts with France.

THE NATURAL SOLUTION.

What is the conclusion ?

Let the French-speaking part of Alsace-Lorraine be restored to France ; let the German-speaking part be retained by Germany.

The equity of this arrangement is so palpable that one asks in wonder why it was not adopted long ago. The reason is that the popular ideas on linguistic boundaries are exceedingly vague. (How comes it, by-the-bye, that there exists not one good ethnologicolinguistic atlas of Europe ?) Nearly every German thinks that Alsace-Lorraine is thoroughly German in speech ; nearly every Frenchman thinks it is French in speech, the German dialect being merely the language of the back districts and of the uneducated. Few persons are aware of the actual fact that the eastern five-sixths are entirely German, the western sixth entirely French, with a sharp line of division between them. Were it thoroughly understood in Germany that the western fringe of the Reichsland,

with a population of some two hundred and fifty thousand, is as thoroughly French in language as any part of France, it seems certain that few Germans would care to retain so unnatural a possession. What in fact was the plea by which Germany justified the annexation? That the Alsace-Lorrainers were a lost German tribe, torn from the Empire by wanton robbery during a period when it was either paralyzed by internal strife or had to summon all its forces to resist the Turkish invasion; that along the Vosges there was "German blood" to be redeemed from the yoke of the foreigner; that the German Fatherland ought to be "So weit die deutsche Zunge klingt." How then can a district where the German tongue is *not* heard be part and parcel of the Fatherland? And if the German thinks it self-evident justice that all territory where German is spoken shall belong to Germany, may not the Frenchman with equal justice demand that all territory where French is spoken shall belong to France? If France wronged Germany by annexing German-speaking districts, did not Germany wrong France by annexing French speaking districts?

If it be affirmed that Germany has a claim on the territory in question because it was part of the old German Empire, that would hold true also of Toul, Verdun, Franche-Comté and various other parts of France. In point of fact the present boundary is entirely new, hardly anywhere coinciding with an ancient boundary between the Empire of Germany and the Kingdom of France, except along the crest of the Vosges.

BISMARCK STOOD UP FOR THE LANGUAGE BOUNDARY.

Bismarck recognized the soundness of the principle here advocated. "I did not care to restore the historical boundary," he told the Reichstag some years ago; "*I stood up for the language boundary.*" There was, however, the other consideration of gaining important strategic points in order to guard against further attacks from the west. The question lay between Belfort and Metz. The French commissioners, while willing to cede either one of these cities, insisted that they could not cede both. Moltke was consulted. "Belfort," he said, "we can do without; but Metz is worth an army of 100,000." "Good," said Bismarck, "then we take Metz."

THE ENCROACHMENT ON FRENCH-SPEAKING TERRITORY WAS IMPOLITIC.

It is plain, then, by the best possible evidence, that the French-speaking belt was annexed solely for strategic reasons. But what will strategic points along the Vosges avail so long as the road through Belgium remains wide open? Everybody knows that in case of a war between Germany and France the neutrality of Belgium and Switzerland will be respected only as long as it suits either belligerent. A better defense against France would be found in the friendship of the French nation, which can almost surely be won by restoring to her the territory which speaks her language. Those German professors who imagine the French people to be possessed by an inborn and

unquenchable thirst for the Rhine, and who would therefore like to see them driven back beyond the Ardennes and kept there by a chain of impregnable fortresses, can hardly be regarded as abreast of the times. Because a French king in 1444 said that "all land up to the Rhine belongs to France," it cannot be assumed that in our individualistic and commercial age the French Republic plans or even cares to realize so abstract and unpractical an idea, any more than the German government cares to act on the statement made by a well-known German geographer that the present boundary between Germany and France "falls yet far short of the natural boundary of Germany." The real cause of French attacks in the past was German disunion, enabling France to attack the different German states separately, generally with the aid of other German states, so that she was always practically certain of victory. Now that Germany is united, she is practically safe against French attacks. This being the case, does it not look somewhat like timidity on the part of a nation of fifty millions to resort to such questionable, not to say ungenerous, means of fortifying itself against a nation of thirty-eight millions? It may be wise and just to despoil a fallen foe of his ill-gotten goods; it is "ungracious" to mutilate him. Nay more, it is imprudent; for so long as you cannot kill your foe or render him completely powerless, your severity will merely intensify his thirst for revenge and make it certain that he will attack you at the next opportunity, and if fortune should give him the victory he will exact all the more dire retribution. In other words: Restore to France the French-speaking districts, and you will preclude any future war and secure the permanent possession of the German-speaking districts; refuse to make the restitution and you will render war certain at the first opportunity, and if you are beaten you will lose not only Alsace-Lorraine but the whole left bank of the Rhine, and probably forever.

IS GERMANY WILLING TO RECTIFY HER MISTAKE?

There is little doubt that when the measure here advocated is once fairly set before the German people, it will win the support of nearly all classes. First of all, it is thought that the German nation is civilized enough and noble enough to see that the loss of two hundred and fifty thousand unwilling subjects (they can hardly be called fellow-citizens), speaking a foreign tongue, would be a trifle compared to the credit she would gain throughout the world by such an act of manly generosity, unprecedented in the annals of history. Again, it is to the interest of every German to see that every part of the Empire shall cling to the whole of its own free choice and inclination, and thereby strengthen the whole structure; and therefore a district which can only be kept attached to the rest by force must be recognized as a source of weakness. On the other hand, the German-speaking Alsace-Lorrainers, severed from their French-speaking countrymen, forcibly reminded of their German blood by the very grounds on which the restitution is made, finding their reannexation to France definitely pre-

cluded by the reconciliation, will in all probability turn their backs on France and will strengthen Germany by the accession of one and a quarter million of German patriots. There is no doubt that nearly all Germans desire peace. "Germany has eaten and is full," said Bismarck some years ago. Such being the case, they must see that peace will not be promoted by flaunting in the face of France the bleeding pound of flesh torn from her breast—French-speaking Alsace-Lorraine. The men of learning, who have more influence in Germany than anywhere else, are proverbially cosmopolitan, scorning international jealousies as remnants of barbarism; and they will accordingly welcome a measure which will render their relations with their French colleagues more unrestrained. Moreover, as has been explained, the present boundary is not one to which any sentiment attaches; several times during the negotiations of 1871 it was changed, whole lists of communes being thrown, now on one side, now on the other. The laboring classes of Germany, instigated by a press which is almost American in its freedom, are growing more and more impatient of the military burdens, and will doubtless welcome a measure which promises permanent relief. The German government, eager to embark in scores of enterprises—educational, engineering, colonial—will be glad of a chance to diminish the military budget, perhaps even—may it be whispered?—unlock the Juliusturm and restore its treasure of 120,000,000 marks to rational use. In the Reichstag the measure can certainly count on the support of all the Catholics, who in this matter could not easily act contrary to the clearly expressed wishes of the present enlightened Pontiff; all the members from Alsace-Lorraine; all the socialists, who, though well aware that the measure, by allaying a large part of social discontent, will cut the ground from under their feet, could not consistently with their program oppose the permanent reconciliation with France; and probably a large number from other parties.

WILL FRANCE ACCEPT THE RESTITUTION?

The next question is: Suppose that Germany offers to restore the French-speaking territory, will France accept that offer as a final settlement? Will she consider the partial restitution as sufficient amends for her loss of territory, treasure and prestige? Will she admit (as she certainly ought) that the permanent retention of the German-speaking part is simply the restitution which France all along owed to Germany? One cannot always judge a nation's temper by those who make most noise. The imputation cast on France by other nations—that she alone seeks war—an imputation which Jules Simon indignantly repels, is due no doubt to the utterances of a few inconsiderate persons, such as the author of "Avant la Bataille," which are quite at variance with the sentiments one hears in private conversation. "Nous réclamerons toujours les deux provinces; mais la guerre, c'est une chose terrible; nous n'en voulons plus!" are the words of a Frenchman who was in Paris at the time of the siege; and they may well be

taken as typical of the current opinion. But the time has perhaps arrived when it may be well for France to consider whether the demand for complete restitution is reasonable or wise. Twenty-four years have passed, and Alsace-Lorraine is still German, and there is no immediate prospect of a change. Though it is hazardous to make predictions, yet at the present moment everything seems to indicate that for a good while to come France will continue to fall behind Germany in the race for power. In the meantime the strong pro-German sentiment, which, according to Mr. Capper, has already sprung up in the provinces, will go on increasing, especially if the present Emperor's lenient policy is continued and extended in the directions pointed out by Mr. Capper. It would indeed be surprising were it otherwise. In every school in the German-speaking district the young Alsace-Lorrainer is taught how his ancestors, Franks or Allemanni, came from beyond the Rhine; how his land was the very birthplace of German civilization; how it remained German till the Thirty-Years' War, when Catholic France, aiding the Protestants of Germany (after persecuting the Protestants of France), succeeded in dividing the strength of the Empire and seizing Alsace as her spoil; how Strassburg was taken by surprise in the midst of peace; how Alsatians and Lorrainers continued to regard themselves as Germans down to the very eve of the French revolution: how their conversion into French patriots was due mainly to the glitter of the Napoleonic era, whose hollowness and whose disastrous effect on their country no one has better portrayed than their own Erckmann-Chatrian, and whose régime of absolute selfishness is well characterized by Napoleon's remark on the death of that great and good Alsatian, Kléber: "*Eh bien, un rival de moins!*" Glancing up and down the map of his country, the young Reichslander sees none but German names; scanning the names of his classmates and of the people of his village, he finds that they are all German; listening to the voices in the streets, and in his own family, he hears words that are nearly always identical with those used by his schoolmaster who came from over the Rhine. His books, his father's newspaper, are German; if a French book or newspaper falls into his hands, he is generally unable to read it. Can any one imagine that such teaching and such influences can continue for twenty, thirty, forty years without arousing the Alsace-Lorrainer to the consciousness that he is German to the core? In 1871 indeed he sang:

"Adieu, adieu ! ma belle France !
Adieu, adieu ! je t'aimerai toujours !
Adieu, adieu ! pour de plus heureux jours—
Plus heureux jours—je garde l'espérance."

but yet, as lovers occasionally do, he would now seem to be wavering in his resolution, and even (if Mr. Capper is to be believed) in some instances to have learned to love Germany more. If this process goes on, a time will soon come when the regrets at being severed from *la grande nation* will have given place, in the minds of the Alsace-Lorrainers, to self-con-

gratulation at belonging to "Deutschland, Deutschland, über Alles" and when they would protest against reannexation to France as vigorously as their ancestors did in 1552, in 1648 and in 1681. For it cannot be denied that the new situation has certain advantages. If as Frenchmen they were proud to know that their land was the sanctuary of art, as Germans they will be proud to know that their land is the sanctuary of science. They cannot help noticing that the press in outside countries is rather more favorable to Germany than to France. And who is there that does not like to be on the winning side?

Let it be hoped, however, that the poet's wish may yet be fulfilled, though in a different sense from what he intended; that while learning to love Germany, he may never cease to love France; that the "happier days" for which he hopes may be those when Germany and France shall be friends and allies.

In any case, if things continue as they are, there is no doubt that in the course of comparatively few years German-speaking Alsace-Lorraine will be completely Germanized, not only in language but also in sentiment. Meanwhile Germany's title to the province, already strong by actual possession, will constantly grow stronger by continued occupation, till a war for its recovery would seem like wanton robbery. Even the French-speaking districts will be in danger of being Germanized; in Metz the German-speaking population (including the garrison) is already in the majority.

A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.

Thoughtful Frenchmen will therefore admit that unless the lost provinces are regained within the next twenty-five years, they are very likely lost forever. It is a bitter experience no doubt to France to have to resign the hegemony of Europe, which she has held for three hundred years; but she ought to remember that this hegemony could only be maintained by fomenting discord among her neighbors; and the rôle of Fomenter of Discord would ill comport with the motto of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." As the engines of destruction become more and more perfected year by year, as the arteries and capillaries of commerce multiply and anastomose, as individual demands for the amenities of life grow more and more exacting, a declaration of war comes to be a more and more momentous undertaking, and therefore less and less probable. Even now it seems possible to imagine a time when a war undertaken by France for the recovery of her lost provinces would be looked upon as criminal and would call down on her the world's execration. If, therefore, a chance is offered of regaining, without bloodshed, that portion to which France has the triple stronger claim of longer occupation, proximity of position and identity of language; that portion which an impartial tribunal would unquestionably adjudge to France—it is probable that the enlightened statesmen of the French Republic will be content with that part rather than lose

all, and will consider the solution a signally honorable one to both nations.

CORRUPTIO OPTIMI PESSIMA!

Much, however, will depend on the manner in which the offer is made. If it is made in a niggardly spirit, with ungenerous conditions, for example in reference to the fortresses; if there is haggling and dickering and talk of compensation; if Germany shows herself doubtful of her own strength and distrustful in regard to the use which France may make of the restored territory, the probability is that the offer will be declined with polite contempt, and the claim to the whole of the annexed provinces reaffirmed; and the outcome may be merely an aggravation of the existing bitterness. On the other hand, if Germany says: "Gentlemen, we did wrong to annex a district where your language is spoken; we relinquish it unconditionally; we beg you to take it back!"—it is almost certain that the chivalrous nation *par excellence* will rapturously grasp the proffered hand of friendship and accept the restoration as a final settlement.

BALANCING ACCOUNTS.

The cry of "Revanche" is utterly unreasonable even according to the brutal code from whose vocabulary the word is taken. Borrowing a figure from the redskins, France even now has more scalps dangling from her belt than Germany has. For nearly three hundred years France has almost uninterruptedly triumphed in her German wars. Why should that long career of victory and conquest be supposed to have been wiped out by the single defeat and mulct of 1870-71? Even in that case the prostration of France was not to be compared with that of Prussia in 1806, when Memel was the only Prussian town not occupied by the French. And how did the conqueror treat Prussia on that occasion? Half her possessions were taken away, and a money indemnity exacted far greater, considering the circumstances, than that paid by France to Germany after 1871. Nobody doubts the prowess of France; Bismarck himself confessed that in 1870 Germany was victorious by accident. Hence if Germany made the offer of reconciliation here suggested, the world would hold France in duty bound to accept it; and the best minds in France would feel that by such acceptance their nation would gain a far higher honor than could possibly be gained by the most brilliant of victories.

"SIE SINGEN VON LENZ UND LIEBE, VON SEL'GER, GOLDNER ZEIT."

For consider the consequences of this reconciliation. Two nations which, though outwardly at bitter enmity, have long entertained at heart the profoundest respect for each other, suddenly become friends and very probably allies. What an outburst of generous feelings will such an event call forth in the millions on either side! What a relief to millions of anxious hearts! But these will not be the only coun-

tries affected. Reconciliation with Germany will necessarily imply reconciliation with Italy, and thus the unnatural estrangement between two Latin nations will come to an end. With the consent of two such friends, France may then at once proceed to clean the Augean stables of Morocco. Germany and France combined could absolutely forbid war elsewhere in Europe. Not that there would be any need of such prohibition; for, as has been said, all other causes of quarrel, in Europe and elsewhere, are mere trifles compared to the Alsace-Lorraine question, and they will vanish as by magic when the two nations whose enmity is bitterest are seen to set the example in obeying the voice of reason. Backed and assisted by united Europe, the Sultan could then complete the thorny task on which he is now engaged, the reform of his vast empire, raising it once more to the rank of a great power, and thus solving the Eastern question. Is it too much, then, to say that the partition of Alsace-Lorraine along the language boundary will lead to universal peace? And is there a mind vast enough to grasp the endless possibilities of human progress when the time, energy and money now spent in mutual antagonism are set free and turned into the channels of civilization! How will the desert blossom when the white race, no longer restrained by its own discord, can go forth in good earnest to claim its birthright—to possess the earth! To mention only one example: what an outburst of new life would there be in the African colonies of France and Germany, if a tithe of the military budgets could be diverted to them! Is it possible to doubt that France, proverbially high-minded, will make the glory of that deliverance her own, by accepting the restitution? Has she not always claimed the cause of humanity as her own? Was it not one of her favorite sons whose brain was fine enough to conceive, and whose heart was great enough to utter the phrase oft since repeated: "The United States of Europe!"

THE ROYAL ROAD TO PEACE.

Two advantages are claimed for this proposition, as compared with the other propositions above enumerated, for bringing about a general disarmament. 1. This proposition *goes to the root of the matter*, which the others leave untouched. 2. It does not call for an international agreement, which is notoriously difficult of attainment, and whose efficiency is notoriously precarious. To bring about such an agreement one of the great militant nations would have to take the initiative, and thereby seemingly confess that it felt the burden most severely. It is not likely that any nation will be willing to place itself in that attitude; for each is unwearied in shouting "We can stand it better than any one else!" A simple act of justice such as the one here proposed, an act which according to present ideas of diplomatic morality cannot fail to be called an act of generosity, an act which by its nature implies the very contrary of timidity, an act which will make it morally impossible for France to begin another war against

Germany—such an act avoids that difficulty, and yet by its very nobleness (in the offer and in the acceptance) will coerce the world into a tacit international agreement far stronger than a formal one.

WHO WILL TAKE THE LEAD?

Who will undertake this most glorious task of reconciling two of the foremost nations on the globe? There is one person who can most easily do it, and who also, unless all appearances deceive, is most likely to do it. The young Emperor of Germany, during his short career, has given abundant proof not only of wise statesmanship and progressive spirit, but also of noble and generous feelings. There can be no doubt that if he were to make the proposal, it would be received with acclamations throughout the German Empire and carried through the Reichstag with hardly a dissentient voice. His recent endeavors to conciliate France are known to all the world, and if they have been cordially received in France while as yet her loss and mortification are without redress, it seems certain that if her wounded pride were soothed by a substantial concession, such as the one here advocated, offered by the ruler of Germany of his own accord, it would call forth a burst of rapture from Picardy to the Pyrenees.

The details of the new boundary would naturally have to be arranged by a joint commission; and the prediction is ventured that the French and German members of that commission will vie with each other in giving, not in taking. If another prediction may be ventured, it is this: No sooner will France have regained possession of Metz (unconditionally), than she will of her own accord proceed to demolish its fortifications; and within a month thereafter she will reduce her army by at least 50,000.

APPEAL TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Noble Sovereign of the German Empire! You hold in your hand such a gift as it was never in the power of a sovereign to bestow on his people and on the world—the gift of universal peace. The laurels of famous rulers in the past are blood-stained; they were won by conquests costing untold agonies, conquests which for the most part have vanished, and at best have left the world no better than before. You have it in your power to achieve a conquest which can never perish, a conquest fraught with incalculable blessings. You can win the love of your people, nay, of the whole world, to a degree never enjoyed by another sovereign, and obtain a position of power and influence unequaled on earth, which will greatly facilitate any other reforms on which you may have set your heart. You can at once surpass the renown of all your ancestors, and it is doubtful whether another opportunity of so doing will present itself to you. You can convert the German-speaking Alsace-Lorrainers from protesters into fervent German patriots, and thereby set up a new and strong check to German particularism. He who makes this appeal is a native German, and a native Prussian besides, who is as keenly alive to the glory of his native land

as if he had never left her soil, and who never thinks of the battle of Jena without a twinge of shame. But by that cruel memory he measures the feelings of patriotic Frenchmen at the thought of Sedan. If that rankling wound can be soothed by a deed involving no loss, but positive gain and peerless glory to the conqueror, humanity requires that it should be done. Because we desire to see our Fatherland attain the highest possible honor among the nations, therefore we ought to be anxious to see her foremost in peace, at she has proved herself foremost in war. Such a victory, unlike the victories of war, can never be dimmed by subsequent defeat. We not care for Metz, except as a means of defense. If we restore it now we shall need no defense. No doubt the world, on reading these lines, will say: "Utopian!" And why? Because noble deeds are so rare that the world has come to regard them as impossible till they are done. Yet the world is perpetually hungry after noble deeds, perpetually longing to exclaim: "Wahrlich, so ist's! Es ist wirklich so! Man hat mir's geschrieben!" The few noble deeds of the past are the constant theme of poets and orators, an endless source of marvel and delight and emulation to young and old. Add to that list a deed which will outshine all on record and will be on the lips of future generations for all time to come. They who say that you are not capable of such a deed—that, having this greatest of benefits in your hands, you will refuse to

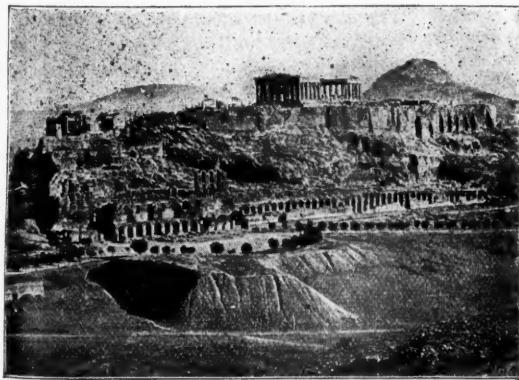
bestow it on your people—show but little understanding of the relations existing between the House of Hohenzollern and the German nation. Already you have been called the Prince of Peace. Confirm that title to yourself for ages to come by rendering the world's peace perpetual, and you will have won a place in history so glorious that nothing in the past can equal it, and probably nothing in the future. Do not delay, lest you be anticipated by some one else; lest the wreath of fame about to descend on our Fatherland should pass away from her to deck another brow. Now is the propitious time, while France is yet aglow with delight at your recent courtesies and elated by her colonial success. Do it now, lest the opportunity vanish, never to return. Do it graciously, as befits your noble House, your great and mighty nation, and your own high aims. Tell your Parliament that you will consent to nothing but an unconditional restitution of the French-speaking territory. You know that in this matter your Parliament will be but too glad to do your bidding. Your reign will thus become the main turning point in history. International transactions in the past have been an almost unvarying tale of sordid bargaining, low trickery, or brutal force. Secure to our Fatherland the honor of taking the lead in a new era of diplomacy, in which civilized nations shall act toward each other as gentlemen do now—striving to outdo each other in generosity.

PAN-ARYAN.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF OLYMPIC GAMES.

HOW INTERNATIONAL SPORTS MAY PROMOTE PEACE AMONG THE NATIONS.

BY ALBERT SHAW.



AUTHORS, WHERE THE CONTESTS OF 1896 WILL BE HELD.

THE revival of interest in athletic sports, out-of-door recreations and physical culture is one of the most hopeful signs of the day. Experience has shown that athleticism and sports can be made to minister to almost everything that is pernicious and degrading on the one hand, or can, if properly

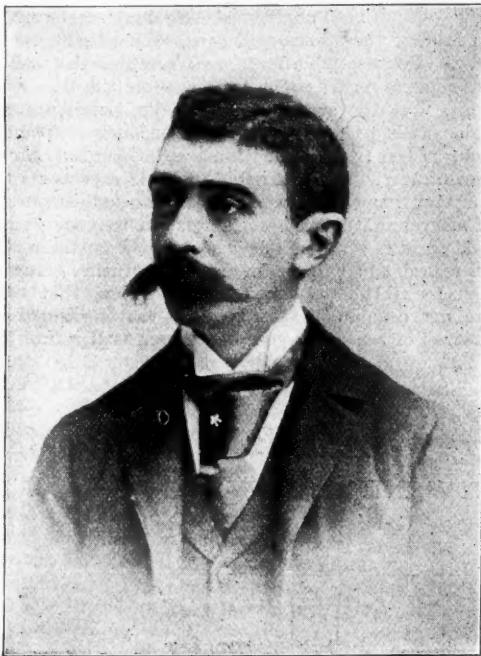
controlled and directed, minister powerfully to everything that is wholesome and ennobling. The drift a very few years ago was almost wholly in the direction of extreme professionalism. A reaction has set in, and a better atmosphere begins to pervade the world of sport and recreation. In our own country no better thing for legitimate sports has ever happened than the success of the no-gambling, no-pool-selling amendment to the constitution of New York, adopted by a large majority on November 6. Race-track gambling is not a necessary concomitant of the development of speed in horses. The adoption of the amendment, coupled with the overthrow of the race-track gamblers in New Jersey, is destined not only to improve the morals of the turf, but also to promote the interests of legitimate sport of all kinds, whether professional or amateur. The great international yacht races of the past season have stimulated an unwonted interest in nautical sports of an honorable and wholly amateur character. In our American colleges, strenuous and generally successful efforts have been made to eliminate the taint of professionalism. Intercollegiate contests have been brought under better regulations, and the game of football in

particular has been improved by new rules, which do away with very much of its alleged brutality.

Educators everywhere have begun to appreciate the fact that physical culture is as truly a part of the business of the schools as mental and moral culture. The truth that character to a very great extent is dependent upon the development of a sound and well-disciplined body has come like a new revelation to the world of professional educators; and, as a consequence, in our best schools some kind and degree of physical training is now assuming the position of the one indispensable branch of instruction. Greek, or Calculus, or Chemistry may be optional; but proper care, discipline and development of the physical man, in the judgment of the chief educators, should be uniformly required of every student. The relation between gymnastic exercises, athletic sports and great national games is so intimate that there is reason enough for associating them together.

The most remarkable outcome of all this revived interest in athleticism and sports is the re-establishment of the Olympian games after a lapse of some 2,000 years. The centre of the movement for a great quadrennial meeting of amateur champions from all nations is in Paris; and the leader in the movement is an accomplished young Frenchman, known to many Americans—Baron Pierre de Coubertin. M. de Coubertin, who is now in his thirty-second year, is a member of many learned societies in France, is a prominent writer for the principal reviews and journals of Paris, and is already eminent as a leading authority on university life and work. Thus he has published several volumes upon university education in England and in the United States, and in 1889 bore an official commission from the French Minister of Public Instruction to investigate various matters pertaining to the higher education in the United States. Through his interest in the organization of university instruction, M. de Coubertin has taken the leading place in France in the promotion of physical culture in connection with the schools of every grade, and has for some time served as the General Secretary of the French Union of Athletic Clubs. This union federalizes the gymnastic, boating, cycling and various other amateur athletic societies of the country. His visit at Princeton was gracefully signalized by the founding of a prize for the best speech by a member of the senior class on some topic of contemporary French politics. The prize takes the form each year of a medal, designed by an eminent French sculptor, and engraved and struck in Paris. It is stated, by the way, in a Parisian newspaper which has come to our notice, that M. de Coubertin has now decided to found two other American university prizes. One of these is destined for the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, and the other is to be contested for in San Francisco each year by a debater from the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and one from the State University of California. The prizes are to be medals in memory of the lamented President Carnot. Students may well covet the honor of winning one of these Coubertin prizes.

But to return to the favorite theme of the enthusiastic young Baron. He had acquainted himself thoroughly with the general conditions of athletics and amateur sport in England and the United States, in Belgium, in Italy, and, to some extent, in Germany, before venturing to make the audacious proposal that an international organization should be formed to exercise a sort of high moral jurisdiction over the whole world of honorable and manly games and sports. Having convinced himself that such a thing was possible, he bent himself to its realization. The first step was to secure a preliminary committee. He won hearty support in Paris, was encouraged by



BARON DE COUBERTIN.

leaders of amateur sport in England, and found his many university friends in America ready to pin their faith to his proposals. A conference in New York resulted in the designation of Professor William M. Sloane of Princeton as the representative of the United States upon the committee which should issue a call for a congress. Mr. C. Herbert, of the Amateur Athletic Association of England, was associated with Messrs. Coubertin and Sloane in the arrangements which resulted in the exceedingly brilliant gathering which assembled in Paris on the 16th of last June, and which remained in session for eight days. M. de Coubertin had clearly seen that there could be no such thing as great quadrennial contests of international champions until a number of preliminary questions had been settled. Consequently it was decided that the congress of last June should come to

some sort of conclusion regarding such topics as the following :

"1. Definition of an amateur : reasons for the definition. Possibility and utility of an international definition.

"2. Suspension, disqualification and rehabilitation. Facts which respectively sustain them and the means of proof.

"3. Can we justly maintain a distinction between different sports, in regard to what constitutes an amateur, especially in racing (gentlemen riders) and pigeon shooting ? Can a professional in one sport be an amateur in another ?

"4. The value of medals or other prizes. Must it be limited ? What steps are to be taken concerning those who sell prizes won by them ?

"5. Gate money. Can it be divided between the associations interested or the contestants ? Can it be used toward the expenses of the visiting association ? Within what limits can the expenses of teams or their members be borne, either by their own or the opposing association ?

"6. Can the general definition of an amateur be applied to all sports ? Must it comprise special restrictions for cycling, rowing, track athletics, etc. ?

"7. May an amateur bet ? Does betting disqualify ? Means to arrest the development of betting.

"8. The possibility of re-establishing the Olympic games. Under what conditions would it be feasible ?

"9. Conditions to govern participants. List of sports to be represented. Frequency of the re-established Olympic games, etc.

"10. The nomination of an international committee for carrying out the plans adopted."

The congress of last June proved to be a more brilliant affair than any one had anticipated. The delegates were received with the highest marks of consideration by the French government. The week was enlivened by contests and athletic exhibitions, by receptions and banquets and felicitous speech-making, and, best of all, by solid progress toward the serious purpose which had brought the delegates together. The Baron de Courcey, long distinguished as statesman, diplomat and senator, and just now appointed as Ambassador to England, presided over the sessions of the congress. As honorary members of the general committee were enrolled the Kings of Belgium and Greece, the Prince of Wales, the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir, and various other royalties and dignitaries.

The questions which had been set for discussion were met earnestly and ably ; and while many different opinions were developed, the conclusions that were reached were honorable to the high character and really noble aims of the gathering. As regards athletics in general, the line between professionals and amateurs was sharply drawn. Money prizes were tabooed, and rules of action that such men as Professor Sloane could indorse were generally agreed upon.

One of the most enthusiastic members of the congress was the representative of the Greek gymnastic societies, himself a distinguished scholar and educator—M. Bikélas. He proposed that the revival of the Olympic games should begin with a meeting at

Athens in 1896. So ardently and brilliantly did he present the claims of Greece that his invitation was accepted unanimously. It was further agreed that the next meeting should be at Paris in the year of the great forthcoming exposition in 1900. Baron de Coubertin was made Secretary-General of the international committee, and the headquarters of the movement remain at his address, 20 Rue Oudinot, Paris. But the Presidency will go, each four years, to the country which is to entertain the assembled champions ; and thus, until 1896, M. Bikélas will hold the Presidency, while a Frenchman will preside



PROFESSOR WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

from 1896 to 1900, and it is generally assumed that he will be succeeded by an American, and that the Olympic games of 1904 will take place in the United States.

The international committee that is now preparing for the games at Athens is as thoroughly representative as one could well desire. With a Greek for President, and two Frenchmen in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, the committee includes General de Boutowski, of the Russian Military School at St. Petersburg ; Dr. J. Guth, who is an eminent professor in Bohemia ; Commandant Balck, head professor in the Central Institute of Gymnastics in Stockholm, Sweden ; Leonard A. Cuff, of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association ; Professor William M. Sloane, of Princeton ; Dr. Zubiaur, Rector of the National College of Uruguay ; C.

Herbert, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of England; Lord Amphill, also representing England; Franz Kémény, Director of a Royal School in Hungary; the Duc d'Andria Carata, of Naples; and the Count de Bousies, of Brussels.

The Athenians are not only enthusiastic over the proposed revival on Greek soil of the ancient Olympian games, but they are already preparing in a practical way to meet all possible expectations. For some of the feats and contests they are intending to make use of the very spots where Athenians of old were accustomed to assemble to witness dramatic representations and other entertainments. The Harbor of the Piraeus will lend itself to rowing contests and other kinds of nautical sports. While modern games of recognized standing will all be represented, there will also be an interesting attempt, as a matter of special entertainment, to present in antique fashion many of the very same feats of skill and contests of strength and endurance that formed the chief attraction of the games of the classical Greeks. The American and other schools of archaeology in Athens are giving very active co-operation, the King and the government will lend full official sanction to the occasion, and there can be no doubt of its very unique and brilliant success.

As for the games in Paris in 1900, they will be so organized in connection with the great exposition of that year that there can be no possibility of their failure. The Baron de Coubertin is already engaged upon the collection of an exhibit for the exposition of 1900, which shall illustrate athletic sports and contests in all countries, from the earliest periods known to history down to the present time. M. de Coubertin takes no light-headed view of the hobby he has chosen to ride. He is seriously of the opinion that just as the Pan-Hellenic games of old were a bond of

union which promoted peace and good will among the citizens of rival and independent communities, so the modern revival of international contests of sport, conducted in a manly and honorable way and in an atmosphere of moral purity, will play a very important part in the supreme task of binding together rival nations, and relegating the barbarism of war to an evil past.

As for France, her vast plans for a consummate exposition in 1900 must help not a little to curb the militant spirit, and to promote peaceful relations. It may seem Utopian to express such an idea, yet may one not find some ground for the hope that the nations of Europe will prolong the existing era of peace to the end of the century, and that then they may find it possible to agree upon a programme of disarmament, with arbitration as a substitute for war? Let us welcome every international agency which may help to turn the scale in favor of such a consummation. There are many older and more authoritative men in France than the genial young Baron de Coubertin, who believe that the proposed Olympic games may prove a powerful factor for peace and good will among the nations. It is to be regretted that Germany was not represented in the preliminary congress of last summer. Nevertheless there is reason to hope that German sportsmen and athletes, at whose very head stands the young Emperor himself, —with his yachting and riding and various other sportsmanlike proclivities,—will be brought into a prominent and honored place in the organization. If some such solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question could be reached as that which is presented in this number of the *REVIEW* by a thoughtful contributor, old feuds might be ended, and France and Germany, hand in hand, might with England and the United States ordain the new era of universal peace.



THE COUBERTIN MEDAL, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

(The original is three inches in diameter.)

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND CONCILIATION.

BY THE HON. C. C. KINGSTON, Q.C., PREMIER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[These views of a distinguished Australian statesman will have unusual interest at this moment for American readers, by reason of the widespread demand for legislation to remedy the ills of industrial strife.—EDITOR.]

A USTRALASIANS have now learned by hard experience the importance of this question. The maritime strike of 1890, the Broken Hill strike of 1891 and 1892, and the shearers' strikes of 1891 and 1894 are too recent to permit of a deaf ear being turned to any suggestion for the future prevention of similar national calamities. All are concerned in the solution of the problem—what is best to be done for the prevention



HON. C. C. KINGSTON, Q. C.

of strikes? This induces consideration of the question—what are the causes of strikes? It seems to me that the causes of strikes, stated for the purposes of this paper in the most general terms, are simply differences between masters and men with reference to the terms of industrial employment. These differences, of course, arise from a variety of causes. I propose only to deal with some of these causes which appear to me to be capable of legislative remedy. These I divide into two classes, as follows:

1. The absence of facilities for industrial agreement.

2. The absence of provisions for industrial conciliation.

THE SUPINENESS OF THE STATE.

Dealing with the first class, we are positively startled when brought face to face with the fact that no means whatever are provided by the state to facilitate agreements between large bodies of masters and men. On the contrary, such agreements, both in Imperial and Australasian legislation, are selected for marks of special disfavor. These are contained in the provisions of Trades Unions acts preventing the legal enforcement of agreements between trades unions. These relics of the laws against combinations are suggestive of the severity of the struggle through which workers have won their way to partial industrial freedom. Unfortunately they have been copied in the legislation of every colony in Australasia. While these enactments remain in force, bodies such as the Pastoralists' Association and the Shearers' Union are practically prevented from permanently adjusting their differences, for the most solemn agreement, signed by the officers of each body, would be worthless for any purpose of legal enforcement. Surely it is desirable that agreements should be made for the investment of capital and the employment of labor. The law lends its aid for the enforcement of such agreements if made by individuals. If 100 individuals entering into 100 separate agreements are entitled to secure their enforcement, what reason is there that one agreement, made on behalf of the same individuals acting collectively, should not be afforded legal recognition? In these days of highly organized trade associations the question is second to none as affecting the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes. Most strikes of consequence are struggles between unions, representative of masters and men. These contests, in the absence of surrender by either party, can only be ended by agreement between both. But of what use is an agreement incapable of enforcement? What guarantee is there for the permanency of peace secured by so flimsy a compact? What assurance is there to either master or man, in the absence of any binding treaty, that war will not be again declared at any moment?

HOW THE LAW FAILS.

It is difficult to conceive a parallel case. The nearest imaginable would be the refusal of the law to assist in enforcing the contracts of joint-stock companies. The result to trade and commerce would be paralyzing. Yet it frequently happens that matters which form the subject of negotiation between trades unions involve issues of infinitely

greater consequence than are involved in the contracts of trading companies. Moreover, the disabilities to which trades unions are subjected are not confined to non-enforcement of contracts with third parties. Their rules, in all important particulars, are declared to be incapable of enforcement against members. This is fatal to the strict internal discipline which might assist in securing continued individual observance of collective agreements. As well might the law decline to permit the liability of a shareholder in a limited company to be enforced. Stated broadly, the most recent trades union legislation is of value only so far as it frees unionists from the criminal consequences previously attaching to their union and protects their property, for it expressly deprives the union of legal rights in respect to outside dealings or internal management. Chaos would be the consequence if trading companies were similarly embarrassed. What wonder that strife and insecurity prevail, when the law refuses to recognize the agreements necessary to industrial peace and security.

A LEGAL CURE.

I am strongly of opinion that disabilities to which trades unions are subjected under the Trades Unions act should be removed, and that organizations, whether of masters or men, should be afforded the same facilities for combination and agreement as are given in the case of ordinary joint stock companies. To this end unions, or associations of unions, should be made capable of registration and *quasi* incorporation. A union would act through a committee, and an association, which would be an organization embracing several unions, such as the Trades and Labor Council or the Employers' Association, would act through a council. Provision should be made for controlling the committee or council by general meetings, and the mode in which individuals or unions would become or cease to be members of unions or associations should be strictly defined. Registered unions and associations should be clothed with power to enforce their rules against their members by appropriate penalties summarily recoverable, and the most important power of making industrial agreements legally enforceable within prescribed limits should also be conferred. As a result, by means of an industrial agreement, unions of masters and men might arrange working conditions for a specified period, and the agreement would be as binding as if executed by every individual interested. Scales of wages varying with prices might be provided for; boards of conciliation might be constituted; special securities for the performance of obligations might be taken. In short, organizations should be conceded the same rights of agreement as are permitted to individuals. This proposal is absolutely permissive. It is an extension of freedom of contract. It gives to bodies of men the power to do collectively what each might do individually, and it supplies facilities for effective agreement which are at present conspicuous by their absence in industrial circles.

WILL FAITH BE KEPT?

It has been objected that in spite of legal liability men would repudiate an agreement if a large number were interested and dissatisfied. I do not hold this view. I have some knowledge of the mode in which workers regard legal responsibilities even at times of the greatest excitement. Their general resolve is undoubtedly to obey all legal requirements. They obey the law because it is the law, though if it were not for its provisions discontent might induce different action. The great majority of men will carry out agreements at all times, and particularly when, as proposed, their failure to do so would entail legal consequences. Personal service even under agreement is often distasteful, but the cases are not excessive where agreements for service require to be enforced. I do not think that the numbers of these cases would be seriously increased on account of the agreements for service being arranged by the committee of a union instead of by the individual members. Very considerable advantage should result to workers from combinations such as are suggested, and which would enable collective labor to be pledged for the performance of any particular work. Men should be thus enabled to directly undertake contracts on the *butty gang* principle in its most effective form. The middleman's profit might, in many instances, be saved. The committee of a union would be enabled to trade on the credit of the labor agreed to be contributed by members in somewhat the same manner as the directors of a company do now in respect of the unpaid capital agreed to be subscribed by shareholders.

LEGAL CONCILIATION.

Passing to the next heading of this paper we find no effective legislative provision for industrial conciliation. The New South Wales Conciliation Board, which owes its origin to the Royal Commission which sat in New South Wales in 1890-91, and of which Dr. Garran was chairman, is the most complete legislative effort to provide a tribunal capable of preventing strikes or of assisting in their settlement. But though opportunities have occurred for effectual work by a tribunal clothed with sufficient powers, the Sydney Board, through no fault of its members, has been able to accomplish comparatively little. No expense is spared in any colony in providing for the legal decision of differences between individuals of the most trifling character, and affecting the parties only. I contend that no pains should be spared to call conciliation boards into existence and to clothe them with ample powers for effective work. Several points require to be specially considered in connection with these boards. Of these the chief are:

1. The period of their constitution.
2. The nature of their constitution.
3. Their powers.

Taking these in their order, it is patent that conciliation may be most effectively attempted in the early stages of a difference.

ORGANIZING PEACE.

Conciliation boards should be established in anticipation of the differences they are designed to prevent. On the occasion of a great strike, the public cries out for conciliation. Suggestions are received from all quarters recommending conferences and arbitrations. But when war has been declared, and the disputants, as it were, are at each other's throats, each hopeful of ultimate success, they are seldom in the mood to listen to peacemakers. If either party fears the result of the contest, it may favor pacific councils. There is, however, a vehement probability that the stronger party will reject all overtures and insist on an unconditional surrender, and all the advantages which victory can command. The dispute is then determined not on its merits, but by sheer strength. The vanquished, smarting under a sense of defeat and injustice, capitulate only with the view to the early renewal of the struggle under more favorable circumstances. As well might it be attempted to organize a fire brigade in the midst of a conflagration as to provide for an effectual system of conciliation in the middle of a strike.

STRIFE BRED OF IGNORANCE.

No means are provided for communication between masters and men. It frequently happens that representations, made by men to masters, though on matters of mutual concern, if not resented, are only tolerated. What wonder is it, under these circumstances, that misapprehensions leading to strikes and lock-outs not unfrequently arise out of trifles, and that matters capable of ready explanation, if the opportunity of explanation had been given, develop into grievances which would never have existed if opportunities for discussion of fancied grievances had been provided for. Every board of conciliation should be a body representative of masters and men, meeting periodically in friendly conference on matters of common concern. It is half the battle in the struggle for peace, after industrial war has been declared, to get masters and men into the same room with the object of discussing points in difference. Differences are bound to be avoided or removed, and harmony to be promoted, by these amicable meetings. It is simply a recognition of the friendly partnership which in business concerns, to be satisfactorily conducted, must exist between masters and men. Many instances in Australia furnish proof of its satisfactory working. Chief among these in South Australia might be cited the Adelaide Bootmakers' Board of Conciliation. This has existed for eight years, and at different times has arranged scales of prices and terms of working, and has been successful in preventing industrial trouble between masters and men. No doubt masters and men are equally anxious to secure the best returns for their capital or labor which are reasonably obtainable. Neither side, however, would knowingly insist on rates which, being impossible for the other to concede, must involve the termination of all relationships. The absence of information as to the rates which masters can afford to pay not infrequently results in action by men which

they would not have taken had they known the facts. Boards of conciliation would avoid this. A strike at the Moonta mines was averted by the disclosure to representatives of the men of the figures relating to the revenue and expenditure of the mine, by which they were satisfied that no better terms than the mine proposed could fairly be expected.

HOW BOARDS SHOULD BE FORMED.

As to the constitution of boards of conciliation, I think that every reasonably conceivable form of constitution should be presented for selection. Here the facilities proposed to be given for the registration of organizations and the making of industrial agreements would be of the greatest assistance. By their means registered organizations of masters and men would be able to provide for the creation of boards of conciliation in such manner and with such powers as might be thought fit. Every board so constituted would exercise such jurisdiction as might be agreed between the organizations constituting it. Local self-government should also be provided for by the election of local boards, having jurisdiction in certain localities and industries, over persons interested in such industries who, by registration as voters, submit themselves to their jurisdiction. Provision should also be made for a state board of conciliation, having jurisdiction over all registered organizations, and constituted of equal numbers of the representatives of masters and men, with a president of the highest standing and impartiality, appointed and remunerated by the state, and holding office for a term subject only to good behavior.

As boards constituted as suggested would derive jurisdiction from the voluntary act of the parties to be affected, substantial powers might well be conferred on them. Every authority necessary for the investigation of matters in difference should be given.

WHAT THE BOARDS MIGHT DO.

The president of the state board of conciliation should always be charged with the duty of endeavoring to reconcile the parties to any industrial dispute in which he shall consider it desirable to intervene. The first duty of the state board in considering any industrial dispute should be to endeavor to reconcile the parties, and in default to pronounce an award on the merits; or, if they should not think this desirable, to dispose of the matter by report differing only from an award by being non-enforceable. The procedure of local boards and private boards would be similar, subject to such modifications introduced in the case of private boards by the industrial agreements by which they were constituted. Every award should be enforceable as a judgment of a competent court, and the ordinary courts, at the instance of the Registrar, would act in aid of the award. No award, however, should affect any person unless by membership of a registered association, registration as a voter for a local board, or execution of an industrial agreement, he has first subjected himself to the jurisdiction of boards of conciliation. The compulsory element, against which so much is said, is, therefore, conspicuous by its absence from the provisions recommended.

The arguments I have advanced in reply to the suggested difficulties in enforcing agreements against large bodies apply to any similar objection as regards the enforcement of awards. I should, however, be wanting in candor did I attempt to conceal my opinion that some day it may be found desirable to attach to the registration of all organizations of masters and men a condition that such organizations shall be subject to the jurisdiction of boards of conciliation of some description. A precedent for special legislation of this character may be found in the case of joint-stock companies, which, in their internal management and outside relations, are subjected to very special jurisdiction. Indeed, there are to be found in the Companies' acts precedents for provisions prohibiting such organizations, unless registered and subjected to such jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS.

In 1890 I embodied most of the proposals here advocated in a bill to encourage the formation of industrial unions and associations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes. The second reading of the bill was moved on December 17, 1890, in the South Australian House of Assembly. Since then the bill, with a few amendments, has twice passed the House of Assembly, but has been lost in the Legislative Council. A somewhat similar measure, subsequently introduced in the New Zealand Parliament, after twice passing the House of Representatives, has similarly miscarried in the Legislative Council. There is, however, much to encourage us in South Australia in pressing on the Industrial Conciliation bill, which has now formed a portion of the policy of the four governments which have last held office in South Australia. Supporters of the measure have lately derived the greatest encouragement from a perusal of the observations appended to the fifth and final report of the Royal Commission on Labor, dated May 24, 1894. These observations are signed by the Duke of Devonshire (Chairman), Mr. David Dale, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. Thomas H. Ismay, Mr. George Levesy, and Mr. William Tunstall, and, consequently, are entitled to the utmost respect. It is highly gratifying to find that these observations contain recommendations which approve of some of the most important principles embodied in the bill. I allude especially to the provisions relating to the registration of unions having power to enforce rules and having power also to make binding industrial agreements. The observations, though of absorbing interest, are too lengthy for ample quotation.

THE ENGLISH LABOR COMMISSION.

I must, however, cite paragraph 8, referring to the power of making binding agreements proposed to be conferred on trades unions. It is as follows :

8. We think that such an extension of liberty, if conceded (and in so far as it might be acted upon), would not only result in the better observance for definite periods of agreements with regard to wage-rates, hours of labor, apprenticeship rules, demarcation of working, profit-sharing, and joint insurance schemes, the undertaking of special works, and other matters, but would also afford a

better basis for arbitration in industrial disputes than any which has yet been suggested.

Further on the Commissioners discuss the question whether it is possible to devise any means short of compulsory arbitration by which the objects so widely desired, that arbitration should replace strikes and lock-outs, might be more fully attained than they are at present. Here I would quote from paragraphs 26 and 27:

26. It has already been pointed out that the absence of any positive guarantee for the observance of awards may deter in many cases both employers and men from resorting in practice to arbitration, although they may in theory prefer it to strikes and lock-outs. It might be anticipated that if by the method of collective agreements a more concrete guarantee were given to arbitration, it would be more frequently resorted to by those who have a *bona fide* preference for it over more violent modes of settling differences.

27. It must further be observed that if trade associations were able, as bodies with legal personality, to refer present or future questions to arbitration, they could by such agreements, under the ordinary law embodied in the Arbitration act, 1889, either constitute or indicate their own tribunals or arbitrators, and clothe them with all necessary powers of procedure, and enable them to make awards which could, if broken, be made grounds of action for damages. Thus, in these cases, the problem of how to give powers of procedure to voluntarily-formed boards of arbitration, and a legal sanction to their awards, would be solved by the operation of the ordinary law as to the agreements made between parties capable of contracting. Inasmuch as such tribunals would, in each case, be constituted by the agreement of the parties interested, they would, it might be expected, possess their confidence, while the fact that associations, and not individuals, were primarily responsible for the observance of the awards might remove some of the difficulties which have hitherto attended attempts to give a legal sanction to arbitration awards in industrial matters.

WHAT LIES IN THE FUTURE.

I do not lose sight of the fact that the Commissioners state in paragraph 29 that the evidence does not show that public opinion is as yet ripe for the changes in the legal status of associations which they have suggested. They commit themselves, however, to the declaration that "they have thought it to be desirable to indicate what may, as it appears to them, ultimately prove to be the most natural and reasonable solution of some at least of the difficulties which have been brought to their notice." This weighty confirmation of the wisdom of the chief principles embodied in the South Australian bill of 1890, and of the New Zealand measure, should inspire the supporters of the proposed legislation to redouble their efforts, with a view to placing their proposals on the statute books of Australasia. No doubt, in view of the extensive ramifications of industrial organizations, federal legislation will some day be required for satisfactorily dealing with the question of industrial conciliation. But till then, as there is no subject which more closely affects trade and commerce and industrial energy and enterprise, so it seems to me that there is none which can more profitably engage the public attention.

WHY NOT MORE FOREST PRESERVES?

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

IT is related of General Sherman that when he was asked if he would like to be President he replied in the negative and gave as his reason that the presidency was not really a position of power. Many would differ with that opinion. What President Cleveland has just done, for instance, toward rescuing the country from the spoils system is an exercise of power of the most far-reaching and beneficent sort. The General himself lived to see Congress confer upon the Executive in the McKinley bill so novel and considerable a power in the direction of control over international commerce as to awaken grave concern on other than partisan grounds and to lead to its repeal. A few days after Sherman's death—viz., on March 3, 1891—a substantial extension of the President's prerogative was made in the following provision :

That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations ; and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservation and the limits thereof.

Under this act—a happy thought of the present efficient Assistant Land Commissioner, Hon. E. A. Bowers—the power of the President to be of service to his country is so great that many a not unambitious man would be satisfied to possess it with or without the presidency. And as the action of the Executive may at any time be reviewed, and if desirable nullified, by Congress, there is no danger herein of any peril to the public interests.

On the contrary, the advantage to the public interests is enormous. President Harrison's exercise of his discretion under this law was intelligent and judicious. At the suggestion of Secretary Noble, who was himself incited thereto by advocates of forest preservation, the President made a series of reserves the value of which to the adjoining regions of lower altitude is simply incalculable. Passing over such as had chiefly the virtue of being reservations of great scenery from private encroachment, such as the incomparable Grand Cañon of the Colorado and the beautiful region including Mount Rainier (Tacoma and Seattle contending so hotly over the name of the new tract that it had to be called "Pacific Forest Reserve"), we come to those made chiefly for the conservation of water supply—a series of five in Colorado and three in California. Of these the greatest is the "Sierra Reserve," extending for 200 miles northward along the high altitudes of the mountains to the southern boundary of the Yosemite National Park. This tract comprises over 4,000,000 acres and its imperial proportions are more evident when one realizes that it is nearly five times as large as Rhode

Island, half as large again as Connecticut, and two-thirds as large as New Jersey. And yet this territory, including as it does magnificent forests of Sequoias and the noble King's River Cañon which John Muir, the explorer, calls "the rival of Yosemite," contains probably not a square mile that ought not to be devoted to reservation purposes. Next to Muir himself, who knows the region by heart and I think made the original suggestion of this reserve, there was no better authority on the subject than the late Senator George Hearst. I remember how emphatically he spoke to me in favor of such a reserve in 1890, in Washington. I had come to him to solicit his influence in favor of the plan of a Yosemite National Park to surround but not include the old grant of the valley made to California in 1864. This grant is bounded by a coffin-shaped line running one mile back from the rim of the gorge and thus does not include the magnificent scenery adjoining and does not even give control over the head-waters of the great Yosemite falls.

Sitting about our camp-fire on the upper Tuolumne in June, 1889, Muir and I determined to revive a former scheme which had fallen through to make a large reservation in this region, and it was substantially Muir's plan that was formally adopted by Congress on October 1, 1890. The new park thus made is as large as the State of Rhode Island and twenty times as large as the State grant. When I mentioned the subject to Senator Hearst, he broke out : "Reserve the Tuolumne? Why, I'd favor reserving the whole of the Sierra top from Shasta down. It includes very little agricultural land, the region has been pretty thoroughly prospected and, of course, mining and other private rights would not be interfered with." It may be imagined that in urging the Yosemite National Park scheme I did not fail to make use of this pronouncement of the shrewd and far-sighted Californian.

That public sentiment is rapidly coming up abreast of Senator Hearst's opinion is proved by the favorable reception of the presidential proclamations establishing the reserves, which in all now comprise over 17,000,000 acres in seventeen tracts located in Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. This action was particularly well received in California. It was to be expected that a few would cry out against the policy. Owners of sheep who desired to pasture their flocks upon the public domain, to the extraordinary injury of it; hewers of government timber, willing to fell a giant tree to obtain its seed for foreign sale at \$8 a pound; fraudulent "settlers" who gave picnics to acquaintances for the purpose of "taking up" land which their guests were never

again to see—these few barbarians were of course indignant at the interference with their "vested rights," but disinterested people and the large population in the foothills who saw in the reservation the perpetual source of water supply for which every summer they had been calling upon Hercules rejoiced with one voice at the salvation of the San Joaquin valley. Without irrigation that valley was merely a poor cattle pasture; to-day the portions re-claimed by irrigation are among the most productive in the world.

Nor has President Cleveland been indifferent to the great advantage of this policy. During his administration but one large reserve has been made, yet it is in point of size the most considerable of all. It is situated in Oregon, on the ridge of the Cascade range and comprises some 4,500,000 acres and will do for that State what the Sierra reserve has done for California. It is greatly to be hoped that the President will see his way clear to establish a third in Northern California which shall reach from Yosemite to Mt. Shasta and virtually connect the other two. Thus shall the great valleys of the Pacific slope be secure in a perpetuity of water supply and timber.

The question naturally arises: *Why should not this policy be systematically extended throughout the great West until the head-waters of every important river within national control is the seat of a forest reserve?* As we have already seen, the President has the power, and thus far the voice of no intelligent person has been raised against the policy. Let us consider on what grounds of necessity such sweeping action may be urged.

It is almost a superfluity of words to point to the well-recognized perils involved in the destruction of forests. Humboldt said: "In felling trees growing on the sides and summits of mountains men, under all climes, prepare for subsequent generations two calamities at once,—a lack of fuel and a want of water." China, India, Cyprus, Syria, North and South Africa have been conspicuous sufferers from this folly. The decay of the political ascendancy of Spain is attributed to the same cause, and the slopes of Andalusia, even now showing only a fuzzy growth of olives, are the scene of alternate floods and drought of great destructiveness. A similar story is told by the southern border lands of Austro-Hungary, by large sections of Italy, and especially by the South of France, where in the last thirty years thirty-five millions of dollars have been spent to reforest hills which were devastated to pay for Napoleon's wars, though the work is but half completed. The fall in the depth of the rivers of Central Europe—from seventeen to fifty-five inches in fifty years—bears witness to the fate in store for us unless there is a radical change for the better in our public policy. In our own country the disappearance of the empire that once flourished in Arizona and New Mexico, and the annual overflow of the Mississippi, Ohio and Red rivers are attributed to deforestation. That the peril is not overstated may be seen in a volume which every American legislator ought to know by heart—

George P. Marsh's treatise, "The Earth as Modified by Human Action." Forty years ago Mr. Marsh said: "A desolation like that which has overwhelmed many once beautiful and fertile regions of Europe awaits an important part of the territory of the United States . . . unless prompt measures are taken to check the action of destructive causes already in operation." Let any one who has attempted to keep pace with the subject say how far this fails of true prophecy—the prophecy which Mr. Froude thought an essential test of science. Expert authorities have gone so far as to fix twenty-five years hence as the period of virtual exhaustion of the timber supply at the present rate of depletion. It is not merely the intemperance of the axe with which we must reckon. Eighteen centuries ago the poet Horace warned his countrymen against exposing forests to the havoc of sheep—a warning which has come down the ages almost unheeded. Last of all, in this country, in the trail of both lumberman and shepherd, more destructive than the edge of the axe or the spade of the sheep's hoof, comes the conflagration. One did not need the object lesson of the recent forest fires in the Northwest to realize that the public domain is daily exposed to a similar danger. Ride along any railway in the Northwest and you may read the story in a record of blackened stumps or overhanging smoke. Not a summer passes without news of raging fires upon government lands. The only wonder is how they ever cease. And yet with all this constant ravaging of the forest our easy-going people do not realize the critical situation of the great West. Worst of all, the West itself does not realize it.

Statutes are not often enacted by Congress until the need for them is formulated into something like a truism in the public mind. Therefore it needs to be reiterated to tediousness that *the mountain forest has a more vital service to render than even its important function of furnishing timber.* It is a source of life and health to the regions below. Its relations to agriculture, commerce, climate and social life are most intimate and fundamental. "It may be considered as established," says Marsh, "that forests tend to mitigate, at least within their own precincts, extremes of temperature, humidity and drought." Speaking of the electrical influence of trees he observes that hailstorms, which appear to be always accompanied by electrical disturbances—"are believed in all countries particularly exposed to that scourge to have become more frequent and destructive in proportion as the forests have been cleared," and he cites that one joint-stock insurance company in Northern Italy during seven years (1854-'61) paid six and a half million francs for damage by hail. The influence of trees as a protection against malaria and as shelter to ground to the leeward is also considered worth mention by Marsh, in whose judgment the climatic influence of their destruction has been of the largest importance especially in Southern Europe.

In one significant respect the cause of forest reservation has indirectly made progress in Congress—in the grant at the last session of 1,000,000 acres of arid

land to each of a number of Western States for irrigation and colonization. This act commits Congress logically to the conservation of the water supply, since otherwise one would be offering the thirsty but an empty cup. In the light of such a pressing need, how ridiculous and yet how tragic was the action at the last session of certain Representatives from Western States in obstructing by parliamentary tactics the moderate (even too moderate) measure of conservation known as the McRae bill! This bill, which is still on the calendar of the House of Representatives, provides for the restriction and regulation of the sale of timber on the forest preserves in such manner as to insure the object and perpetuity of the reservations, sale to the highest bidder being substituted for the present loose system of issuing timber permits and careful provision being made for the needs of the *bona fide* settler. Instead of hesitating for a moment over a measure so manifestly in the general interest of their constituents these Representatives would better have united in petitioning the President to extend the reservation system in the States which they represent, and in obtaining much needed legislation to secure for the reserves, already made or to be made, the most efficient and intelligent control,—a system of control which shall produce an equal yield of lumber without destroying its source. In the absence of such legislation these reserves will exist only in name. The responsibility of Congress, let it be plainly said, is not longer to be concealed or evaded.

The McRae bill, admirable as it is, is likely to prove only a temporary expedient, the good features of which may hereafter be embodied in our permanent forest policy. What is needed is a broad, thorough, and practical because imaginative measure, which shall legislate for posterity and once for all shall run with the best scientific opinion. I believe that this is supplied by the scheme of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, whose census report on the subject of Forests and whose "Silva of North America" have given him a unique position as an expert. This is a comprehensive plan by which the control of the reserves is to be transferred to the War Department. The army must defend them (does now theoretically defend them) against encroachment, as requisition is made by the Secretary of the Interior. How much simpler that the military should have initial control! The evil of the dual system now is that the permanent interests of the reserves must always be sacrificed to the temporary exigencies of public order. A strike in Sacramento or a petty quarrel on an Indian reservation would deprive the Yosemite National Park of the efficient military protection which it now enjoys. The Yellowstone National Park is admirably managed by a military detail. These two parks furnish all the precedent for the plan that is needed. I believe the seventeen forest reservations are virtually without patrol. The chief reason for placing them also in the hands of the military is

that only thus can we provide for their care and culture on scientific principles. For this West Point offers a well-established system and means of education. It is not proposed that the Military Academy should be turned into a School of Forestry, but that facilities should be provided for systematic instruction in the principles of the science, so that all graduates should know its elements, while certain others should be able intelligently to supervise the reservations incidental to their other duties, and to superintend practical work to be carried on by a body of men locally enlisted as a Forest Guard.

There is no alternative, except to let the forests remain the prey of destructive agencies, or else to establish a civil school with all its accompaniments of political manipulation. Surely the country is already too tired of the spoils system to wish more fuel to go into that flame. The army is the only hope. Its traditions of thoroughness and integrity may be relied upon for a rigid control in the public interest. Attention would be chiefly needed in the summer, when it is customary to undertake expeditions and establish camps for the good of the troops. To know the elements of forestry, what trees and what kinds of trees to cut so as to yield an annual crop of timber without injuring the forest—this is something to be taught and learned, and something as clearly within the province of the military in time of peace as to build docks or bridges. What can be accomplished in the way of mere guard duty is to be seen in the Yosemite National Park, where an efficient troop of cavalry has put an end to the depredations of sheep and lumbermen, so that in four years the tract has resumed its natural appearance and conservative offices, while during the past summer in defiance of law 500,000 sheep were pastured on the adjoining unprotected Sierra Reserve. And yet this might easily have been prevented by a squad of soldiers, had such a detail been available.

The delay of Congress in providing for the care of the reservations, however, does not relieve the President of responsibility for delay in creating others. Let the imagination rest for a moment on the opportunity that Mr. Cleveland has! What a chance to serve the country and posterity! What unseen dangers may be averted and what blessings conferred upon generations to come! The warnings of science are imperative. The authority of law is ample. By one stroke of the pen he can make a reservation, for instance, at the head-waters of the Missouri which, without interfering with private rights, shall control for all time for the public the sources of that great stream. The country would not fail to greet with favor a well-considered scheme for similar tracts in the entire West. Such action would be an honorable challenge to the patriotism and good sense of Congress, qualities which are never found wanting in a crisis; and the necessary legislation for the patrol and care of the reservations would be all the surer to follow by reason of the magnitude of the beneficent scheme.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

AMERICANS SHOULD BE LONG LIVED.

THE "Editor's Study" in the Christmas *Harper's* is chiefly taken up with Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's views on longevity, and especially with the American's chance to get back to Biblical standards of long life. Mr. Warner gives some curious and presumably authentic instances of extreme longevity.

THREE GENERATIONS TO THE "MAYFLOWER."

"Among the Pilgrim records at Plymouth is a letter from Peregrine White, who was born on the *Mayflower* when it lay in Provincetown—the first white child born in New England. Following that is a letter from an estimable Pilgrim deacon, who lived to be one hundred and six years old, and who testifies that he knew Peregrine White. Following that is a letter from a lady still living, at the age of ninety-two, who says that she remembers the aged deacon of one hundred and six years. Thus less than three lives takes us back to the Landing and to the Rock, which is almost as mysterious as the aerolite, or black stone, in the Kaaba at Mecca, since it is like no other piece of granite on the Massachusetts coast. It may be mortifying to see that we have no greater antiquity than this, but the effort of three persons to cover it is encouraging."

BUT IN THE WEST!

"But it is in other regions of the continent that we must at present look for the extraordinary capacity of the New World for producing old people. Well-authenticated are cases of mission Indians in Southern California who reached the ages of 120, 130 and 140. In that equable region all the great functions of nature go on with regularity, so as to induce a long running of the machine. But besides this, these old men were probably free from care, from religious doubts and skepticism and political worry and ambition, and it is testified that they were simple in their habits, temperate and even abstemious, drinking only water, and eating little but corn, which they fitted for digestion by the vigorous action of their own grinders."

AND THE SOUTH IS OLDER STILL.

Lieutenant Gibbons found in a village in Peru 100 persons over the age of 100, and either he or another credible explorer there reports another man aged 140. He was a very temperate man, ate his food cold, and never ate meat except in the middle of the day. In the highlands of South America the habit of old age is a long-established one. In Ecuador centenarians are common. The census of 1864 found in the town of Pilaguin, 11,000 feet above sea level, about 2,000 inhabitants, among whom were 100 over 70 years of age, 30 about 80, 11 over 90, 5 over 100, and 1 who was 115. Not many years ago died in Ambato a woman named N. Cucalou, who was 114,

and one Don José Soto, aged 120. In the year 1840, in the town of Baños, died old Morales, a vigorous carpenter to the end of his life, who was well on in years and the steward of the Jesuits when they were expelled from their property in 1767. In 1838 a witness in a judicial trial was proved to be 140 years old, having been born on the night of the great earthquake which destroyed the old town of Ambato in 1698. How much longer this man lived, who was cradled by an earthquake, is not yet reported. Mexico, notwithstanding its revolutions, is equally favorable to longevity. In the state of Vera Cruz there died a man in 1893 who was 137 years old. That he was carried off prematurely we have reason to suppose, for at Teluca, where the register is officially and carefully kept, there died only a few years ago a man aged 192."

SOME CAUSES OF LONGEVITY.

"The examples we have cited were not freaks of nature. They have occurred in many parts of the continent, and in high elevations, and near the sea-level. Since we find them more numerous, however, in Ecuador than in Southern California, we need to inquire whether the high altitude is not more favorable. It is generally believed that an equable climate and an equable mind tend to produce longevity. But the diet may be of equal importance. We do not see that the best cooking, supposed to be the French, induces people to tarry so long in this world as the pure water and corn ground by the teeth in the case of the Southern California Indians. Many people have the idea that life would not be worth living on a diet of bread and water, but the test of this is the physical enjoyment and mental elasticity daily got out of this simple regimen. We must inquire how the sage of Teluca lived. Did he take only two meals daily and never meat except in the middle of the day, or did he eat any time when he was hungry or could get food? And did he sleep half the time, ninety-six years of his life, or only a third, sixty-four?"

AMERICANS LIVE TOO FAST.

"The prospect opened up for the inhabitants of this hemisphere is a very encouraging one, calculated to increase the general happiness, if it does not lower the rates of life insurance or reduce the price of annuities. Testimony abundantly proves that the primary conditions of this country are favorable to long life. There were unsanitary habits which carried off the aborigines, but some of the unnomadic people and the early settlers attained great age. These favoring conditions are to an extent defeated by the worry and speed of modern life. The sudden breaking down of multitudes by heart-failures and paralysis is due to the attempt to live seventy years in thirty-five. The prevalence of nervous prostration

among women and young girls is evidence of the high pressure of society, and not of the dread of becoming *old maids*. When we get time, as a race, to fall in with the natural advantages in this land for very long life, we shall do justice to our fortunate position, and then the very old inhabitant will not be even considered an eccentric survivor."

HOW SCIENCE CAN ADMIT RELIGION.

ONE of the two more "serious" papers in the December *Century* is Professor Augustus J. Dubois', with the heading, "What Has Science to Do with Religion?" Professor Dubois takes issue with Huxley's animadversions against religion. He attacks the famous physiologist on the ground that the latter assumes religion to be merely a matter of record, and from that assumption goes on to show that as religion must stand or fall with these records, and that as these records are erroneous, therefore science can have nothing to do with the fallacy. Dr. Dubois says :

"I wish, therefore, to point out that the only basis upon which any religion can stand, or has a right to stand, is at bottom identical with that upon which science rests—viz., the basis of universal experience, the testimony of universal consciousness, the result of daily verification.

"This is a basis which science cannot ignore, and it is necessary first to consider this claim before we can follow Professor Huxley's argument to its conclusion. This is a basis which lies outside of the 'relations of biblical authors concerning the old world,' and therefore, if allowed, it does not follow that to invalidate the one is to destroy the other. On the contrary, faith still remains in 'contact with fact,' and such contact is not impaired simply because an added warrant is found in the Scriptures. Indeed, it is because of this basis that the Scriptures exist. We do not accept it because of the Scriptures; we accept the Scriptures because of it. They are the record of a fact, but they are not the fact."

VERIFICATION THE BASIS OF RELIGION.

"A theology which reflects more or less accurately the views of nature prevalent at an early day is not the proper test of a living fact of the past and present. Theology may be, and indeed ought to be, profoundly affected by the science of the time. It ought, like any other science, to be always in close touch with it, not a lingering reflection of the past. If it is, as it claims to be, a science, it must, like all science, find its revelation in man and nature alone, for the Scriptures are not scientific treatises, and cannot be used as such in the interests of any branch of science. The effect of scientific work and the influence of scientific ideas and method in this direction should be welcomed by theology, and, as a matter of fact, have been quite widely welcomed. What is the so-called 'new theology' but the acknowledgment, conscious or unconscious, of the influence of science in this respect?

"Thus we see that faith, instead of being 'no longer in contact with fact of any kind,' is daily coming into line with the known facts of nature and man. But however conflicting and diverse the views of theology, back of all lies the solid fact of human experience. This is the basis of religion—the *verification of the spiritual in life*. Doctrines of theology, like theories of science, have their day, and give place to better, but the basis of both is the same. Faith is thus not a dream; it is not merely the substance of things hoped for; it is the evidence of things unseen."

MR. MOODY: BY HENRY DRUMMOND.

ONE of the best articles in the December *McClure's* is a paper by Dr. Henry Drummond on Mr. Moody. The estimate which the learned writer makes of his subject is a matter of surprise until one has read through the article and has realized the grounds for the eulogy.

A MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD MAN.

Dr. Drummond says: "Simple as this man is, and homely as are his surroundings, probably America possesses at this moment no more extraordinary personage; nor even among the most brilliant of her sons has any rendered more stupendous or more enduring service to his country or his time. No public man is less understood, especially by the thinking world, than D. L. Moody. It is not that it is unaware of his existence, or even that it does not respect him. But his line is so special, his work has lain so apart from what it conceives to be the rational channels of progress, that it has never felt called upon to take him seriously. So little, indeed, is the true stature of this man known to the mass of his generation that the preliminary estimate recorded here must seem both extravagant and ill-considered. To whole sections of the community the mere word evangelical is a synonym for whatever is narrow, strained, superficial, and unreal. Assumed to be heir to all that is hectic in religion, and sensational in the methods of propagating it, men who, like Mr. Moody, earn this name are unconsciously credited with the worst traditions of their class. It will surprise many to know that Mr. Moody is as different from the supposed type of his class as light is from dark; that while he would be the last to repudiate the name, indeed, while gloating more and more each day he lives in the work of the evangelist, he sees the weaknesses, the narrownesses, and the limitations of that order with as clear an eye as the most unsparing of its critics. But especially will it surprise many to know that while preaching to the masses has been the main outward work of Mr. Moody's life, he has, perhaps, more, and more varied, irons in the fire—educational, philanthropic, religious—than almost any living man; and that vast as has been his public service as a preacher to the masses, it is probably true that his personal influence and private character have done as much as his preaching to affect his day and generation.

THE EXTENT OF HIS INFLUENCE.

"Discussion has abounded lately as to the standards by which a country shall judge its great men. And the verdict has been given unanimously on behalf of moral influence. Whether estimated by the moral qualities which go to the making up of his personal character, or the extent to which he has impressed these upon whole communities of men on both sides of the Atlantic, there is, perhaps, no more truly great man living than D. L. Moody. By moral influences in this connection I do not mean in any restricted sense religious influence. I mean the influence which, with whatever doctrinal accompaniments, or under whatever ecclesiastical flag, leads men to better lives and higher ideals; the influence which makes for noble character, personal enthusiasm, social well-being and national righteousness. I have never heard Mr. Moody defend any particular church; I have never heard him quoted as a theologian. But I have met multitudes, and personally know, in large numbers, men and women of all churches and creeds, of many countries and ranks, from the poorest to the richest, and from the most ignorant to the most wise, upon whom he has placed an ineffaceable moral mark. There is no large town in Great Britain or Ireland, and I perceive there are few in America, where this man has not gone, where he has not lived for days, weeks, or months, and where he has not left behind him personal inspirations which live to this day; inspirations which, from the moment of their birth, have not ceased to evidence themselves in practical ways—in furthering domestic happiness and peace; in charities and philanthropies; in social, religious, and even municipal and national service."

THE NEW WOMAN UNDER FIRE.

THE heavy batteries of the *Quarterly Review* have been turned on "The Heavenly Twins," Bebel's "Woman," and the "striking" sex in general. The criticism is caustic and the satire pungent. The reviewer laments the deafness of the New Woman to the lessons taught by the French "insurrection of women" a century ago, and the declaration of the rights of woman then fatuously made.

HER WEAKNESS.

"Women have taken part in revolts," but—"for wars or for revolutions demanding powers of forethought and generalship they have not hitherto shown the capacity of average men. Excesses they may commit as *pétroleuses* in a Commune of 1871; nor is there any degree of self-sacrifice from which they have shrunk. . . . What they cannot undertake is a regular campaign."

Even their much trumpeted new ideals are borrowed from the masculine thought of Diderot and Rousseau. George Sand is selected as the typical New Woman. "Like the 'noble savage' of Dryden and Rousseau, she condemns law as tyranny; the social contract itself she deems irreconcilable with her changing moods. . . . She is in complete accord

with the anarchist who assures us that 'nothing has yielded him a standard which does not vary.' . . . What can be more simple than the dilettanteism of impulse, the argument of novelty and freedom? The heart is to be judge and jury, witness and advocate."

THE SECRET OF HER SUCCESS.

Shakespeare's adage, "All the world's a stage," is improved upon by the New Woman. "All the world's a hospital," she says with Heine, "and all the men and women merely patients." "The Heavenly Twins" are not so much original as "aboriginal," and owe their success to their appeal to the savage element in human nature: "The literature of woman's revolt would fill libraries. It is extant in every European language; it has its great centres from Zürich and Geneva to London, New York, and Chicago. The American wing of the army undertakes moral problems, the Russian political.

"To Mr. Arnold, the deity worshiped by Philistines was a magnified non-natural man. If we may presume to criticise the image set up by Mrs. Grand on the plain of Dura, we seem to discern therein the outlines of a magnified non-natural woman. . . . Perhaps Evadne was not aware that hundreds of years ago the Elkesaites, and afterward certain of the mediæval heretics, indulged . . . the fantastic notion of a Heavenly Father-Mother. . . . This new voice of extraordinary sweetness is more ancient than Oriental mysticism. . . . The feminine of anthropomorphism is a detestable superstition which the world, if, unhappily, these goddesses come out of their winding-sheets again, will discover to be a grand name for hysteria, convulsions, and an hypnotic Aphrodite.

HER MELANCHOLY END.

"The New Woman ought to be aware that her condition is morbid, or, at least, hysterical; that the true name of science, falsely so-called, may be 'brain-poisoning'; that 'ideas' and love affairs, when mixed in unequal proportions, may explode like dynamite upon all concerned; and that Rousseau, Diderot, John Stuart Mill, Comte, Bakounine and Ibsen are masters not to be trusted."

They mistake impulse or pleasure for conscience. But feeling is not the key: "The New Woman will not continue long in the land. Like other fashions she is destined to excite notice, to be admired, criticised and forgotten. . . . If on men's selection of their mates the future depends . . . who would bind himself to spend his days with the anarchist, the athlete, the blue stocking, the aggressively philanthropic, the political, the surgical woman? And what man would submit to an alliance which was terminal, not when he chose, but when his comrade was tired of him?"

The "peculiar grace" of woman is "a human nature predestined to motherhood."

Nevertheless, if the New Woman is to be as evanescent as is here alleged, she will not have lived in vain.

For she has compelled even the conservative *Quarterly* reviewer to make certain important concessions. "Social service and household liberty may yet combine." Woman "has a divine right to all that will fit her" for motherhood. "Married or not, her personality is sacred." Let her "judge men severely, and aim at a simpler standard of living." Our finest ideals are in danger, and nothing but the true and sensitive conscience of the woman herself will save them. It thus appears that even if the New Woman is to become extinct, she will not be succeeded by the Old Woman.

IS THE VOTE NECESSARY FOR WOMAN'S INFLUENCE?

THE December *Century* contains a brief article by Eleanora Kinnicutt under the title, "The American Woman in Politics," in which that lady argues to show that the actual operation of dropping a ballot in a box is not necessary to complete the beneficent influence which good women can exercise in political questions.

"Universal man suffrage is here to stay. We cannot do away with the evils that accompany it; we must, therefore, try to overcome them, rejoicing all the while that the great experiment is being made in a country where the chances are in favor of success. And what better way is there of making this success apparent and permanent than by the intelligent and public-spirited women of the country, through their good judgment and watchfulness, helping the intelligent and public-spirited men to hold their own against the strength of mere numbers—a task that is daily increasing in difficulty? If women will only assume, at election times, the responsibility of making the men of their households register and vote, and of guarding, as far as possible, against carelessness and indifference in the matter, they will render a valuable service to the State."

THE EXAMPLE OF MISS SCHUYLER.

"If any woman would study what opportunities are within her grasp to-day, let her examine into the life-work of Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, and learn what she has accomplished, not as a philanthropist, but as a practical politician. It is safe to say that no man in the State of New York knows more accurately than Miss Schuyler what laws have been enacted at Albany during the last twenty years, and the records of the men whose names have been associated with them, in the Senate and the Assembly, to say nothing of the knowledge of municipal affairs. In the interest of some measures for the introduction of which Miss Schuyler was herself responsible, she has worked with unflagging industry, watchfulness, knowledge of detail, and patience, without which they would hardly have been carried through to success. Two laws recently enacted represent the one three years, the other five years, of unceasing political activity on her part. Miss Schuyler has undoubtedly exceptional gifts in conceiving and shaping philanthropic measures, but her victories have been won,

as she herself would be the first to urge, by means of qualities possessed in common with many women who to-day are waiting for the political shackles to fall before they take hold in real earnest of public affairs.

"Whatever be the future history of woman suffrage, the recent widespread agitation should result in developing a greater interest in public affairs on the part of all women of serious purpose, and in awakening them to a keener sense of personal responsibility to the community at large."

MR. HAMERTON ON OUR ART FADS.

IN the beautiful Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine* the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton delivers an opinion, well worthy to be quoted, on the present-day fads in the domain of art. This paragraph is taken from a brief paper sketching the life of Émile Friant: "The surest evidence of decadence in a school of painting is the prevalence of new fashions that lead the artists in bands away from the independent study of nature. A painter ought to see nature with his own eyes. If he conforms to a fashion he sacrifices his individuality as a dressmaker does when she makes a lady's costume according to a taste that is not her own, because she finds it, for the present, the best way of earning her living. The French school has of late shown evident signs of decadence in the sudden and inexplicable adoption of new fashions by large groups of artists together—the best possible evidence that they have no individual convictions, or that they are ready to abandon them, at short notice, for anything that promises notoriety. You cannot imagine any serious artist like Ingres taking up some new 'fad' in this personally irresponsible way. Any one who has watched French art for the last ten or fifteen years has seen how new principles of coloring and new modes of handling have suddenly become the rage among the younger painters. The reason why these fashions spread rapidly like epidemic diseases—so I am told by one who has a personal acquaintance with their victims—is because the young men have such a profound dread of seeming to be behind their age. To escape such damaging imputation they will paint in any color and in any style that bears no resemblance to what they most abominate, the old-fashioned styles of painting to be seen in the galleries of the Louvre. 'The separation of the method of expression from the idea to be expressed is the sure sign of decadence. France is now all decadence. In the Champ de Mars, as in the Salon, the man of the hour is he who has invented the last trick in subject or treatment.'

THE PAINTER AND POPULARITY.

"In my view the unpopularity of a painter proves nothing against him, nor does popularity, when he has it, prove anything against him either. When Manet painted 'The Fifer' he was entirely unpopular, when Carolus Duran painted 'The Poet with the Mandolin' he was the most fashionable portrait-painter in France. It does not matter, both pictures

are equally honest work, though 'The Poet' is painted with more elegance and sauity. There is a class of critics in the present day to whom nothing is so odious as success. They cannot endure Leighton because he is President of the Royal Academy and a baronet, nor Bouguereau because he has made a fortune. Surely with a just critic neither worldly success nor failure ought to count for anything either way. Leighton and Bouguereau have exactly the same right to justice as if they were unsuccessful. I see that the London *Spectator* accuses me of being unable to appreciate living artists, possibly because I have not hitherto written anything about Degas, the demigod of the 'new criticism.' I happen to know on the best authority, that of Degas himself, that he dislikes all printed publicity. His admirers have plagued him sufficiently; as for me, I respect his wishes by a silence which is neither ignorant nor contemptuous. With regard to the general justice of the *Spectator's* accusation, the readers of these papers have the materials for an opinion of their own."

THE "NEW MUSIC" OF ENGLISH VERSE.

THE development of English metres is the theme of a rich and suggestive study by Mr. William Larminie in the *Contemporary*. He traces the introduction of rhyme, which was unknown to the Anglo-Saxons, to the ascendancy of French when English was emerging from the struggle with Norman-French. But the blank verse of the Elizabethans and of Milton came to break by force of native genius the tradition of centuries. The writer sets himself to refute the accepted dictum that in English prosody quantity does not count, and adduces many telling examples to the contrary. Stress has hitherto been the main principle recognized; quality has had no recognition, save as it were unconsciously, by the poet's ear. The ruggedness of many of Browning's lines is referred to his neglect of quantity and regard only for stress.

THE METRICAL SUPREMACY OF ENGLISH.

Quoting Professor Dowden to the effect that Mr. Swinburne has "introduced a new music into English poetry," he finds this new music to reside in "the frequent employment of feet consisting of three or more syllables." The great mass of English poetry is written in iambics, with occasional trochees in lyric verse. To increase the number of syllables in a foot from two to three, as Mr. Swinburne, perfecting rare precedents, has done, is "to double at a stroke our metrical resources." But this development with its swift movement makes it necessary most accurately to observe quantity.

Comparing with other tongues our metrical resources, the writer observes that: "Latin, which has a much more perfect quantity, has no stress. But English has stress of a very energetic kind, which greatly helps out the quantitative deficiencies. Italian has no quantity, but it has stress. French has neither. German, like English, has both. But in German the consonants are often so harsh, that with

English, in this respect so much more melodious, the final superiority among modern languages remains."

REVOLT AGAINST RHYME.

But, rhyme being still retained, Mr. Larminie finds the burden of technique laid on the expression of the poetic idea too heavy to be borne. He considers that "the force of the rhythmical development has become such as almost of its own accord to reject as an insult the mechanical tag of the rhyme." Blank verse exists, but "why should we not have rhymeless metres composed of three-syllabled feet, with all the variety implied?" The old metres are partly exhausted, and poetic feeling is taking refuge in prose. The finest Biblical prose is metrical; "and had Whitman combined with his great gifts a little more culture, had he understood more clearly the principles that underlay his own most successful work, he would probably have effected a complete metrical revolution." Further developments suggested are alliteration and assonance. Assonance is "a variety of rhyme which regards the vowel mainly, the consonant not at all, or comparatively little." . . . "The unconscious practice of assonance has already prevailed to some extent in English poetry. It is often the secret of the very sweetest versification. Why should it not be consciously employed, its possibilities ascertained, its laws investigated?"

THE MINDS OF OUR POETS AND ARTISTS.

IN the December *Atlantic Monthly*, Aline Gorion has a thoughtful paper under the title, "The New Criticism of Genius," in which she analyzes the psychic peculiarities of the highly developed minds of the present day. She says: "Throughout the whole of art and literature, at the moment it is certain that even the casual observer is struck by the prevalence of two marked characteristics: artists and writers are stirred by a vague mysticism that at times trenches upon occultism, and they are immoderately absorbed in the noting of their sensations, in the observation of their Ego. These two characteristics, mysticism and egotism, are precisely the great distinguishing mental traits of degeneracy. Add extravagant, unbalanced emotiveness, and you have a rough clinical picture of the state. Mysticism is the stigma of degenerates, gifted or not, because, psychologically, it is the inability to note facts clearly, to shape concepts keenly,—an inability due to infirm attention that does not check the undisciplined association of ideas, but follows it dreamily to the blurred confines of the subconscious. Egotism, what Maudsley calls 'egotistic hyperæsthesia,' springs from a defective physical mechanism, that severs its possessor from active communication with things without himself, and fills his consciousness instead with impulses, sensations, hallucinatory obsessions, from within. Max Nordau is convinced that careful physical investigation of many of the men who are shining exponents of *fin-de-siècle* aesthetics, and study of their ancestry, would prove the presence of degen-

eracy among them beyond a doubt. Since such investigation is not practicable, he reminds us that science has pronounced such mental and spiritual 'stigmata' as those just quoted quite as trustworthy for a diagnosis. And it is to this diagnosis that he invites us. In what he says of decadents, aesthetes, and impressionists, the general public is apt to concur. His remarks on Ibsen and Tolstoi will doubtless, on the other hand, offend many sensibilities. In Ibsen, he lays his finger chiefly on what he calls the anarchic symptom of degeneracy."

VAN DYCK AT THE COURT OF CHARLES I.

MR. TIMOTHY COLE, apropos of Van Dyck's "Portrait of a Lady and Her Daughter," engraved by him and reproduced in the *Christmas Century*, contributes to that number a brief and pithy sketch of the great Fleming's life which is worth quoting from :

"Van Dyck was received at court with every mark of favor and distinction, and his rapid preferment was such that after three months the king made him a knight and settled on him a pension of £200 a year for life. His handsome person, engaging manners and brilliant social gifts, together with the reputation of his talents and the special favor of the king, combined to make him the lion of the day, and his studio was the resort of the nobility. Meanwhile his industry was unflagging and his fertility and productiveness were great. Often the king himself would drop down in his barge to spend an afternoon in the fascinating society of the gifted young artist. His habits were luxurious and extravagant to prodigality and his hospitality was unbounded. He kept open house and frequently detained his noble sitters to princely dinners. He figured as a patron of the fine arts, was fond of music and specially liberal to musicians, whose services he deemed indispensable to the perfection of any social entertainment. But though his receipts were great, his expenditures were greater, and he often found himself in pecuniary straits. He frankly confessed to the king, on one occasion when money matters were broached, that 'a man whose house is open to his friends, and his purse to his mistress, is likely to make acquaintance with empty coffers.' His financial troubles were doubtless aggravated by the disturbed condition of the country, which was verging on a revolution. His pension came to remain unpaid, and court patronage to be a thing more of honor than of profit. Instead of endeavoring to balance his accounts by the ordinary method of economy and hard work, he was led into seeking gold in the alembic—experimenting with alchemy in the delusive pursuit of the philosopher's stone. In this he was encouraged by the example or advice of his friend Sir Kenelm Digby, and it was a subject which in those days appeared to many intelligent minds worthy of consideration. In this vain quest of treasure he spent much precious time, money and health. A friend came from Flanders to visit him at this

period and found him brooding over his crucible, broken in health and spirits—a complete wreck. His friends and the king, considering his miserable condition, concluded that a good marriage would change the course of his mind and give him a fresh impetus. Accordingly he was married about 1640 to Lady Mary Ruthven, a charming, well-born maiden; but sickness and disappointments terminated the brief remainder of his career in 1641. Notwithstanding his expensive style of living, he left property to the value of about \$100,000. The works he produced were said to reach the extraordinary number of 971."

A GLIMPSE OF WALTER PATER.

QUE of the most pleasant papers in the December *Atlantic* is William Sharp's "Some Personal Reminiscences of Walter Pater." We quote certain lines which give an especially distinct view of the late scholar :

"When we entered the drawing-room, at that happy moment when the last day-dusk and the fire-glow are uninhabited by any more garish light, I saw that there were a few visitors, all common acquaintances with one exception. The exception was a man of medium height, rather heavily built, with a peculiar though slight stoop. His face was pale, and perhaps a dark and very thick mustache made it seem even more so. There was a singular impassiveness about him which I noted with vague interest, aroused, I remember, because of what appeared to me a remarkable resemblance to Bismarck, or rather to a possible Bismarck, a Bismarck who had ceased to be a *Junker* and had become a dreamer and profound student. He stood by the piano, listening to something said, laughingly, by Miss Robinson, though his face had not even that grave smile that afterward became so familiar to me, and his eyes were fixed steadfastly on the fire. The glow fell right across them and I could see how deep-set they were and of what a peculiar gray; a variable hue, but wherein the inner light was always vivid and sometimes strangely keen and penetrating. With one hand he stroked a long-haired cat that had furtively crept toward him, along the piano, from a high chair at the narrow end."

THE *Rosary* for November has an interesting article on the Astor Library by Mr. John A. Mooney. The following statistics represent the use of the collection by readers : "During the year 1893 the readers in the alcoves and reading-rooms numbered 64,354. To the 60,947 readers who did not enter the alcoves, 210,376 volumes were supplied. No record is kept of the number of volumes used by those who are admitted to the alcoves, but, making a reasonable estimate, we may fairly assume that the total number of volumes drawn from the shelves was at least 250,000. In the reading-rooms Literature is the more popular study, the demand for the year amounting to 50,302 volumes."

IS PHOTOGRAPHY AN ART?

MR. JAMES L. BREEZE, writing in the December *Cosmopolitan*, thinks that there is room for an art to exist side by side with the science of photography, and he presents a very convincing argument in the entrancingly beautiful pictures copied from his carbon photographic reproductions.

WHERE THE ART COMES IN.

"As a means of artistic expression, a photographer has, first and foremost, the privilege of selection. In choosing his subject, the photographic artist has a wide range, a wider range at the present time than ever before, for the modern dry plate, so rapid in its action, permits photography from the rigging of a ship in motion, as well as on the busiest thoroughfare of the metropolis; while electric light and the magnesium flash make it possible to bring from the lowest drifts of a coal mine, or the gloomiest depths of a city, an accurate and convincing record. In the days of Daguerre, there could be no thought of photographing anything but landscapes or objects that could be kept completely still for a considerable time. Indeed, Daguerre's first pictures were landscapes. The first portraits by Daguerre's own process were taken on this side of the Atlantic. But, with the perfection of rapid photography, the field widened until, to-day, it practically has no limits.

"In the second place, the photographic artist has the privilege of posing in the case of portraiture, or point of view in the case of landscape. In posing his figure, he has his most difficult artistic task, for herein is a very close analogy to composition. With but few opportunities for after modification, he must, necessarily, have his final effects in mind during the arrangement of draperies and accessories, while in the pose of the head he makes or mars the effect of the whole.

"Lighting the subject—or choosing the moment or time of day in the case of landscape—is closely associated with the artistic function of posing. In lighting a subject, a photographer has the privilege of a distinctly artistic advantage; and in this art he is always learning—this painting with light is inexhaustible."

THE PHOTOGRAPHER SHOULD STUDY COLOR.

"The study of colors in the subject has always been very important. Before the days of orthochromatic photography (or photography in which the colors are translated more nearly in their proper relation to each other,) this study was particularly important; and, under any conditions yet provided, it is necessary to regard color values. The reproduction being a monochromatic picture, the proportion of density in each color must be considered if the lights and shades in the result are to produce an agreeable sensation. In other words, the artist must be constantly remembering the limitations and exact actions of his science.

"Nor does the artistic faculty cease to exercise itself after the plate has been exposed and carried

into the dark-room. The artist in photography never forgets the artist's idea that is to appear in the resulting picture, and the development—scientific though it may be as a process—may, and should be, carried on with a due regard for the harmony of all the elements.

AFTER THE NEGATIVE IS MADE.

"So in the printing from the negative there is a large latitude for the artistic instinct. The kind and form of print are important, and even in trimming—as in determining the form of a canvas—the effect of a picture may be enhanced, or all but ruined. The four sides of a painting are as much a part of the composition as any other lines therein, as in the case of, for example, a marine, where the horizon must be considered in relation to them. The trimming is artistic work as a part of the composition. Vignetting is done not merely to escape the difficulty of composition in the four sides of the result, but to add a charm of centralized light and shade peculiarly present in this process. The increase in the number of printing processes has greatly enlarged the opportunities for artistic effect in photographs. The ordinary silver print has been very largely displaced by other more permanent processes; and among these none has achieved a greater distinction than the carbon process, which gives great delicacy in texture, a wide range of color, exquisite fidelity to all the detail of the negative, and the crowning advantage of absolute permanence."

DR. HOLMES' MOST CHARACTERISTIC WORK.

MR. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK, who contributes to the *Forum* a sketch of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, considers that his most characteristic work was in softening the Puritan temper of the community, just as Whittier softened the Puritan theology. He says: "He was neither stoic nor ascetic; neither indifferent to life's sweet and pleasant things, nor, while hankering for their possession, did he repress his noble rage and freeze the genial currents of his soul. His was 'an undisguised enjoyment of earthly comforts; a happy confidence in the excellence and glory of our present life; a persuasion, as one has said, that 'if God made us, then he also meant us,' and he held to these things so earnestly, so pleasantly, so cheerily, that he could not help communicating them to everything he wrote. They pervade his books and poems like a most subtle essence, and his readers took them in with every breath. Many entered into his labors, and some, no doubt, did more than he to save what was best in the Puritan conscience while softening what was worst in the Puritan temper and what was most terrible in the Puritan theology. But it does not appear that any one else did so much as Dr. Holmes to change the social temper of New England, to make it less harsh and joyless, and to make easy for his fellow-countrymen the transition from the old things to the new. And it may be that here was the secret, in

good part, of that great and steadily increasing affection which went out to him in the later lustrums of his life. It was recognized, or felt with dim half-consciousness, that here was one who had made life better worth the living, who removed the interdict on simple happiness and pure delight, who had taken an intolerable burden from the heart and bade it swell with gladness in the good world and the good God. Whatever the secret, it is certain that no man among us was more widely loved, or will be more sincerely mourned. As he enters on another life beyond the grave, we seem to enter on another here. An epoch seems to end with the completed century of our six major poets. But whatever the new time may have in store, it must be something better than it could ever be without the heritage of their immortal songs."

THE INTERVIEWER WITH BRET HARTE.

IN *McClure's Magazine* for December, Mr. H. J. W. Dam reports an interview with the author of "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," which brings out in strong contrast his personal characteristics.

"At the desk, surrounded by an incalculable visitation of Christmas cards, sits Bret Harte, the Bret Harte of actuality, a gentleman as far removed from the Bret Harte of popular fancy as is the St. James Club from Mount Shasta, or a Savoy Hotel supper from the cinder cuisine of a mining camp in the glorious days of '49. Instead of being, as the reader usually conceives, one of the long-bearded, loose-jointed heroes of his Western Walhalla, he is a polished gentleman of medium height, with a curling gray mustache. In lieu of the recklessness of Western methods in dress, his attire exhibits a nicety of detail which, in a man whose dignity and sincerity were less impressive, would seem foppish. This quality, like his handwriting and other characteristic trifles, perceptibly assists one in grasping the main elements of a personality which is as harmonious as it is peculiar, and as unconventional as it is sensitive to fine shades of whatever kind they be. Over his cigar, with a gentle play of humor and a variety of unconscious gestures which are always graceful and never twice the same, he touches upon this very subject—the impressions made upon him by his first sight of gold-hunting in California, and the eye and mind which he brought to bear upon the novel scene.

BRET HARTE'S LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

"'I left New York for California,' says Mr. Harte, 'when I was scarcely more than a boy, with no better equipment, I fear, than an imagination which had been expanded by reading Froissart's "Chronicles of the Middle Ages," "Don Quixote," the story of the Argonauts, and other books from the shelves of my father, who was a tutor of Greek. I went by way of Panama, and was at work for a few months in San Francisco in the spring of 1853, but felt no satisfaction with my surroundings until I reached the gold country, my particular choice being Sonora, in Calaveras County.'

"'Here I was thrown among the strangest social conditions that the latter-day world has perhaps seen. The setting was itself heroic. The great mountains of the Sierra Nevada lifted majestic snow-capped peaks against a sky of purest blue. Magnificent pine forests of trees which were themselves enormous gave to the landscape a sense of largeness and greatness. It was a land of rugged cañons, sharp declivities and magnificent distances. Amid rushing waters and wild-wood freedom, an army of strong men in red shirts and top boots were feverishly in search of the buried gold of earth. Nobody shaved, and hair, mustaches and beards were untouched by shears or razor. Weaklings and old men were unknown. It took a stout heart and a strong frame to dare the venture, to brave the journey of three thousand miles and battle for life in the wilds. It was a civilization composed entirely of young men, for on one occasion, I remember, an elderly man—he was fifty, perhaps, but he had a gray beard—was pointed out as a curiosity in the city, and men turned in the street to look at him as they would have looked at any other unfamiliar object.'

DINING WITH A SAHARAN ARAB.

THE December *Harper's* opens with one of the Old World travel sketches which Mr. Poultnay Bigelow has been writing of late, with the always charming illustrations in which Mr. Frederic Remington generally manages to introduce some of his exceedingly veridical horse groups. This paper is called by the pretty name, "An Arab Day and Night," and is decidedly the best of the series which *Harper's* has published from this author's pen. Mr. Bigelow's account of a dinner which he and his artist comrade enjoyed in the tent of a wild Arab chieftain, El Hadj Mohammed, follows in quotation marks: "We sat in a circle. The chief did the honors by offering us dish after dish of highly spiced meat, each dish tasting much like the last one, save that the sauce contained more or less sand according as the wind happened to strike it while coming from the kitchen tent to ours. We ate a little of each out of compliment to our host, but I for one would have given it all cheerfully in exchange for a glass of fresh milk and a piece of clean bread.

"No mere servant or retainer was permitted to come near us—no one but the chief himself. The kitchen menials brought the dish to the door of the tent; the lowest retainer then took it and handed it to the next in rank, until it finally passed to El Hadj Mohammed, who alone then placed it before us. He himself ate nothing, explaining that it was a period of fasting for the faithful, when between sun and sun no food could pass their lips, not even a whiff of tobacco. The little son, however—he with the fiery pony and pistol—was exempted by reason of age, and he ate more than the whole party of unbelievers.

"Finally came the great event of the feast, the solemn act, like bringing in the plum pudding at Christmas. The flaps of the tent door were parted

wide. El Hadj waved his hand, and in stalked two noble sons of the desert, bearing between them the kid that had been roasted whole in our honor. Hoofs and skull were there.

"He looked horribly naked with the skin off and his sides shiny with dripping. He was spitted from end to end on a pole the size of a canoe mast, and elicited universal admiration, particularly from the fasting faithful. We seized our jackknives, and peeled off shingles of meat so succulent that we soon forgot all about what we had already consumed. It was a Homeric feast, with Homer waiting upon us. Since then Remington and I have made gastronomic discoveries in the houses of Paris, and tasted things which made us feel that our heaven was not good enough for a French cook ; still, even there we found ourselves praising a dish in this wise :

" 'It's splendid, but, ah ! that Sahara kid !'

"El Hadj gave us delicious coffee, done after the manner of the East, and served not in china, but in silver cups of exquisite workmanship. He kindly allowed us to smoke, although before doing so he and all the faithful carefully protected themselves from the forbidden fragrance by drawing their burnoses across their mouths and nostrils.

"Then we lay back upon our cushions and chatted, and forgot all about New York, and London, and bills, and publishers, and streets, and steamers, and other impediments to philosophic elevation."

MR. DAVIS IN A PARIS CAFE.

IN *Harper's Magazine* for December Mr. Richard Harding Davis contributes one of the bright essays by which we best know him, in description of "The Show Places of Paris." The virtue that all of us recognize in Mr. Davis is that he sees things and tells about them as if he were not oppressed with the fact that many others had seen them before, not to speak of telling about them, and in this very characteristic he exhibits his most charming originality.

He throws into strong relief the reasons for the existence of this article by his explanation that "Americans go to London for social triumph or to float railroad shares, to Rome for art's sake, and to Berlin to study music and economize ; but they go to Paris to enjoy themselves."

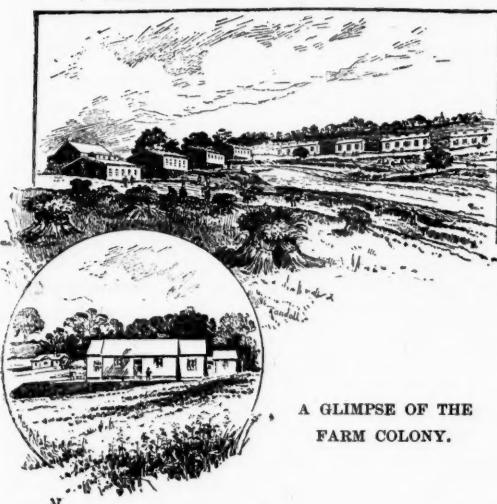
THE CAFE OF THE BLACK CAT.

"The cafe of the Black Cat is much finer and much more pretentious than Bruant's shop and is of wider fame. It is, indeed, of an entirely different class, but it comes in here under the head of the show-places of Paris at night. It was originally a sort of club where journalists and artists and poets met round the tables of a restaurant keeper who happened to be a patron of art as well, and who fitted out his cafe with the canvases of his customers and adopted their suggestions in the arrangement of its decoration. The outside world of Paris heard of these gatherings at the Black Cat, as the cafe and club

were called, and of the wit and spirit of its *habitues*, and sought admittance to its meetings, which was at first granted as a great privilege. But at the present day the cafe has been turned over into other hands and is a show-place pure and simple, and a most interesting one. The cafe proper is fitted throughout with heavy black oak, or something in imitation of it. There are heavy broad tables and high wainscoting and an immense fireplace and massive rafters. To set off the sombreness of this, the walls are covered with panels in the richest of colors, by Steinlen, the most imaginative and original of the Parisian illustrators, in all of which the black cat appears as a subject, but in a different rôle and with separate treatment. Upon one panel hundreds of black cats race over the ocean, in another they are waltzing with naiads in the woods, and in another are whirling through space over red-tiled roofs, followed by beautiful young women, gendarmes and boulevardiers in hot pursuit. And in every other part of the cafe the black cat appears as frequently as did the head of Charles I in the writings of Mr. Dick. It stalks stuffed in its natural skin, or carved in wood, with round glass eyes and long red tongue, or it perches upon the chimneypiece with back arched and tail erect, peering down from among the pewter pots and salvers. The gas-jets shoot from the mouths of wrought iron cats, and the dismembered heads of others grin out into the night from the stained glass windows. The inscriptions and rules and regulations are as odd as the decorations. As, for example, the one placed half-way up the narrow flight of stairs, which leads to the tiny theatre, and which commemorates the fact that the cafe was on such a night visited by President Carnot, who—so the inscription adds, lest the visitor should suppose the Black Cat was at all impressed by the honor—"is the successor of Charlemagne and Napoleon I."

"Three times a week there is a performance in the theatre upstairs, at which poets of the neighborhood recite their own verses, and some clever individual tells a story, with a stereopticon and a cast of pasteboard actors for accessories. These latter little plays are very clever and well arranged, and as nearly proper as a Frenchman with such a temptation to be otherwise could be expected to make them. It is a most informal gathering, more like a performance in a private house than a theatre, and the most curious thing about it is the character of the audience, which, instead of being bohemian and artistic, is composed chiefly of worthy *bourgeoisie*, and young men and young women properly chaperoned by the parents of each. They sit on very stiff wooden chairs, while a young man stands on the floor in front of them with his arms comfortably folded and recites a poem or a monologue, or plays a composition of his own. And then the lights are all put out, and a tiny curtain is rung up, showing a square hole in the proscenium, covered with a curtain of white linen. On this are thrown the shadows of the pasteboard figures, who do the most remarkable things with a naturalness which might well shame some living actors."

THE BRITISH FARM COLONY.



A GLIMPSE OF THE FARM COLONY.

THE *Conqueror*, the organ of the American branch of the Salvation Army, gives to its readers this month an account of the Hadleigh Farm Colony, perhaps the farthest advanced and the most completely equipped of the many branches of the City Colony, which forms one of the three divisions of General Booth's great scheme for furnishing relief to the unemployed. The facts presented in this account, coming as they do from one, Brigadier Holz, who has recently visited the colony, are not only of interest, but will serve to strengthen the belief in the solidity and permanent value not only of this section of the Booth scheme, but of the whole gigantic plan.

We quote as follows from Brigadier Holz's description: "Castle avenue was the first street up which we proceeded, and we soon passed eight or ten small tin houses, where lived the married foremen of the colony and their families. Each house had its flower garden, and demonstrated a desire on the part of its occupants to make it look pretty and home-like. These foremen are all Salvationists, possessing practical experience in their different callings. Wages differ according to individual cases, but go by personal needs. All could earn more money elsewhere, but are willing to make sacrifices for the benefit of the 'submerged.'

BASE OF SUPPLIES.

"The bakery is a substantial brick building, from which excellent bread is supplied, not only to all the colony, but to the village of Hadleigh, not far distant. I saw five or six men at work there. Near the bakery is the butcher's shop, from which fresh meat is supplied every day. Veal, mutton and pork are, naturally, the chief commodities.

"In the colony store I could almost imagine myself in an American country store at the 'corners,' although much larger than the average representative of that institution. The instructions to those

who buy for it seem to embrace the purchase of everything—or, to speak more correctly, perhaps—anything, 'from a needle to a ship's anchor.' I did not see any of the latter, but perhaps that may have been because I did not ask for one. It is a cash place for ordinary purchasers, but colonists get part of their pay, if they wish, in orders on the establishment.

"The word 'cow-house' is a very poor one with which to describe the excellent, substantial buildings, fitted with all the latest improvements and conveniences, in which some one hundred and fifty head of horned stock are kept. When I reached the place the cows had been milked and were going out to pasture. There were fifty-five of them, and they all looked sleek, well fed and well treated—just like Salvation Army cows ought to look, indeed.

"During the summer season it is more profitable to send the milk to Southend than to make butter or cheese, but in the fall and winter the production of these commodities is quite an industry. The dairy is a capital building, with the latest improvements, about one hundred yards to the rear of the cow-houses. Surrounded by orchards and green-houses, it makes a very pretty picture. In these green-houses are grown large quantities of very fine tomatoes, chiefly for the Southend and London markets.

"Descending an incline to the left, we reached the White House—one of the Castle Farm buildings, now the quarters of the officer who has charge of all the dormitories—the houses in which the colonists sleep.

"There are six of these, built of brick and wood, and each accommodates fifty men and the orderlies who are responsible for keeping the places clean and in good order. The beds are up stairs—arranged in four rows of twelve each. They consist of American cloth mattresses fitted with a leather apron or covering and arranged on wooden supports. These sleeping rooms are well ventilated, and beautifully clean. On the ground floor of the one I entered was a room in which the men can sit in the evenings, or on days in which they cannot get out to work. This chamber had some wooden tables and benches in it, and there were also magazines and papers to be seen. In this room some very wonderful stories are told, and many of the most wonderful are the most true. Among those who use it from time to time are representatives of all nations, and men of all ages, who have seen almost every country in the world, and been in almost all kinds of wars and expeditions, lawful and unlawful.

"Near these dormitories is a dining room, large enough to accommodate about two hundred and fifty men, and having a kitchen at one end.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT.

"An old farm building is now fitted up for a factory for shoes and slippers, and the repair of harness. This place keeps between twenty and thirty men busy all the time, although equipped with the

newest machinery for sewing shoes. I was much struck with the variety of the work done. I saw heavy shoes for the men working on the colony, with a stoutness of leather never seen this side of the Atlantic, the soles of which were so filled with the projecting heads of 'hob-nails' that the wearer would be practically shod with iron, and I also handled ladies' slippers of the daintiest possible make. The new ratskin slippers looked very pretty—a kind of mouse color—and are in fair and increasing demand. This establishment is kept steadily at work mending the coverings of the understandings of the people on the colony, as well as the harness of the fifty horses used on the farming portion of it.

"In the steam laundry I found five or six men ironing and doing other work of that kind, so as to greatly astonish a party of ladies from London, who did not know that men could perform that class of labor so well. But then there are no Chinese laundries in the world's capital.

"The slope down toward the river Thames, over a mile distant, led to a stretch of marshy land, and on a little creek running into the river there has been built a wharf. From the wharf to the foot of the hill runs a single-track railroad, and up the said hill goes a cable road, both engineering works having been done by the colonists.

"At the bottom of the hill lie three brick-fields, about twenty acres in extent and containing excellent clay. Indeed, the whole hillside is just a solid bank of as excellent clay as is to be found. There are generally about fifty men employed there, but a day or two before I got there about thirty men had left to go to work upon some government contract a little distance off.

"After crossing the railroad to Southend we reached the joinery and furniture factory. This is well fitted with turning lathes and other machinery, driven by a powerful steam engine. The place was then turning out benches and tables and such things; but the Social work shops in London turn out very fine cabinet work indeed.

OTHER FEATURES.

"As you stand by the joinery, you can look down on the Thames marshes and see two or three large fields of fine wheat growing upon land that has been reclaimed from the river, partly by bringing dust, rubbish, etc., from London, and partly by moving thither sand and other material from other parts of the colony.

"In the center of the colony, on Castle avenue, is situated the Army Hall. It will hold about eight hundred people, and is as nicely appointed as any other I ever saw of the same size. The attendance of the men on the colony is good, although no one is obliged to go to any meetings; and the spiritual results of the work are regarded as fairly satisfactory.

"The hours of labor are so arranged that all the men have some time to themselves each day. A plan has been devised by which any who so desire can have a garden plot, which they can cultivate in their

spare time, the colony furnishing them with tools and manure. The produce is sold for them, and the amount realized is placed to their credit.

"The men are paid from 1 to 6 shillings (25 cents to \$1.50) per week, in addition to their board and lodging, beginning at the first sum and rising to the latter. Part, however, of the amount due to them is kept back each week so as to make a little fund for the man to whom it is due, from which he can get clothing or other things he may need when he leaves the colony.

"The men whom I saw all looked well and contented with their surroundings, and I saw them in many different positions. Some of them have got saved, and here and there I could hear shouts of 'Hallelujah!' and snatches of Salvation songs as they were at their work."

RULES OF THE COLONY.

Some of the more important of the regulations under which the men live are as follows:

The colony is intended only for those who cannot obtain occupation elsewhere, and who are prepared to work, having shelter and maintenance only provided in exchange for their labor. Although wages are not therefore paid, in order to encourage good workmen who will benefit the colony to a greater extent than the cost of their maintenance, in every case after the first month upon the colony, and in some cases before the end of the month, certain grants will be made under the following conditions:

1. All colonists, unless qualified for a special position at the end of the trial period named, will be placed in one of four divisions—fourth class, who will be allowed 1s. (25 cents) per week; third class, who will be allowed 1s. 6d. (38 cents) per week; second class, who will be allowed 2s. 6d. (30 cents) per week; and first class, who will be allowed 4s. (\$1) per week.

2. The class in which any colonist will be placed will be settled by his superintendent before the end of the first month's trial.

3. From the first class will usually be selected, as required from time to time, special men for special positions as orderlies and foremen, who have grants of special amounts.

4. If any colonist on arrival at the colony is found to have special training for a particular position, the superintendent may offer him at once such special position without waiting for the end of the period of trial. Usually, however, the colonist will be placed either in the fourth or third class at the end of his trial period, his subsequent progress being entirely dependent upon his conduct and work.

5. The grants named are used first for the payment of any clothes or articles supplied to the colonists since they have been upon the colony.

6. If the colonist owes nothing to the colony for clothes, etc., he may draw one-third of his grant in cash, the remainder being left as a reserve fund, as provided in the rules. In cases where the superintendent thinks proper he can allow the one-third in cash, even if the colonist owes something to the colony.

7. Each colonist will be provided with a card, which will show at the end of each week the amount of reserve to which he is entitled.

8. For any infringement of the rules, or negligence in the work, a portion or the whole amount of the weekly

grant may be stopped by order of the Director of the Colony, and for more serious misconduct a colonist may be reduced to a lower class of grant or be discharged from the colony.

COMPULSORY THRIFT.

THE excellent series of articles on "Municipalities at Work," which Mr. Frederick Dolman is contributing to the *New Review*, deals this month with Manchester. The newest thing in his paper is the account which he gives of the attempt that is at present being made by the Corporation of Manchester to compel its army of employees to insure themselves against death and old age: "The Manchester Corporation has in its service six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven employees, receiving in salaries and wages \$2,250,000 per annum. Of this number nearly a fourth are employed at the gas-works. A committee has recently been engaged in preparing a scheme of 'compulsory thrift,' compulsory, that is, on all who enter the service of the Corporation in the future. The Council was led to take up the subject by the frequency with which attention was called to cases in which its employees died, leaving wives and families destitute. In some cases they had saved nothing at all from earnings, which, whether small or large, were always regular; in other cases, their savings had been unfortunately invested. On various occasions the Corporation, ignoring the illegality of such action, had voted grants of money to the widows and orphans. There was constantly recurring, too, the difficulty which every public body is confronted with—the treatment of men too old to earn their wages, who, if discharged, would at once become a burden to the rates.

THE SCHEME IN PRACTICE.

"These considerations, the Corporation thought, justified it in framing a scheme for superannuation which should be compulsory on every official and every workman who might hereafter enter the municipal service. But when the scheme went before a committee of the House of Lords 'that blessed word compulsion' created difficulties. So the Corporation, taking another leaf out of the book of the London County Council, made an application to Parliament for 'enabling powers for the Corporation to frame a scheme, and to use compulsion or otherwise as they might decide.' As now in force, the scheme is only compulsory on all new employees receiving not less than \$7.50 per week, who are required to contribute to the fund not less than $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of their salaries or wages, the Corporation at the same time contributing $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. An account is kept in favor of each contributor, who, so long as he continues in the service of the Corporation, has no power to withdraw or alienate the amount standing to his credit. But there is no forfeiture except for dishonesty. On reaching the age of sixty-five, or on becoming incapacitated for his work, the contributor is entitled to receive the amount, plus 4 per cent. compound interest. In the event of death it goes, of course, to his

representative. So far the scheme seems to be fairly popular. It came into operation on October 1, 1892, and by the end of the financial year one thousand four hundred and six employees were contributing—voluntarily contributing with the exception of seventy-seven new employees. They included heads of departments and street sweepers, etc."

CHEAP RATIONS FOR THE MASSES.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Miss Edith Sellers gives an account of the success of People's Kitchens in Vienna.

Twenty-five years ago great distress among the working people of Vienna led Dr. Josef Kühn to investigate the terms on which meals were supplied to them. He found they were charged twice as much as the real cost of their food. He therefore started, in 1872, the People's Kitchen Association, to provide the working classes with nutritive, palatable food at prices they could pay. He and four friends subscribed 500 florins each, and with this capital started a restaurant in a factory district, where good dinners could be had for threepence. The movement spread. There are in Vienna now eight People's Kitchens under this and five under allied associations. An average of 20,000 people are fed by these kitchens every day.

THE DIRECTORATE AND WORKING STAFF.

Dr. Kühn's organization is a happy combination of honorary or volunteer agency and of paid service. Its members are subscribers, and number some four hundred: "The management of the affairs of the association is vested in an executive committee, which is chosen at a general meeting of the members. This committee consists of a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, an auditor, two secretaries, two professional advisers (an architect and a doctor), the local directors, the lady superintendents, and the assistant superintendents of the eight kitchens belonging to the association. These are all honorary officials, but attached to the committee are three—a general secretary, a book-keeper, and a kitchen inspector—who are paid. The members of the executive occupy the position of the directors of a public company, and are responsible for the entire working of the kitchens."

The kitchens are open from 6 to 8 for breakfast; from 11 to 11.45 for school children's dinners; from 12 to 2 for dinners; and from 6 to 9 for supper. An average breakfast (soup or tea, roll and brown bread), costs 3 cents; an average dinner, 7 cents, with a menu never twice the same in one week, giving choice of three items out of "groat soup, peas, beef with peas, venison with macaroni, raisin puddings," and so on; an average supper, 4 cents. "Each dish is perfect in its way, carefully prepared and delicately seasoned. All the ingredients are of the best quality; and they are cooked by highly trained professionals, who rank, in point of skill, with those employed in the clubs epicures frequent."

PENNY DINNERS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The school children are received on special terms, and have a *menu* of their own. They come trooping in with their tickets. "All there are on terms of equality, for brass tickets tell no tales. Those the charitable give to teachers for the children of the poor are just as bright as those wealthier parents buy for their own sons and daughters. The little ones themselves do not know who pays for their dinners. Thus in Vienna a solution has already been found for the problem which is so sorely perplexing our School Boards. During the winter months some thousands of children often dine in the kitchens. They are given every day a large white roll and a plate of pea soup, milk pudding, cabbage, or sauerkraut. The portions are as large as an ordinary child can eat, and the charge for a dinner is 5 kreuzers (2 cents)."

At certain hours the kitchens are open for sale of food to be consumed off the premises.

The initial expenses alone were defrayed by public subscriptions. The enterprise has proved a commercial success. The profits are used to start or secure the freehold of fresh kitchens.

A CIVIL COMMISSARIAT.

"The First Association also undertakes to distribute food, in almost any quantities, wherever it may be required. At the request of the burgomaster, it will organize at a few hours' notice special dinners for the unemployed." It is in fact a great civil commissariat: "Dr. Kühn has just completed an elaborate arrangement for transporting provisions to any town or village in which an outbreak of cholera should occur. . . . He is now engaged, in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, in perfecting the commissariat arrangements for the soldiers who, in case of war, would be billeted near the capital. The First Association is also considering a plan for supplying with food the public hospitals and other charitable institutions in Vienna."

IF ALL WEALTH WERE DIVIDED.

IN an article on "Rousseauism Revived," a writer in the *Quarterly Review* tempers his delight at the downfall of Radicalism with dread at the advance of the thoroughgoing Socialist. The proletariat of England have, he says, abandoned Liberalism. Just as you find a Tartar when you scratch a Russian, so under the public guise of a Liberal M. P. you come upon a capitalist. British Liberalism achieved its mission with the last extension of the franchise. The people are now passing under a new bondage to the state as real as the old bondage to the feudal lords of the soil.

True, Socialists are not united: "There are fire-eating Progressives who despise the Social Democratic Federation; the Social Democrats condemn the Fabians; the Fabians, who ruminate on the imperfections of society over drawing-room tea-cups of ancient china, look on both with a blend of benign despair and sweeter hope; and the Anarchists, in supreme disdain, are not on speaking terms with any

sect of the Progressive Alliance." But the writer holds that, despite these differences, the Socialist state would in any case "make all men socially equal. It would give to all men incomes of the same amount."

He proceeds to state what this involves for the United Kingdom: "In the event of the division of wealth which the Communist seeks, a workman at present in receipt of \$350 a year would receive \$550; but he would not be able to be at leisure long. . . . There would be little happiness in having our \$350 increased to \$550 at the cost of working at least as hard as at present, without any hope of being allowed to strike for a decrease in the hours of labor."

The writer estimates the income of the United Kingdom, with a view to division, at \$6,000,000,000. As there are about 38,000,000 people in the United Kingdom, the share of each person therefore would be about \$160. Taking the family as a unit, and each family consisting of four persons and a half on the average, there are 8,500,000 families in the United Kingdom. It would seem then that each family would receive an income of about \$700. But as the tax gatherer would not disappear with the establishment of the commune, and if his exactions remained at the rate now current, which, as the Government always increases with the extension of state control, would be extraordinary, each family would be taxed to the extent of \$80, and its net income would be \$620.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

AN answer to the current criticisms of the doctrine of compulsory arbitration on the score of impracticability is attempted by Mr. D. M. Frederiksen in the *American Journal of Politics* for November.

"An employer evidently cannot be compelled to pay a certain scale of wages if he prefers to shut down, but the law can say to him, 'Unless you will pay fair wages you must shut down or stop business, or go into some other business to which this act does not apply.' And thus through increasing the price of the products, the condition of laborers can be regulated in large industries where such laws can be enforced. It will be a case analogous to the internal revenue on whiskey, which is paid by the consumer, not, however, for the benefit of the employees of the distiller, but to the government.

"There is no bad political economy in the whisky tax, neither would there be in such labor legislation, such compulsory arbitration, as is now demanded by thousands of workingmen. The only question is, can such legislation be enforced, how far-reaching should it be, and do the voters want it?

CAN IT BE ENFORCED?

"The interstate commerce law was for a number of years enforced with fair success. And when we look at the matters it is proposed to settle by compulsory arbitration, questions of unjust discharge without cause, questions of danger to life and limb of the employees, and questions of the amount of

wages to be paid, there is no doubt that they can be likewise dealt with. If the courts can determine whether railroad rates are reasonable or not, they can also judge as to the reasonableness of a proposed scale of wages. The questions now referred to masters in chancery in equity proceedings are often more complicated than these would be. . . .

"There are, of course, many considerations on which the question of state interference and state socialism hinges which cannot be treated here. All that I have tried to make clear is that the doctrine of compulsory arbitration, as advocated by the workingmen, will bear careful criticism much better than is commonly supposed, and that by the payment of damages under the legislation proposed, compulsory arbitration need in no way interfere with any employer's management of his own business. Nor need any workingmen be compelled to work for less than they wish. After a reduction in wages has been allowed by a compulsory arbitration court, any vacancies that remain may be filled by the unemployed. Such compulsory arbitration would simply be a step in the direction of genuine protection of certain laborers, which would not of necessity upset or greatly alter our present business methods."

THE NEW INCOME TAX.

A SCHOLARLY and critical estimate of the income tax provisions of the Wilson bill appears in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, from the pen of Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, of Harvard. The opening sentences of Professor Dunbar's article indicate the writer's point of view :

"By the tariff act of 1894 the United States government, for the second time in its existence, undertakes the levy of an income tax. The future student of our history will probably have a moment of mental embarrassment when he finds the provision for laying this novel burden upon the tax payer in 'an act to reduce taxation, to furnish revenue for the government, and for other purposes.' His difficulty in comprehending the real significance of the measure will not be lessened when he attempts to trace the legislative history of the act. He will not find the explanation in any exigency of the Treasury, where the first fruits of the tax cannot be received before July, 1895. He will not find it in the avowed policy or the unavowed political needs of either of the great parties, both of which found themselves deeply divided by the proposition for the tax. He will be likely to ascribe the easy acquiescence of a considerable section on each side in Congress to the presence of an ill-defined notion that the people are about to demand some drastic action for depleting the well-to-do classes, and to the habitual dread with which most politicians for a time listen to the demands of any new political movement, like that of the Populists. At any rate it will be clear that the considerations which weighed with Congress in taking this important step were not fiscal, and that the provisions of the new act were not studied and perfected by its framers from this point

of view. The very fact that the limit of exemption is set so high as \$4,000 will be a standing demonstration that the measure was shaped to meet some supposed social or reformatory end, possibly with some sectional bearing, but, at any rate, not as the best result of either modern theory or modern practice.

NOT A FAIR TEST.

"It is a great misfortune that the question of a fresh resort to the income tax should have come up under such untoward circumstances, and that it should have received such a solution as this. The question is of too great importance to be disposed of with so little real study as it received from Congress, and the income tax is too important a resource to be discredited in the public mind by the working of an imperfect and crude system. The subject was one for the best and most careful thought of the legislator, in the light of the important body of practice to be found in other countries as well as our own. So far from the careful examination which it required, the matter has had only a snap judgment, and the probability of any thorough treatment of it by our government is indefinitely removed. In the minds of a large part of our people the income tax will be more thoroughly identified than ever with the system in vogue during the Civil War; and five years hence they will seem to have had a fresh trial and bitter experience of the income tax, when, after all, it is only an income tax,—and that a badly devised one,—which they have seen applied for the second time."

THE MISTAKE OF CONGRESS.

Professor Dunbar is by no means hostile to the general theory of an income tax, but he finds many defects in the present law as an administrative measure, since it "fails to meet the necessities either of ordinary or of extraordinary occasions." What seems to make unanswerable the professor's argument against the practicability of assessing intangible forms of property through the methods prescribed by the law, is the experience of many States in attempting to assess personal property for taxation; this experience, he asserts, has ended in general failure. After pointing out numerous defects in the law, the professor reaches the somewhat pessimistic conclusion that the measure marks no advance in this difficult branch of taxation. "The whole subject is one in regard to which our legislators, national and local, are bound in a singular degree by habit and precedent. A practice once adopted becomes fixed, an old method is good and a new one is visionary, and the appeal to the experience of other countries is pronounced un-American. The framers of the new law have made no exceptional mistake in resolutely shutting their eyes to what may be learned elsewhere on this subject. They have taken the course which might easily have been predicted, in going to the legislation of the Civil War for the model to be followed at the present time; but they have followed that model without thought or discrimination, and without the defense of overwhelming necessity which could be made for their predecessors thirty years ago."

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT IN PRUSSIA.

THE discussion on certain phases of railway administration in Prussia that has recently attracted so much attention in that country is summarized for American readers by Prof. F. W. Taussig in the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. Professor Taussig reaches the conclusion that probably some engineering and mechanical mistakes have been made in Prussian railway management, but that these mistakes have been greatly exaggerated by opponents of the government system. He finds, also, that there is general agreement as to the need for improvement in the training of administrative officers.

TOO MUCH OFFICIALISM.

On one point, says Professor Taussig, there can be no reasonable doubt. "There has been an excess of red tape, a multiplication of officers, an unnecessary quantity of writing and reporting in the railway administration of the last ten years. So much may be gathered with certainty from the fact that the ministry has proposed a reorganization of the railway service, by means of which the services of no less than eighteen hundred administrative officers will be dispensed with. The defects of the past doubtless have been due largely to historical causes. When the private railways were bought by the state, their divisions and boundaries were naturally made the basis of the organization of the state railways. As time has gone on and the system of public management has got into permanent working order, the rearrangement in organization has become feasible, and a scheme having this object in view was laid before the Landtag during the last spring. But it may be fairly inferred that, in addition to the defects due to the transition from private to public management, some of the defects inevitable in public management even at its best have shown themselves. A certain unwillingness, a mechanical insistence on obedience to rules and regulations, a cumbersome system of checks and counterchecks, an excess of formalism not least likely in a bureaucracy like that of Germany, a lack of freedom and elasticity,—these are the obvious drawbacks of public management; and the indications are that they have shown themselves in Prussia.

SUCCESSFUL, NEVERTHELESS.

"All this, however, is not inconsistent with admitting that the system of public management in Prussia has been, on the whole, unmistakably successful. Financially, industrially, and probably even in the details of administration, the Prussians have reason to be proud of the results secured by their body of trained public servants. The opponents of public management in countries like England and the United States will doubtless be tempted to find in the current controversy evidence in support of their assertions as to the general disadvantages of state ownership. But it is significant that even the severest critics in Germany never hint at such a thing as a return to the system of private ownership or suggest

that the evils of the present régime outweigh its benefits. If some mistakes have been made, and if some of the defects inevitable in any system of public management have been encountered, the general result has, none the less, been one in which the German people and German bureaucracy may take pride."

SHOULD SENATORS BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE? NO.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDIS discusses in the *Forum* the question, "Should Senators be Elected by the People?" His article is a defense of the present system of election by State legislatures, which he himself sums up as follows:

"First, That the constitutional provision for the choosing of two senators from each State by its legislature was wisely designed by the States that founded the government as one of the corner-stones of the structure necessary to secure the rights and safety of the States.

"Second, that a legislative instead of a popular election was adopted as necessary to the expression of the deliberate will of the State in its character as such, represented in all its parts in the way in which its own constitution distributed power.

"Third, that the people of the several political divisions of the State should have the right to express their choice separately through their legal representative, as they do in making laws, and not be overwhelmed by a mere weight of numbers that might occupy only a corner-stone of the State, and possess interests and cherish ambitions quite unlike those of all the other sections of the commonwealth,

"Fourth, that the Senate as it has existed for a century has demonstrated the wisdom of the mode of its constitution.

"Fifth, that its members have been as free from any just accusation of corruption, either in their election or in their course as senators, as any equal number of men connected with public affairs on the face of the earth, or connected with all the employments of private life.

"Sixth, that as the election of senators by the State legislatures must be by open public voting, the danger of bribery, or the misrepresentation of constituents for other causes, is reduced to a minimum, and stands in strong contrast with the election of senators by the direct vote of the whole mass of voters in the several States, and especially in States where political parties are nearly equal in numbers.

"Seventh, that, whatever evils now and then happen under the present system, they do not arise from any fault in the system itself, but from the fault of the body of citizens themselves,—non-attendance at caucuses and primaries; non-attendance at registration and at the polls; slavish fidelity to party organizations and party names; a contributing to and winking at the corrupt use of money at nominating conventions and elections; and the encouragement or tolerance of individual self-seeking in respect of get-

ting possession of offices, all of which are truly public trusts.

"Eighth, that in ninety-five instances out of a hundred, if there be an evil or inadequate senator or other officer in the public service, it is because the power that elected or appointed him—his State or community—has been either grievously negligent or else is fairly represented. We must believe that the people's government is a failure and a delusion, to think otherwise.

"Ninth, and finally, there is neither reasonable nor plausible ground, then, for taking the grave step of disturbing the exact and solid balance of the powers and functions of our national constitution, which has in these respects given us a century of security, of State representation, and of State rights, as well as a wonderful national progress as a people."

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM: PAST AND FUTURE.

DR. E. R. L. GOULD, who prepared the report on the Gothenburg system of liquor traffic, recently published by the government, writes in the *Forum* on the subject, "The Temperance Problem: Past and Future."

Dr. Gould first discusses the merits and faults of the several methods of dealing with the liquor traffic that have been practiced in the United States.

Of prohibition he says in substance: This is the prevailing form of control in seven American commonwealths, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota. Four of these, Maine, Kansas and the two Dakotas, have prohibition amendments to their constitutions. It has been tried and abandoned in Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, New York, Illinois and Ohio. All the States in which prohibitory legislation obtains to-day are relatively sparsely populated. The largest urban community in any of them is the city of Des Moines, Iowa, which contains about 50,000 people, according to the last census. Since it is in the large cities where the liquor traffic is hardest to control, prohibition cannot fairly be said to have as yet proved itself a solution of the problem, especially since New York, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, the only States containing large city population which have been under a prohibitory *régime*, have abandoned it.

Local option has been tried in several States. Better results seem to have been achieved in Massachusetts than elsewhere. In several Southern States, also, a feeling of satisfaction with its operation has been expressed, though generally the areas to which it has been confined were almost exclusively country districts. The experiences of Michigan and Missouri would seem to give a reverse side to the picture. The ratio of licenses to population in places not under local option increased during the last census period 8 per cent. Among the drawbacks to local option are

enumerated: 1. That drinking is made a local question, whereas it ought to be considered from a national point of view. 2. The ethical basis of the problem is lowered to mere expediency. 3. It has only been successful in practice in country districts, and then at the expense of adjoining neighborhoods.

High license is the method most in favor in large cities, where restrictive measures have been practiced at all. Advocates claim that it is the only effective form of control, as demonstrated by experience. It may be applied to places where prohibition and local option would both fail, and it reduces the number of saloons within measurable limits, both as to number and geographical situation. Opponents of this plan dispute the fact that it has been much of a success anywhere. Again, they assert that it forges more closely the alliance between liquor and politics. Furthermore, it is alleged that consolidation of liquor interests more readily occurs, and "tied houses" become substitutes for individual tap-rooms. Finally, those who take the high ground that license fees represent blood-money, so to speak, contend that enhanced revenues are a salve to the conscience of the weak-kneed brother and lessen his practical interest in the suppression of liquor-drinking.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND SCANDINAVIAN METHODS.

Having reviewed the workings of these three common methods of controlling the liquor traffic in this country, Dr. Gould then takes up for consideration the method inaugurated by South Carolina in the law of December 24, 1892, of which experiment he says, there has been an absurd confounding in the minds of many people with the Scandinavian system of controlling the liquor traffic. "Points of similarity do exist, but modes of operation and effects are quite different. The cardinal principle of the South Carolina plan is State monopoly of all sale of drink; that of the Norwegian plan is local control through commercial companies organized often by the best and most patriotic citizens, who renounce all profits and take merely the ordinary rate of interest on the small amount of capital invested. Wherein both of the plans agree, and where both, in my judgment, strike at the root of the whole matter, is in eliminating private profit from liquor selling. But here the parallel ceases. These local companies in Norway engage in the traffic in order that they may control it and restrict it until such time as municipalities may do away with licensing altogether. So well has their aim succeeded that the great majority of inhabitants of the Scandinavian peninsula are to-day under a no-license *régime*. In South Carolina the profits go to the State, and the very conception of the measure reposes on the idea of relief to taxpayers. Indeed, Governor Tillman apologetically remarks that the revenues are not yet as high as they will be. A State monopoly makes liquor selling a part of the machinery of the government, and, therefore, gives to it a more or less permanent existence. The essence of the other plan is liberty to abolish the traffic whenever a community is ready, but, in the meantime, to

regulate it so that the least possible damage may be done. Another most significant difference between the two systems is that State dispensaries involve regulation by political appointees. In Norway every vestige and semblance of political influence is eliminated. Indeed, to my mind, the absolute separation which has been practically effected between liquor and politics is a most conspicuous merit. Again, Scandinavian control brings about progressive reform by educating public opinion. The South Carolina plan, being nearly prohibitive in character, is a measure too far in advance of public opinion to be accepted and enforced to-day.

"The minor points of similarity represent borrowings from Scandinavian practice. They include reduction in the number of places of sale, early closing, selling only for cash, and furnishing pure liquor. Presumably, also, gambling and immorality are divorced from dispensaries, as they are in every instance from the companies' liquor-shops abroad. The South Carolina plan offers avenues of political interference and possibilities of corrupt exploitation. Revenue and partisan convenience may easily become dominant motives. In these vital features it must be distinguished from the system abroad, from which it is often popularly and erroneously supposed to have borrowed likeness."

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

Notwithstanding the variety of American experiments in controlling the liquor traffic, results in a general way, Dr. Gould declares, show that practically nothing has been accomplished. Summing up he says: "Prohibition, local option, State monopoly, high license, and low license, have been tried,—most of them during long periods and in various sections of the country, with the result that: 1. The consumption of liquor has increased, and that the prison population is advancing. 2. The ratio of licenses to inhabitants, in large cities, often now attains disgraceful proportions. 3. The alliance between liquor and politics is being drawn closer and closer."

There exist three leading alternatives in future action, says Dr. Gould. First, hopelessly to give up the struggle for the present at least, and allow the evil to become unendurable, trusting for a great wave of moral enthusiasm to sweep it entirely away. Second, continue in operation the present methods. The third alternative, and this Dr. Gould believes is the only admissible one, is to study impartially the liquor problem from all points of view and adopt those methods which have been proven most efficient in practice as measures of progressive, if not ideal, reform.

MERITS OF THE NORWEGIAN PLAN.

The national Committee of Fifty, recently formed for the study of the liquor problem, will, he thinks, point the way to a solution of the perplexing problem. But we need not wait for its possible suggestion. As a practical means of solving the liquor question, Dr. Gould suggests an adoption of the Norwegian system of public control, modified slightly to

meet American conditions. So long as licensing has to be practiced, and Dr. Gould thinks that it would be a pretty sanguine person who would not admit that that will be for a good while yet, he suggests as the best plan to adopt the Norwegian system of public control, modified slightly to meet American conditions. It represents, he declares, the only means of minimizing the evils of the traffic in large cities, and it includes admirable provisions for encouraging no-license in the country districts and small towns. "Testimonies of efficiency are numerous and overwhelmingly conclusive: 1. No single community in Scandinavia has ever tried the plan and afterward abandoned it. 2. Liquor-selling has been abolished, except in the case of a comparatively small number of privileged licenses which are held for life and cannot be expropriated, throughout the country districts and smaller communities of Norway and Sweden. 3. Membership in total-abstinence societies has risen from a meagre coterie to over three hundred thousand in the two countries. 4. Even the radical temperance party has not sought to abolish the régime, and its leader, in writing to me not long ago, officially expressed his earnest preference to this over all other systems where the sale of liquor was permitted at all. The real effort of the party is being directed toward securing a law which shall make it unlawful to sell any beverage whose alcoholic content is more than 25 per cent. 5. Chiefs of police have been led to see 'that the difference between conditions under the old and new order of things is as the difference between night and day.' Provincial governors, foreign ministers and consuls have likewise expressed their approbation with but one dissenting voice. 6. The testimony of undeniable fact, which is more eloquent and conclusive than the best-founded opinion, shows that the consumption of spirits in Sweden has been reduced from 14.2 to 6.8 quarts per inhabitant from the time the first company received its complete monopoly of retail and bar sale of spirits, and in Norway from 6.8 to 3.3 quarts. The reformatory influences of the régime have brought Sweden down from the second to the seventh, and Norway to the lowest place, as regards *per capita* consumption of spirits among the thirteen most civilized countries of the world, while we in the United States still occupy the rank of tenth."

In the Christmas number of *Harper's* Mr. Casper W. Whitney, who presides over the sporting destinies of the Harper periodicals, tells about the evolution of the country club. Mr. Whitney has just recently finished an extended tour in Europe, in which he has studied the methods that the Old Country folks adopt to amuse themselves, and he has come back convinced that as a nation Americans "are only just learning how to play; we have not been, nor are we yet, a nation of pleasure seekers." He considers that the invention and the adoption of the country club as an American institution is the most rapid and decided advance we have made in the art of enjoying ourselves.

THE MATERIAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE NEGRO.

THE hope of the negro lies first of all in his material advancement, is Mr. George W. Milton's contention in the *Sewanee Review*. Mr. Milton does not go so far as to say that the millions of dollars that have been expended during the past thirty years for the purpose of educating the negro of the South to become more than in name a freedman, have been spent in vain, but he does not hesitate to declare that the results of this education are not clearly discernible, except in isolated cases. He says: "It would not be proper in considering this progress of the negro, either intellectually or materially, to judge from isolated instances. We must examine carefully the average condition of the entire people. The few scintillant flashes of genius that have burst from him do not show the present status of the race. The Greek grammarian has been produced to refute the prophecy of Calhoun, and individual negroes have in many cases shown ability of a high order. But these have been few in number and have attracted more attention on that account than otherwise. It is not from their work that we must study the advance of the race. The rapid development of the negro's character and intellect cannot take place till his economic progress has reached up to support the intellectual. Unless he acquire the habits and intelligence especially adapted to the amassing of property, all this other education must become inert in its effect. It is not self-supporting. No field is open for its exercise and the result is the partial elimination of the very class which is depended on to lead the race to the improved condition desired. Those receiving higher educations find themselves without occupation and are rapidly crowded out by more intelligent white competitors. Only two professions are left open to them, teaching and the ministry. And these, on account of their peculiar social and quasi-religious nature, and of their great demand for education, have furnished employment for a large proportion of the better educated.

"The intellectual ability shown in some cases reflects great credit and augurs a bright future, when the desired economic conditions are acquired. Little is gained, however, by producing this class before there is actual need of them. Their effect on the general progress of the race is inappreciable. When they leave those two professions, whose great popularity and remunerativeness of themselves show an unnatural condition, they are forced to the very lowest caste of society and are finally eliminated by nature's inexorable law."

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The freedman's intellectual advance must, therefore, declares Mr. Milton, be measured by his material prosperity. Of the two fields of industrial effort which offered least resistance to the negro on securing his freedom, agriculture and the mechanical arts, he finds that in the first little progress has been

made. "Although there are isolated instances of negro proprietorship of land in the so-called black belt, the majority either hire as laborers to the white owners, or more often rent on shares, and so rude are their methods and so improvident their manner of living, that they rarely manage to keep out of debt.

... These blacks are morally and intellectually inferior to their ante-bellum ancestors. All their old cheerful, happy nature, with its tinge of romance, has gone forever. The poverty and wretchedness of their present life has robbed it of its beauty and interest, and the plantation negro to-day is a mere object of pity." Moreover, we are told, the presence of the negro in the agricultural districts of the South is the bar that keeps out foreign or Northern white immigration.

AS A SKILLED LABORER.

But in the mining and manufacturing districts Mr. Milton discovers a better state of affairs. "It is here that the black race has attained its greatest economic development. In mines, in rolling mills, blast furnaces and other mechanical industries the negro has had the exceptional advantage of working side by side with the white man and has thus been enabled to study his methods and to profit by his example. A most encouraging report of his progress is to be found in a recent manufacturing journal which gives the replies of a number of large employers as to the relative worth of white and negro skilled and common labor. As to skilled labor, 50 per cent. considered the negro inferior, 46 per cent. fairly equal, and 4 per cent. considered him superior. As to common labor, 54 per cent. considered the negro equal, 29 per cent. superior, and 17 per cent. inferior. It was further stated that the negro's wages were, on an average, 80 per cent. of those paid white labor."

It is such facts as these, Mr. Milton concludes, which give us much hope for the future of this race, and it is along this industrial line rather than the intellectual, he believes, that the negro's advancement must be made. "Mental training should be given as the material development demands it. All energy at present must be devoted to producing that industrial and economic progress which of itself will call for the higher education as its natural right. The manual and technical courses already established in the negro schools are, therefore, of great benefit, but it is too plain that little effort, comparatively, is being made in that direction."

THE subject of afforestation having been connected with the question of the unemployed in England, the art of sylviculture is likely to receive the attention it has long lacked in that country. The article in *Blackwood's* on "British Forestry" supplies some pertinent facts. It is interesting to know that the Roman invaders introduced into England the elm, the lime, the sweet-chestnut, poplar, and other trees, which have been a boon of no small value to the country. English forestry began before the reign of Edward IV. At present \$90,000,000

worth of forest produce is imported into England; but there is no reason, says the writer, why in fifty years' time more than half that quantity should not be produced.

Dr. Brown ("The Forester") is quoted: "There is no climatic reason why a very considerable portion of the \$45,000,000 worth of timber that was imported into Britain during 1892 from Russia, Scandinavia and Germany should not in future be supplied of home growth, when once the crops raised have been subjected to *rational treatment from the time of their formation onward.*"

Were this done, these millions of dollars would be kept at home, men out of work employed, the soil fertilized, opened and warmed, extremes of temperature reduced, and the landscape beautified. Germany spends annually over \$20,000,000 and employs more than half a million men in or about forestry.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

WRITING in the *Blue and Gray* on the subject "Inland Waterways," Mr. John W. Southard sets forth the great need for river improvements and ship canals. As is well known, in nearly all of the tributaries leading to the Mississippi navigation is more or less impeded by low water during the summer months and in the smaller streams it is entirely suspended. The obvious remedy is to so control the supply as to maintain an even stage of water of depth sufficient to permit navigation at all seasons. By such improvement Mr. Southard declares that the value of these inland water courses will be increased a hundred fold. But in order to derive the greatest national benefit from river improvements he says we must go further and construct at least four splendid ship canals to connect our inland rivers and lakes with our Atlantic harbors. Considering these proposed canals in the order of probable construction, the first one would connect Lake Michigan at Chicago with the Mississippi through the Illinois river. "This project may be regarded as a positive certainty, since the people of Chicago are now working upon it, and will complete it without government aid, if necessary. Through this channel the Mississippi before long will be joined to the chain of lakes. The next link is the projected canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, thus connecting the Ohio system with the Lake system. The third great canal is to run from the Ohio river at Point Pleasant to Richmond, Va., and thence to Hampton Roads, following the Kanawha and James rivers, and crossing the Alleghanies through a gap. The fourth canal is to extend from the lower Mississippi, say at Natchez, skirting the Gulf, and through Alabama and Florida to some convenient point on the Atlantic seaboard, probably Brunswick, Ga., the harbor of which is one of the finest on the Atlantic coast. This last named canal, however, has not yet been definitely located and surveyed."

Mr. Southard then argues at length to show that

these projects are perfectly practicable. The whole of the work he thinks should be done by the national government, under the head of "public works," and the entire control of these interstate waterways invested in the Federal authority, not one of the four canals being permitted to pass into the hands of private corporations. He is confident that the legitimate revenues would not only pay the cost of maintenance, but would speedily reimburse the nation for its initial outlay.

From New York to the Gulf.

An article in *The United Service* for December treats of the interior waterways that have been built and that are contemplated in the States. The writer, Dr. S. M. Miller, points out that these canals have a value far in excess of their commercial utility, though that is very great. For with these interior waterways at hand, our cruisers and lighter war vessels can simply ignore blockades in case of war, and pass from one point to another through the canals.

The particular large plan which Mr. Miller discusses and advocates is the gradual completion of interior waterways which will allow our vessels to proceed from New York City to the Gulf of Mexico without having to go "outside" at all. The link in this great chain now being welded is the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Mr. Miller goes over the route from the Metropolis to the Gulf, showing that but little is wanting to connect the various smaller waterways already in operation.

He places the cost of this gigantic undertaking at \$80,000,000 and is sure that the government would not have to advance a cent of this amount; that capitalists would snap up the bonds at once.

"We often read and hear of proposals to protect our eastern sea-shore cities by a system of forts capable of withstanding assaults from modern guns, carried by modern ironclads, the fortifications to be armed with the most approved and effective ordnance, and manned by a force sufficiently numerous to repel attacks. To carry out this plan would involve, according to the estimates of good engineers, in round numbers, \$100,000,000 for the construction of the works. To keep the defenses in repair possibly \$1,000,000 annually would hardly suffice. A further expenditure of \$3,000,000 for rations and pay for the military employed would be necessary. And then we would have a plant producing no revenue whatever, but sure to require a very large outlay for expense. Contrast this with the sense of security and absolute protection the country would have were the 'National Interior Waterway' completed. We could then readily seal up all our channels leading to the ocean so that the combined navies of the world would be powerless against us, and at the same time carry on our commerce to and fro within the boundaries of our magnificent country, without let or hindrance. We could live on, and within ourselves, for years without much inconvenience."

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

SHUSHURINO KURINO, Japanese Minister at Washington, discussing in the *North American Review* the Oriental war, has this to say regarding the prediction that although Japan might at first be victorious, China's hoarded wealth and teeming millions would in the end overwhelm her adversary. "Of such predictions it is sufficient to say that they would be notable for the ignorance they display as regards the ordinary progress of warfare, were it not for the still more extraordinary theory which they involve on the subject of national redemption. They assume, for example, that the Chinese administration, permeated as it is by corruption and incapacity, is to spring into rejuvenated vigor and efficiency under the spur of disaster and defeat.

WHAT AVAILS CHINA'S RESERVE STRENGTH.

"They take it for granted, also, that Japan will stand idly by while this is going on, without seeking to profit by the advantages which her arms have won for her. To say the least of it, the assumption is a violent one. Of what effect, it may be asked, is China's vast reserve of strength if her rulers do not know how to utilize it? If after years of preparation and the expenditure of vast sums of money, the Chinese government can only muster a comparatively small force of trained soldiers, or gather together not more than a fragmentary part of the stores and munitions obtained at such great cost, who will say that better results can be achieved in the midst of the distress and confusion of serious reverses? Such an assumption is purely conjectural, and would hardly be worthy of serious notice did it no involve another hypothesis—that is to say, that Japan has entered upon a war of conquest and of selfish aggrandizement. A war of that kind must necessarily be protracted, and it is only in such a war that this supposititious recuperative power would have the opportunity of displaying itself. There is nothing either in the course of events or in the declarations of the Japanese government to justify such a supposition. Certainly that is not the view which the Japanese people take of the matter. We are not waging a war of conquest or of aggrandizement, but fighting for a principle which involves our own safety and wellbeing. If we had challenged China to this conflict with only the advantage which our military superiority gives us, and if we continued the contest from mere greed of conquest, we might have reason to dread the recuperative power which wealth and numbers give, and, even more, the disapproval which sooner or later overtakes him who provokes an unjust quarrel."

CHINA'S PECULIAR ATTITUDE.

For proof that Japan has never sought to invoke such a quarrel, Shushurino Kurino refers to her efforts during the past quarter of a century to establish a cordial understanding with China. "The mutual benefit of friendship and of a helpful and neighborly spirit between two nations who have so many interests in common has been one of the motive

powers of our state policy. This has been the sentiment of the men who have done most to develop and to direct public opinion in Japan, and our leading statesmen and thinkers have attempted to guide the nation's course upon these lines. But their advances have met with cold suspicion or with words that had no tangible result. The attitude of China has been most peculiar, at times apparently friendly, frequently tinged by a hardly concealed hostility, and never marked by the genuine warmth of sincere good-feeling. She has seemed incapable of understanding or of forgiving Japan's abandonment of ancient standards. She has hovered between perplexity and disdain, and at times has assumed the airs of a stern schoolmistress astonished and dismayed by the incomprehensible actions of an errant scholar. Japan has borne this treatment with equanimity, confident in the belief that finally even Chinese conservatism must yield to the impact of modern ideas. But the task has not been an easy one, and there have been occasions when her patience has been taxed to the utmost. The crisis came in Corea, where, after years of endeavor to establish a state of things which would be beneficial to all three countries, Japan found herself confronted by a manifestation of arrogance and duplicity which threatened to perpetuate a chaotic condition of affairs wherein lurked the gravest dangers to herself and to China also, if she had but realized it. To have yielded then would have been to abandon interests that were vital to the wellbeing of the empire. Japan did not hesitate, but stood firmly on her rights, leaving to China the responsibility of deciding whether the difficulty should be honorably and peacefully adjusted, or whether it should be allowed to drift to an open rupture."

What China's Collapse Involves.

The *Contemporary Review* gives the first place to a most striking conversation with Sir Thomas Wade on "The Chino-Japanese Conflict—and After." Sir Thomas has resided forty years in China, during twelve of which he was British Minister to that country. All the greater weight, therefore, attaches to his remarkable prognostications. From what he says we are about to witness one of the greatest sensations of history, something very like a political refacement of the globe. It all depends upon Japan proving really victorious in the present struggle.

A CHAOS OF REBELLION AND ANARCHY.

But if Japan follows up her first success and strikes for the province of Manchuria, her capture of Mukden and Hsing-King, the sacred home and birthplace of the reigning Manchu dynasty, might, Sir Thomas holds, jeopardize the very existence of that dynasty and shake the empire to its base. China might rally if she had time; but Japan seemingly will not give her time. "All centres at the head; and if the head were to fall, all the limbs would go with it."

As the dynasty collapses, "I do not look for any combined action. Conflicting rebellions will break

out in various parts of the empire. The ephemeral powers which will arise from these movements, partly political and partly, perhaps, superstitious, will for the most part be at conflict with one another, and China will be thrown into very much the same condition as before the Mongol invasion in the thirteenth, and the Manchu invasion in the seventeenth century. She will, in short, present much the same phenomena as the peninsula of India did before our conquest; the phenomena of warring princelings and usurpers, none of them strong enough to obtain the supreme power.

"This state of things, of course, cannot be the end. It is impossible that all the different powers interested should leave China to Anarchy. It is merely a question who should step in, and when."

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Sir Thomas does not anticipate danger to foreigners settled in China; but "If China should really fall into complete confusion, it is equally possible that European nations may be forced to intervene for the protection of their various subjects. It is from some such cause, indeed, that I apprehend a beginning of those foreign complications which will cause this, as I said before, to become a great world-question.

"Fifty years ago . . . Japan might have supplanted the new dynasty and continued the tradition of Chinese ideas. . . . But now that the Japanese have shown themselves ardent converts to the European movement, there is a strong barrier fixed between Japan and China.

THE DEADLY SCRAMBLE FOR CHINA.

Japan will, if victorious, I suppose, attempt to organize Corea as part of her dominions. She may even endeavor to annex part of China. . . . A final victory for Japan would be followed, in my belief, by the extinction of Chinese nationality. . . . At one moment or other in this development of events, Russia must step in. . . . In the far East her true objective is the Yellow Sea, and the coasts thereof. . . . Whether she wins or loses, I think it quite certain that Japan in the end will have to pay the piper. If she loses, she will have to pay to China; if she wins, to Russia.

"The intervention of Russia on the north, I cannot but assume, would be quickly followed by the intervention of France on the south. The informal alliance between these powers will naturally incline France to follow suit in anything that Russia may do. But, apart from that, France has, or believes that she has, a complaint of some standing against China for her alleged conduct on the Tonquin frontier. . . . Left to themselves, it is possible that Russia and France might be minded to partition China.

"But . . . Germany, one would think, could hardly allow either France or Russia to gain such an enormous accession of strength without a word in the matter. Nor could America be indifferent. Her interests in the Pacific have been steadily increasing

of late years. . . . It is idly whispered that her sympathies incline her to Japan. And then, when all other powers were dragged in, is it not possible that we *nolens volens* might bring up the rear?"

WHO WINS CHINA WINS THE WORLD.

Asked his view of Mr. Pearson's forecast of the ascendancy of the yellow races, Sir Thomas answered: "The crucial question of the future will be, not whether they will absorb the Western nations, but which Western nation will absorb China? . . . Who shall have the governing and drilling of these great masses of hardy, obedient and most governable people? Even one slice of China, with its millions of potential soldiers, would give to any one European power an enormously preponderant weight in the councils of the world. . . . Whichever among the great powers has the Chinese to serve him is in a fair way to devour all the rest.

ARMAGEDDON APPROACHING?

This prospect of the opening of the Pacific phase of "the eternal Eastern Question," with China in place of Turkey, with the United States added to the list of contending empires, and with the ultimate sovereignty of the entire globe as the prize of battle, suggests something like the Armageddon of Apocalyptic dreamers.

The nearer outlook, in Sir Thomas' view, threatens misery enough: "Victory such as the Japanese are hoping to achieve would mean annihilation of Chinese nationality, to be in due time followed by a like suppression of her conqueror. What advantages are to be ultimately derived by the outer world from causes so awful to contemplate, is a problem which I must leave to more mature experience to solve."

A Possible Revolution in China.

Mr. Gundry, writing in the *Fortnightly* on the same subject, says, concerning a possible march upon Pekin: "There are, in China, ever-present possibilities of revolution; and that reflection has doubtless had its share in deciding European governments to reinforce their navies in the East. Not even the imperial government, probably, can estimate the strength of the secret societies. Little has been heard lately of the Triad, which has for its avowed object the overthrow of the Manchus: but a great deal has been heard of the Kolaohwei, which was accused of instigating the late outrages in the Yang-tze Valley, and against which severe measures of repression have been taken. These are all regarded as constituting possible elements of insurrection; and no one can predict at what point or what moment the occasion may be considered to have arisen. A weakening of the hand of government may be seized upon as affording opportunity; a serious military reverse might be taken as indicating that Heaven had withdrawn its favor from the dynasty. It is this, rather than the strategic importance of the blow, that would constitute the danger of a Japanese advance on Pekin."

POSSIBILITIES OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN REUNION.

Some Plain Facts by Captain Mahan.

CAPT. ALFRED T. MAHAN, who is accounted one of the greatest authorities on naval tactics in the world, best known perhaps by his two great works on the sea-power recently published, contributes an article to the series on " Possibilities of an Anglo-Saxon Reunion " that have been running for some time in the *North American Review*.

To Capt. Mahan's practical mind any sort of substantial union between England and the United States seems at present out of the question, as will be seen from the following paragraph which we quote from his brilliant article : " Though desirous as any one can be to see the fact accomplished, I shrink from contemplating it under present conditions, in the form of an alliance, naval or other. Rather I should say let each nation be educated to realize the length and breadth of its own interest in the sea. When that is done the identity of these interests will become apparent. That identity cannot be firmly established in men's minds, antecedent to that great teacher, Experience ; and experience cannot be had before that further development of the facts which will follow the not far distant day when the United States people must again take themselves to the sea and to external action, as did their forefathers alike in their old home and in the new. There are, besides, questions in which at present doubt, if not even friction, might arise as to the proper sphere of each nation, agreement concerning which is essential to cordial co-operation ; and this the more, because Great Britain could not reasonably be expected to depend upon our fulfillment of the terms of an alliance, or to yield in points essential to her own maritime power, so long as the United States is unwilling herself to step in and assure, by the creation of an adequate force, the security of the positions involved. It is just because in that process of adjusting the parts to be played by each nation, upon which alone a satisfactory co-operation can be established, a certain amount of friction is probable, that I would avoid all premature striving for alliance, an artificial and possibly even an irritating method of reaching the desired end."

OUR INTEREST IN THE SEA.

Rather, says Captain Mahan, let the United States first recognize that it has a strong interest in the sea : " It is impossible that one who sees in the sea—in the function which it discharges toward the world at large—the most potent factor in national prosperity and in the course of history, should not desire a change in the mental attitude of our countrymen toward maritime affairs. The subject presents itself not merely as one of national importance, but as one concerning the world's history and the welfare of mankind, which are bound up, so far as we can see, in the security and strength of that civilization which is identified with Europe and its offshoots in America. For what, after all, is our not unjustly vaunted Euro-

pean and American civilization ? An oasis in the midst of a desert of barbarism, rent with many intestine troubles, and ultimately dependent, not upon its simple elaboration of organization, but upon the power of that organization to express itself in a menacing and efficient attitude of physical force, sufficient to resist the numerically overwhelming, but inadequately organized, hosts of the outside barbarians. Under present conditions these are dyked off by the magnificent military organizations of Europe, which also as yet cope successfully with the barbarians within. Of what the latter are capable—at least in will—we have from time to time, and not least of late, terrific warnings, to which men can scarcely shut their eyes and ears ; but sufficient attention is hardly paid to the possible dangers from those outside, who are wholly alien to the spirit of our civilization ; nor do men realize how essential to the conservation of that civilization is the attitude of armed watchfulness between nations, which is now maintained by the great states of Europe. Even if we leave out of consideration the invaluable benefit to society, in this age of insubordination and Anarchy, that so large a number of youth, as the most impressionable age, receive the lessons of obedience, order, respect for authority and law, by which military training conveys a potent antidote for lawlessness, it still would remain a mistake, plausible but utter, to see in the hoped-for subsidence of the military spirit of the nations of Europe a pledge of surer progress of the world toward universal peace, general material prosperity, and ease. That alluring, albeit somewhat ignoble, ideal is not to be attained by the representatives of civilization dropping their arms, relaxing the tension of their moral muscle, and from fighting animals becoming fattened cattle fit only for slaughter."

" But for this seemingly remote contingency, preparation will be made, if men then shall be found prepared, by a practical recognition now of existing conditions—such as those mentioned in the opening of this paper—and acting upon that knowledge. Control of the sea, by maritime commerce and naval supremacy, means predominant influence in the world ; because, however great the wealth product of the land, nothing facilitates the necessary exchanges as does the sea. The fundamental truth concerning the sea—perhaps we should rather say the water—is that it is Nature's great medium of communication. It is improbable that control will ever again be exercised, as once it was, by a single nation. Like the pettyer interests of the land, it must be competed for, perhaps fought for. The greatest of the prizes for which nations contend, it too will serve, like other conflicting interests, to keep alive that temper of stern purpose and strenuous emulation which is the salt of the society of civilized states, whose unity is to be found, not in a flat identity of conditions—the ideal of socialism—but in a common standard of moral and intellectual ideas.

A COMING SENSE OF NATIONALITY.

" It is not then merely, nor even chiefly, a pledge of universal peace that may be seen in the United

States becoming a naval power of serious import, with clearly defined external ambitions dictated by the necessities of her interoceanic position; nor yet in the cordial co-operation, as of kindred peoples, that the future may have in store between her and Great Britain. Not in universal harmony, nor in fond dreams of unbroken peace, rest now the best hopes of the world, as involved in the fate of European civilization. Rather in the competition of interests, in that reviving sense of nationality, which is the true antidote to what is worst in socialism, in the jealous determination of each people to provide first for its own, of which the tide of protection rising throughout the world, whether economically an error or not, is so marked a symptom—in these jarring sounds which betoken that there is no immediate danger of the leading peoples turning their swords into ploughshares—are to be heard the assurance that decay has not yet touched the majestic fabric erected by so many centuries of courageous battling. In this same pregnant strife the United States will doubtless be led, by undeniable interests and aroused national sympathies, to play a part, to cast aside the policy of isolation which befitted her infancy, and to recognize that, whereas once to avoid European entanglement was essential to the development of her individuality, now to take her share of the travail of Europe is but to assume an inevitable task, an appointed lot in the work of upholding the common interests of civilization. Our Pacific slope with an instinctive shudder has felt the threat, which able Europeans have seen in the teeming multitudes of central and northern Asia; while their overflow into the Pacific Islands shows that not only westward by land, but also eastward by sea, the flood may sweep. I am not careful, however, to search into the details of a great movement, which indeed may never come, but whose possibility, in existing conditions, looms large upon the horizon of the future, and against which the only barrier will be the warlike spirit of the representatives of civilization. Whate'er betide, sea power will play in those days the leading part which it has in all history, and the United States by her geographical position must be one of the frontiers from which, as from a base of operations, the sea power of the civilized world will energize."

"When, if ever," Captain Mahan repeats in conclusion, "an Anglo-American alliance, naval or other, does come, may it be rather as a yielding to irresistible popular impulse, than as a scheme, however ingeniously wrought, imposed by the adroitness of statesmen."

A Commercial Alliance Practical.

In an article following that by Capt. Mahan, Lord Charles Beresford argues for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of those commercial properties in which both countries are equally interested. Such an arrangement, he holds, would be practical and easy to carry through, and furthermore, that such an alliance would do much to insure the peace and prosperity

not only of the Anglo-Saxon commerce, but of the entire civilized world.

IS WAR GROWING MORE MURDEROUS?

Is war growing more murderous? No, says the *Edinburgh* reviewer, writing on "Projectiles and Explosives in War," and he gives strong reasons for his negative reply. He grants that peace experiments suggest that "with modern arms opponents would be mutually annihilated." But real war introduces conditions which involve an enormous reduction in the proportion of hits to shots: fatigue, nervousness, fear, uncertain range and distracted aim would lower the percentage—judging from battle statistics—to a quarter or half of one per cent.

Accepting the higher computation, it would take 200 shots to hit one man. In old days—i. e., in those of the smooth-bore musket—it required, so it was said, a man's weight in lead to kill him. He can now be slain at a less expenditure of ammunition, but still there is an enormous number of shots whose only result is noise, for increased range and accuracy have to contend with freer use of artificial and natural shelter and tactical formations adapted to the present state of things. That, however, firing so deadly on peace ranges should become comparatively so innocuous on the battlefield is a fact which is almost incredible to those who have not been in action. . . . All statistics lead one to believe that the percentage of killed and wounded in an army will rather diminish than increase in the battles of the future. Still there is no doubt that certain battalions, brigades, divisions and army corps will in some cases be almost annihilated. . . . Such events, however, will not be frequent."

FORTS AND FIELD WORKS AT A DISCOUNT.

Traditional defenses will prove of little value. "Field works of any command will for the future be inadmissible. For them will have to be substituted inclosures surrounded by a trench devoid of parapet." Forts are practically useless. Under twelve hours' fire the best modern fort would become untenable. The fumes from a bursting shell charged with a high explosive are deadly. "Sieges in form will be impossible." The only fortifications will be "works calculated only to baffle a *coup de main* by a small force, and to check, not stop, a large force."

Nevertheless the writer concludes: "Though the war of the future may be more dramatically dreadful, because locally more intense, it will not, as regards the entire body of combatants in the field, be more destructive than formerly. Probably, indeed, the proportion of killed and wounded will be smaller than it has been since the adoption of rifled artillery and small arms. . . . Greater perfection in the machinery and skill of the medical department will diminish the percentage of deaths among the severely wounded. Another circumstance tending in the direction of humanity will be the shortness of campaigns. Their duration has been greatly diminished of late years, and we believe that in future it will be

still more reduced. . . . The shortening of campaigns means an enormous diminution of sickness and death by disease. It is not so much the weapons of the enemy as disease by which graves and hospitals are filled."

SEBASTOPOL REVISITED.

THE first place in the *United Service Magazine* is occupied by Lord Wolseley's description of his visit last August to the old trenches before Sebastopol. He had last seen them in 1859. His reminiscences of the privations and perils of the old Crimean days are vividly and feelingly set forth. The intense emotion with which he recalls the repulse from the Redan leads to a hot invective against the lack of leadership displayed in that unfortunate affair. He tells of a brave boy comrade who was the last man to leave the Redan, and who "had killed more of the enemy than any other man there," but who was so overcome with the shame of defeat as to sit down and cry like a child. We are given neat character vignettes, among others, of General Gordon's uncle and of Lord Raglan, and catch almost photographic glimpses of the awful scenes in the trenches.

HOW THE SOLDIERS SLEPT.

Even when the companies were relieved and withdrawn to rest after an average of eleven hours on duty out of the twenty-four, "oh, what a bed our soldiers had to lie on! I shudder as I think of what our crowded tents were like, and what an amount of human, uncomplaining misery they covered. There were twelve men—sometimes more—in each tent, sleeping on the cold, wet ground, with their feet to the pole, round which the rifles were tied. Of course all ranks slept in their clothes, but the N. C. officer and the private had only their two miserable, shoddy blankets each, one to cover him, the other to lie upon. Sleeping thus closely huddled together they kept one another warm. But many had racking coughs, many were suffering badly from diarrhoea, so it was often difficult for any but the tired and exhausted to sleep much."

SOLDIER VERSUS STUMP ORATOR.

One characteristic piece of reflection may also be quoted on the associations of the trenches: "To those who themselves often handled the pickaxe and set up the gabions or helped to fill the sandbags with which they were constructed, they are touching memorials of splendid deeds done by gallant comrades. They bring back the faces of men with whom we have laughed and chaffed behind the slight protection their parapets afforded. As I stood in that little sap near the Great Redan I thought of the many friends who had fallen around it. I remembered their valor and their daring, their love of regiment, devotion to duty, and intense loyalty to Queen and country. I could not help moralizing upon the contrast between the lives and aims and manner of death of these soldiers, and of the stay-at-home talker, the frothy orator, the would-be tribune of the

people! The man seeking to rise in political life may fret and fume in his little arena for a time, as he plays his part, but it is as hollow as the stage he struts upon. There is little reality about it. . . . Where is the Englishman who, had he the choice left to him, would not prefer the soldier's manly work in the field to the dreary monotony of commercial life or the paltry party struggles of a political career?"

AN EXPLOSION AT THE WINTER PALACE.

An Account by One Who Was There.

JUST now, when Russia is the object of universal sympathy, special interest attaches to an article in the *Daheim* of October 6, entitled "A Watch at the Winter Palace." In it Count Pfeil gives a vivid description of the explosion at the Palace, on February 17 (New Style), 1880, during the festivities connected with the silver jubilee of the reign of Alexander II.

THE SALUTE OF HONOR.

Count Pfeil, who was a friend of Captain W. of the Finnish Bodyguard, had gone to see the Captain at the Winter Palace on that memorable day. The first duty of W.'s company, he says, was to fetch their flag from the palace of the Grand Duke Constantine, who was the head of the regiment, and march to the Winter Palace, making a salute of honor to it at a certain distance. In Russia this ceremony is observed before all Imperial castles, even when unoccupied, and all monuments of former rulers. As soon as the company reached the palace and entered the spacious courtyard a bell called the old watch to resume arms and give place to the new comers. The formality was gone through with great care on this occasion, for both parties were conscious that the Czar was observing them from the upper windows.

APARTMENTS IN THE PALACE.

W.'s men then betook themselves to the watch room, a large apartment immediately below the dining-hall. Here benches and tables were provided for such as were not on actual duty in the sentry boxes. The only ornament was a Russian picture of the Saviour, and under it a lamp was burning and had been kept burning for years. The men supplied the oil, and never failed to do reverence to the picture. The ceiling was a vaulted one, and a window in a niche showed the great thickness of the walls of the Palace.

Opposite this room, but separated from it by a wide passage, was the room for the officers. In the anteroom leading to it, several boxes with iron bands round them were kept and guarded by a sentinel. They were said to contain money for the expenses of the court, and might only be opened in the presence of the watch and certain officials. The officers' apartment was as comfortable as it could be made for its purpose. It was heated by a marble stove, and had five large divans. A handsome clock hung on the

stove—a clock with a silver dial, and pointers to indicate the year, the month, and the day, as well as the hours, minutes and seconds. It had been a present to the Czar Nicholas, and he kept it on his writing-table, and always wound it up himself—till one day he forgot, and was late for parade in consequence. This vexed him so that he could not bear to see the clock again, and it was passed on to the room of the officers of the guard.

THE CZAR'S ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Near the stove in this same room there was an electrical apparatus, communicating with the Czar's study. It had not been installed long, when one day it gave two rings—a signal that the captain of the watch with half of the guard must hasten to the Czar. Terrified, the officer collected his men and flew to the rescue, only to find the Czar quietly at work, and greatly astonished to see an officer with a long line of bayonets behind him rushing into the room. "What do you mean? You must have been dreaming," he said, and dismissed them very ungraciously. The officer had scarcely departed when the alarm gave one ring—a signal that the commander was expected to appear alone. Not without feelings of anxiety the officer returned, but this time the Czar received him with a smile. He had just discovered that his dog had been sniffing about the button by the new apparatus on his desk and had caused it to ring, but some arrangement was promptly made to prevent similar misunderstandings in the future.

PRESENTIMENTS.

When Captain W. and his two officers entered their room, certain formalities were gone through, and those who had been on duty retired. Later, a Cossack officer was added, and the men under him patrolled near the Palace. The meals were supplied from the Imperial kitchen. By-and-by the Palace was lighted up, but the long row of brilliant windows was broken by one, in which only the flickering light of a lamp was discernible. This lamp, which was always kept burning, lighted the splendid church of the Palace, and that spot under the Imperial baldachin on which every departed member of the Romanoff family is laid for some days before he is taken to his last resting place in the great family vault. And not far from the church window certain other windows could be distinguished, also dimly lighted. Behind them there lay a high-born woman on her bed of pain—a bed which she was soon to exchange for that place in the church just referred to. She, the Czarina, so lonely in life, was also lonely in death. Neither husband, nor children, nor dependents had she round her at the early morning hour when she quite unexpectedly breathed her last. Farther on were the windows of the room of the Czar. He had just had a narrow escape at Moscow, but the respite was not long. In a year he was carried dead into the room in which he was now dressing for the reception of his royal guests.

Such sad thoughts had not yet taken possession of Captain W. and his officers, but, do what they would,

their conversation would take a gloomy turn. While the Imperial party were expected to take their places at table every moment, these officers of the guard were discussing the many attempts on the Czar's life. W. remarked that, according to Russian superstition, every Czar who had been on the throne twenty-five years was safe from all further attempts on his life. S. observed that the Czar was only safe in the Winter Palace; but even there, in spite of all precautions, persons with bad intentions could manage to gain admittance. "Do you see that fellow? How can such creatures be let into the Palace?" he said. This was a man in workman's clothes, emerging in all haste from a cellar door under the guards' room. He looked round several times and then disappeared through the great gate of the castle, but he left an unpleasant impression. His face was white as death, and W. said, "The fellow has either been stealing, or has a guilty conscience."

THE EXPLOSION.

Meanwhile their attention was attracted to the procession to the dining hall, which they could see through the windows of the first floor. At the same moment they heard a loud report, the gas went out, and they were left in total darkness. "A gas explosion!" shouted one. "Quick with the watch to the court yard!" called another; and the officers rushed toward the door, but had much difficulty in finding it, for it had been torn off its hinges by the force of the explosion. To add to the confusion, the sentinel's bell was ringing anxiously to call the men to arms. A stupefying smell of sulphur came from the cellar, and loud cries and moans were audible, but it was impossible to tell whence they came. Everywhere there was broken glass, for the windows had gone to shivers. At last W. made an effort to organize his men, but instead of eighty he could only muster eight or ten, and they were shouting that the roof had fallen in and that all the others were killed. The servants brought torches and lanterns, and with the aid of these it was possible to gain some idea of the horrible spectacle which presented itself in the guards' room.

The place was one heap of ruins, and from under the blocks of stone and bits of wall, limbs were seen projecting—here a head, there a leg or an arm. Dull moans, as from men in their last death agony, mingled with the mad cries of fear and horror. Meanwhile more and more people had arrived on the scene, among them the Preobrashenski Bodyguard, whose quarters were connected with the Palace by an underground passage. Suddenly the crowd fell back reverently and the Czar appeared, followed by his guests and the Grand Dukes.

All this was of course the work of a few brief moments; but what an eternity it was for the poor fellows under the ruins! The Czar was deeply moved. The tears came to his eyes when he looked round and saw how few were left of the watch, but these few, though covered with dust and with their weapons broken, made him the usual salute. How weird

sounded their, "We wish health to your Majesty!" by the side of the groans of their comrades!

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

General Gourko, who was then Governor of St. Petersburg, ordered assistance to be sent, and the work of rescue was begun. But with all help, it was no light task to remove the blocks of stone. Captain W. stood by and wrote down the name of each one as he was brought out, but it took a long time to rescue all who had been in the room at the time of the explosion. The Czar also stood by, and had a kind word of consolation for every man who was carried past him. Suddenly two grenadiers were got out. "Wounded?" "Dead, your Imperial Majesty!" As the Czar bent over them, he saw two faces whose features were not unfamiliar to him, the more so as they bore the most striking resemblance to each other. A few hours before he had noticed them on duty before his work-room. At last they came to the serjeant himself. He was not quite dead, but he managed the usual greeting to the Czar, and asked the captain not to forget his wife and child. Then, pointing to the pocket of his cloak, he said, almost inaudibly, that they would find the guard-list there, and it would be useful in the identification of the dead and injured. An effort was made to take him home, but he died on the way. After hours of digging, eleven dead and sixty-two injured were brought to the light.

The Czar was now quite convinced that this was no gas explosion, for as soon as the gas was lighted it burnt as before. The guests had not had time to get seated when the explosion occurred; but even if they had been at table they would only have experienced the shock. The powder mine was laid in the cellar, under the guards' room, and this room was under the dining-hall; but the villains had forgotten to shut the cellar door, and so the explosion did not take such deadly effect as it had been intended it should do. Marvelous to tell, the guards' picture of the Saviour was quite unhurt, and it is now specially prized by the men on duty in the Palace.

STORIES THAT STIR THE BLOOD.

Sir Evelyn Wood's Reminiscences.

SIR EVELYN WOOD in the *Fortnightly* continues his papers on the Crimea, 1854 and 1894. He deals this month with Balaclava and Inkerman. The chief interest of his paper is in the stories which he tells of individual heroism and of endurance. We extract a few, chiefly relating to the charges of the Heavy and Light Brigades at Balaclava:

"Lieutenant Sir William Gordon, who greatly distinguished himself in personal combats in Central India in 1858, is still an active man, although the doctors said, on the 25th October, he was 'their only patient with his head off,' so terribly had he been hacked by a crowd of Russians into which he penetrated. He used to make little of his escape, but we learnt that after being knocked out of the saddle he lay on his horse's neck, trying to keep the blood from

his eyes. Eventually, without sword or pistol, he turned back, and, unable to regain his stirrups although a perfect horseman, rode at a walk up the valley. He found between himself and our Heavy Brigade a regiment of Russian cavalry facing up the valley. He was now joined by two or three men, and he made for the squadron interval. The nearest Russians, hearing him approach, looked back, and, by closing outward to bar his passage, left sufficient opening in the squadron, through which Gordon passed at a canter. He was followed and summoned to surrender, and refusing, would have been cut down had not his pursuer been shot. We know that a cornet, rich in worldly possessions, whose horse was killed well down in the valley near the guns, kept his head, and, extricating the saddle, carried it back into camp on his head.

Here is the story about Sir William Hewett's disobedience to orders at Inkerman: "When the Russians were seen on the Inkerman crest, and were observed emerging from the Careenage ravine and approaching the battery, a message was sent to Mr. Hewett to spike his gun and retire. This order was delivered at a critical moment. Hewett had been firing at and keeping back some of the enemy who attempted to approach on the ridge in his right front, but now one or more companies which had ascended the Careenage ravine out of the sight of the battery, were advancing by, and had got within two hundred yards of the right flank of the battery. The gun could not be trained to reach them as the embrasure confined its 'field' of fire, but Hewett was quick of resource, and after one more round, as the gun was being reloaded, he gave the word, 'Four handspikes muzzle to the right,' and trained the gun so that its muzzle rested against the earthen flank wall of his battery. Turning to the messenger who was repeating the order, he shouted, 'Retire!—retire be ——!—Fire!' and a mass of earth, stones and gabions was driven by the projectile and sixteen pounds of powder into the faces of the victory-shouting Russians, who, struck by this wide-spreading temporized shell, fell back discomfited. Our infantry pursued them, being led on most gallantly by one officer, the only man just then in red, the others wearing great coats."

WOMEN IN THE MISSION FIELD.—In the *Sunday Magazine* the Rev. A. R. Buckland writes on "Woman's Work in the Mission Field." It is a tribute to the work which women have done as missionaries. The first unmarried woman was sent out by the Church Missionary Society in 1820. In 1883 there were only fifteen. In 1884 they had mounted up to 160. The proportion of female to male missionaries has risen from one-twentieth in 1873 to one-fourth in 1893. Native female teachers in the same society have increased from 375 in 1873 to 892 in 1893. In 1894 the unmarried female agents of all the Protestant missionary societies numbered 2,500. The total number of female missionaries in the field outnumbered the men by a thousand.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH AT AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

THE condition of American college and university instruction in English has been the subject of a series of interesting reports from our leading educational centres published in the *Dial*, of Chicago. The issue of that journal for November 1 contains an editorial summary of these reports from which we glean a few facts of importance. The progressiveness of Western institutions in this department of instruction seems significant. On this point the editor remarks : "Certainly, the new ideas and the novel methods reported come rather from the West than the East, rather from the youthful than from the ancient foundations. It is undoubtedly true that the newer communities of the West supply the educator with a cruder material than comes into the hands of a New England faculty, and possibly this is the very thing that stimulates him to new departures and novel activities. It makes a vast difference whether the average student comes from a home in which books are among the most essential of furnishings and from a family in which culture is a traditional inheritance, or from the environment of the pioneer settlement, which has not yet forgotten or outlived the hard struggle for subsistence and a foothold. And, while we are not disposed to say that the new universities are doing more than the old ones for the study of our common speech and literary inheritance, we cannot refrain from commendation of the alertness, the keenness of scent, and the adaptability with which they are shaping their work to their special conditions."

POPULARITY OF THE COURSES.

The main results of the investigation are set forth in the following paragraphs :

"Viewing our collection of reports as a whole, it is clear that they supply the material for a considerable number of fairly trustworthy inductions. A few of these we will endeavor briefly to set forth. The statistics given to show the numbers of students pursuing English courses at the respective colleges show that these courses are nearly everywhere very popular. They run the classical courses closely, and in some cases seem to attract a larger number of students, although the figures are lacking for any exact comparative statement on this subject. In a recent review article Professor Woodrow Wilson contends that the twin bases of the new liberal education ought to be the study of literature and the study of institutions. As far as the study of literature is concerned, it would seem that the contention is already justified, or nearly so, by the fact. The thousand odd students at Yale (and Sheffield), at Harvard, at the Universities of Michigan, and even of Nebraska, give eloquent testimony to the popularity of English teaching, to say nothing of the 873 reported by California, the 629 by Chicago, and the 450 by Stanford. Equally eloquent, from another point of view, are such English faculties as that of Harvard, with twenty men, and of Chicago, with fifteen.

Courses are reported in so many different ways that comparison is not easy; but Chicago, with upward of sixty hours a week, seems to head the list, while Harvard, Stanford and California are not far behind.

WESTERN REQUIREMENTS.

"The important subject of entrance requirements is not discussed in the majority of our reports, but the few allusions made to it are of the greatest interest. During the present year, Yale has for the first time required an entrance qualification in English. From Pennsylvania comes the vague report that 'English literature' is required for entrance. As we go West, we do better and better. Indiana has relegated the bugbear of 'Freshman English' to the preparatory schools, and Nebraska has accomplished a similar reform. The most interesting reports upon this subject come from the Pacific Coast. The University of California requires 'a high-school course of at least three years, at the rate of five hours a week; and it advocates, and from some schools secures, a four years' course.' This requirement is further said to be 50 per cent. more extensive and stringent than that made by the New England Association of Colleges. Stanford University started out with what was substantially the New England requirement, but has since raised that standard upon the side of composition. 'This year,' it is said, 'we have absolutely refused to admit to our courses students unprepared to do real collegiate work. The Freshman English course in theme-writing has been eliminated from our programme, and has been turned over to approved teachers and to the various secondary schools. Had this salutary innovation not been accomplished, all the literary courses would have been swept away by the rapidly growing inundation of Freshman themes, and all our strength and courage would have been dissipated in preparing our students to do respectable work at more happily equipped universities.'

LITERATURE VS. LINGUISTICS.

"The study of these reports shows the existence, in most of our colleges, of a well-marked differentiation of literature from linguistics. In many of the cases, indeed, there is an equally distinct differentiation of rhetoric from the other two departments. We have, of course, no quarrel with either the science of linguistics or the art of rhetoric, but we have always contended that neither of the two should be permitted to masquerade as the study of literature. It is gratifying to find that the distinction is both made and observed in nearly all of the institutions under consideration. 'Mere literature' seems to have its full share of attention and teaching strength; it appears to be cordially recognized as a true university subject, with its own methods and aims, and with its own tests of the culture which it has to impart. That university teaching in literature may be made something more than the 'chatter about Shelley,' which one of its most famous opponents delighted to call it, should be sufficiently evident from a careful study of

these eighteen reports. The question may be raised whether it would not be well to set an official seal upon the separation of literature from its allied subjects by making of it a separate department of university work, just as some of our more progressive institutions have erected sociology into a distinct department, thus definitely marking it off from the allied departments of political and economic science. If literature, linguistics and rhetoric are grouped together as constituting a single department, it becomes almost impossible to provide that department with a suitable head. One can no longer be a specialist in so many fields; the head of a modern English department is not likely to be both an accomplished student of literature and a philological expert; and since his real distinction is pretty sure to be in one of these subjects alone, there is always the danger that the subject of which he is master will be given a preponderant place in the work of his department."

The *Dial* is certainly deserving of great credit for its intelligent and impartial direction of the inquiry, and we are glad to announce that a Boston publishing firm is about to undertake the republication of the articles in book form.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF PLAY.

THE Public School Inspector of Toronto, Mr. James L. Hughes, gives in the *Educational Review* an interesting account of the recent movement among the Germans in favor of play as an essential element in the development of national character. What Mr. Hughes has to say regarding the influence of play on the physical, intellectual and moral nature of the child, is worthy of the consideration of parents.

"There was a time when Puritanical asceticism regarded the playful tendencies of childhood as evidence of depravity and wickedness. Play is now known to be the chief agency for co-ordinating the different departments of the brain and accomplishing the complete evolution of the child physically, intellectually and morally. Play has been defined as 'the work of the child.' It is more. It is the child's worship as well as its work. It is the way in which the child thanks its Creator for life and by which it develops energy and vital force of body, mind and spirit. It is the means by which it gets acquainted with its environment and with its own powers. All healthy children love to play, and play is the best agency for making children healthy. Play helps to restore harmony to those child natures in which the physical, the intellectual, and the moral powers are not properly balanced owing to the evil influences of heredity. It increases the power of the vital life-producing organs more than any formal exercises. No other process can increase lung and circulation power so rapidly and so effectively as running with a purpose, for the achievement of some clearly defined aim in connection with a game or play. Dr. F. A. Schmidt, of Bonn, says: 'In a few minutes, running causes the breathing capacity to expand from twelve

to thirteen times. In the running game lies for the youth a healthy development of the lungs which cannot be produced by any other method. Not to give to the children the desire to run about freely means that one sins against the health of the rising generation.'

PLAY QUICKENS INTELLECT AND WILL POWER.

"The intellectual and moral advantages of play are fully as great as the physical benefits. The intense interest developed in playing, the unequaled concentration of attention on all the details and exigencies of the game, the quickness of judgment essential to success, and the determined and persistent efforts to execute the child's own decisions are the most perfect processes for accomplishing the most important of all intellectual results, the co-ordination of the different parts of the child's brain; for establishing a perfect responsiveness of the executive department of the brain; and for developing alertness of mind, directness in reaching conclusions, and the tendency to execute these conclusions wisely and skillfully to the full extent of the individual powers in each case."

"Play has many moral advantages. Weakening self-consciousness is overcome by social intercourse with other children under stimulating conditions. Self-control, both positive and negative (too often teachers develop only negative self-control in their pupils), is acquired through the duties and exigencies of the game, which require both the direction and the restraint of power. Respectful submission to authority and recognition of law become second nature to the child who voluntarily obeys the laws of a game, knowing that ready obedience to these laws is an essential element in achieving success. Energy of character, the direct output of personal force for a definite purpose, is cultivated by the necessity for prompt and vigorous efforts to accomplish the objects of the game and to take advantage of its oft-recurring opportunities. Humanity often fails through inertness, and energy is a needed virtue. Self-reliance is defined and increased because each player must do his own part in winning the game. The consciousness of individual worth and responsibility is developed by the constant presentation of the fact that one poor player weakens his entire side. One of the nine members of a baseball club, or one of the twelve members of a lacrosse club, may, through his inefficiency, bring defeat and discomfiture to his whole team. Each player must realize clearly that he has special duties which can be performed by no other player, and the only complete revelation of individuality is that which recognizes special power and special responsibility in each individual. The ennobling spirit of co-operation is revealed and the great power of a number of individuals with a common ideal, working together intelligently as a unit, is strongly impressed by the combined play of a well-organized team or club. Hopeful persistence in undismayed efforts to overcome difficulties, a most important element in character, is a virtue stimulated by the patient, persevering determination to

achieve success, shown by boys for the honor of school or club. It is a grand moral lesson for a boy to learn that the joy of victory is the reward of the highest training of intelligence, power and skill, and their application to the special conditions to be overcome.

"All these moral qualities and powers are wrought into character by playing, very much more definitely and more thoroughly than they could be by admonition or reasoning. Character power grows, as all other powers grow, by self-activity; by the conscious putting forth of earnest effort in response to the motor impulses of the individual who acts."

THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

ALEXANDER MCLEAN, the late Consul of the United States at Guayaquil, contributes to the *Missionary Review of the World* an article descriptive of Ecuador, which adds another to the list setting forth the resources of other South American republics already reviewed in this department.

As the name indicates, it is an equatorial country. It is traversed in a generally north-and-south direction by the Andes and Cordilleras. Between the two main ranges lies a hilly plain called the inter-Andean plateau. East and west of the giant ranges there are other mountains, which gradually give way to plains on the east along the Amazon, and on the west the Pacific ocean. The country has the greatest diversity of climate, ranging from the heat of a tropical swamp to the bleak cold far above the line of vegetation. Every vegetable product may be found by ascending the mountains, from the rank growth on the seashore to the stunted pines near the ice line. The inter-Andean plateau is the wheat belt. Its elevation is equal to the 40 degrees that separate us from the equator. Apples, peaches, strawberries and most of the fruits that are familiar in the temperate zone grow there in abundance.

Ecuador is sparsely settled. Its population is made up chiefly of native Creoles, who are descendants of the Spaniards and natives, and who carry on the business and government, and the working population, which is pure Indian. There are also a few colored people and a few Zambos, a mixture of Indian and Ethiopian. The Indians are ignorant and degraded. The stolidity of their ignorance is beyond comprehension. Not only have they been neglected, but the negroes have been allowed to return to the condition they were in when they lived in Africa. We are told that in the whole country there are not a dozen Americans.

The churches are all in the towns. Roman Catholicism is the state religion; none other is allowed. Heretics visit the country at their own risk. They are only tolerated. There have only been a few attempts made to establish Protestant missions in the country.

There are nine states or provinces in Ecuador, each with a governor and a separate legal existence. The form of government is said to have been copied

from the United States, but it is a poor copy. The defeated party in a presidential election usually appeals to the sword. When they are successful there is a revolution; when they are not it is simply a rebellion.

LILIENTHAL'S THEORY OF FLYING.

"VERNOR" tells, in a recent number of *McClure's*, of Herr Lilienthal's wonderful "flying man." Instead of a great car fitted upon light aeroplanes, this inventor has conceived of a man flying with wings like a bird. "After many experiments with flat wings or plane surfaces, he became convinced that it was the gentle parabolic curve of the wing which enables a bird to sustain itself without apparent effort in the air, and even to soar, without a motion of the wings, against the wind. This he has demonstrated not only by experiment, but by an application of the doctrine of the resolution of forces to the action of the wind upon a concave surface. The circling ascents of the carrier-pigeon, as he rises when released, to gain a general view of the landscape, and to take his bearings before starting on his homeward journey, depend upon this principle. He *flies* with the wind, but he *sails* or *soars* against it."

THE WINGS AND HOW TO FLAP THEM.

The wings are "made almost entirely of closely woven muslin, washed with collodion to render it impervious to air, and stretched upon a ribbed frame of split willow, which has been found to be the lightest and strongest material for this purpose. Its main elements are the arched wings; a vertical rudder, shaped like a conventional palm-leaf, which acts as a vane in keeping the head always toward the wind; and a flat, horizontal rudder, to prevent sudden changes in the equilibrium.

"The operator so adjusts the apparatus to his person that, when in the air, he will be either resting on his elbows or seated upon a narrow support near the front. With the wings folded behind him, he makes a short run from some elevated point, always against the wind, and, when he has attained sufficient velocity, launches himself into the air by a spring or jump, at the same time spreading the wings, which are at once extended to their full breadth by atmospheric action; whereupon he sails majestically along like a gigantic seagull. In this way Herr Lilienthal has accomplished flights of nearly three hundred yards from the starting point."

Mr. Lilienthal's wings are not more than twenty-three feet from tip to tip. But it requires an exertion of about one and a quarter horse-power to fly with these—a degree of effort which a man can exert but a short time. So the inventor has conceived of a motor run by liquid carbonic acid, which even under present conditions can give two horse-power with an addition of only twenty-five pounds to the machine, while a greater degree of lightness per horse-power is confidently expected with the discovery of some alloy of aluminum.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE Christmas *Century* contains several articles of special interest in addition to the ornate and entertaining features which are considered indispensable in the handsome holiday numbers of our half dozen illustrated magazines. In another department we quote from Eleanora Kinneicut's paper on "The American Woman in Politics"; from Dr. Augustus J. Dubois's on "What Has Science to Do with Religion?" and from Timothy Cole's account of Anthony Van Dyck, the painter.

One of the most charming features of this number is Mr. Rudyard Kipling's story, "The Walking Delegate." All the characters in it are horses,—among them the filibustering, socialistic walking delegate nag, and a social moral sticks out of every other sentence. This would sound ominous were the author any other than Kipling, but he could never by any chance be suspected of "moralizing," even in the midst of innumerable moral pointers—and as for the observant touches of horse habits—they are worthy of Mr. Kipling.

A very pleasant paper is John Williamson Palmer's on "Old Maryland Homes and Ways," illustrated with excellently conceived pictures of beautiful Southern girls and matrons, and picturesque darkies at their sports. Mr. Palmer good naturedly insists on more than a gastronomic respect for the Chesapeake Bay State.

"Once a certain titled personage from the tight little island over the sea was entertained by one of the social clubs of Baltimore, and after a dinner that left him flushed and dazed, and wondering how such things could be, he gathered himself together for conversation. Then some one asked him how he had been impressed by the several American cities he had seen. 'I was aware,' said his lordship, 'that Boston calls herself the head of your social system, and I suppose New York may be regarded as the lungs; but now I know that Baltimore is the great and glorious stomach that was lost to us forever.'

"Thus much of enlightenment had his lordship derived from the guide-book and the bill of fare; but the club took him in hand, and when he embarked for his native land he took with him, along with a supply of terrapin stew and club whisky, an edifying impression of certain serious inventions and enterprises which Maryland had found time, between the oysters and the cheese, to contribute to the nation's enlargement and prosperity: such as the first naturalization laws, the first American colonization society, the first public free schools, the first formidable system of privateers, the first clipper ship, the first iron steamship, the first regular line of transatlantic steam service, the first great railroad, the first theatre, the first Roman Catholic archbishop and cathedral, the first city lighted with gas, the first water company, the first college of dentistry, the first daily newspaper, the first use of the telegraph by the press for the transmission of a President's message, the first manufacture of ribbons from American silk, the first manufacture of metallic pens, the first monument to Washington, and the first to Columbus, the national anthem, and the first negro minstrel—Dan Rice."

An editorial expresses the opinion that the supremacy of the "byke" will be permanent; "it gives a new pleasure in life, a means for seeing more of the world, a source

of better health, a bond of comradeship, a method of rapid locomotion.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE Christmas number of *Scribner's* is thoroughly delightful, especially in the great beauty and variety of the illustrations.

A poem of several hundred lines by Rudyard Kipling, with the characteristic title of "McAndrew's Hymn," begins this holiday number, accompanied by noble pictures from the brush of Howard Pyle. The infinite charm and power of Kipling's work are always baffling in their subtlety, and is not least so in this rhymed utterance of the old Scotch chief engineer, McAndrews. The poem, and the editorial treatment of it, is a bold and successful departure from the traditional Christmas verses.

In addition to Philip Gilbert Hamerton's sketch of Émile Friant, which we have quoted from in another department, there is a paper of much artistic interest on the Royal Academician, George Frederick Watts, by Cosmo Monkhouse, with many large and handsome engravings of the artist's most famous works.

Probably no one could tell "The Story of a Path" with just the close human sympathy and artistic effect that Mr. H. C. Bunner shows. It was a pretty idea for an essay breathing the atmosphere of green fields and running brooks. As Mr. Bunner says: "A footpath is the most human thing in inanimate nature. Even as the print of his thumb reveals the old offender to the detectives, so the path tells you the sort of feet that wore it."

Mr. Brander Matthews writes "A Primer of Imaginary Geography," a novelty in text books, savoring strongly of holiday pleasantry, and this remarkable geographical essay is printed on a background of very weird and up-to-date illustrations by Oliver Herford, a young American who has, within a year or two, come from study in Paris, bringing with him some of the latest artistic wiles of the French, and considerable natural ingenuity.

HARPER'S.

THE Christmas *Harper's Monthly* appears with a new cover design of blue and brown and olive green, showing prominently the symbolic Star of Bethlehem and the yule tide holly leaves. The number really presents a lavish feast of pictures and of thoroughly enjoyable stories, descriptive articles and verses.

The comments in these pages on the current periodicals rarely venture beyond some slight exegesis, and do not include the award of praise or blame in their province. But this year certain of the holiday numbers of our American "popular illustrated" monthlies show quite a climax of that editorial enterprise and refined judgment which has brought it about that the very best products of the inspired pens and brushes of the world first come to light in their journals.

Mr. Thomas Hardy begins a new novel in *Harper's*. He calls it "The Simpletons," and it deals, exquisitely, with certain of his Wessex folk. The first chapter studies the development of an imaginative peasant boy's mind and introduces one of those unexpected first-love-at-sight scenes which the author of "Tess" handles with such inimitable quaintness.

Not less interesting to the folks who are the least bit literary minded is Mr. Andrew Lang's accompaniment

to Edwin Abbey's drawings of "The Taming of the Shrew." That canny Scot, Mr. Lang, is delightfully betrayed, by the problem of taming shrews, into a discussion of the modern woman and *her* problems; it is not necessary to report the standpoint of this lover of Grecian Helen and Jeanie Deans. There has been such a long interval between this and the preceding set of Mr. Abbey's Shakespearian pictures that a comparison is difficult; but these are certainly fascinating. Kate, especially, is as fetching a pretty vixen as he of Avon himself could have desired, and the Petruchio is scarcely less successful.

William Dean Howells calls his group of verses "Stops of Various Quills;" they, with their illustrations by Howard Pyle, take up half dozen pages of the magazine. They are honest, as Mr. Howells' work is sure to be, and strong, and are apt to be intelligible to a wider range of readers than most of their predecessors. To particular admirers of the novelist, of whom we hope and believe there are many, these rhythmic utterances will be very dear.

Among the Leading Articles we quote from Charles Dudley Warner's little essay on longevity in the "Editor's Study"; from "The Show Places of Paris," by Richard Harding Davis; from Poultny Bigelow's "An Arabian Day and Night," and from Caspar W. Whitney's account of the "Evolution of the County Club."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the December *Cosmopolitan* we have selected Mr. James L. Breeze's article on the "Relations of Photography to Art," to quote from in the Leading Articles.

Nothing could have pleased Mr. Andrew Lang better than to celebrate the loves of Paris and Helen in the "Great Passions of History Series," which the *Cosmopolitan* is publishing. Mr. Lang is nothing if not cocksure, and of all things he is most certain that Homer is a single, indivisible man, the greatest that has breathed, and that Helen was the most immortally beautiful of women. He calls attention to the modernity of the idea which made the heroine of the Iliad a married woman. "Once again, Helen is not a very young girl; ungallant chronologists have attributed to her I know not what age. We think of her as about the age of the Venus of Milo; in truth, she was 'ageless and immortal.' Homer never described her beauty; we only see it reflected in the eyes of the old men, white and weak, thin-voiced as cicadas; but hers is a loveliness 'to turn an old man young.'"

FIRING A TON PROJECTILE WITHOUT CANNON.

Mr. John Brisben Walker, editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, is a gentleman for whom the argument from authority has no terrors,—if indeed it has any meaning. We naturally find him giving place in his brave magazine to a protest from Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, the powerful explosive, against the decision of the Official Commission on Inventions, etc., adverse to his discovery. "Official savants," complains M. Turpin, "are without any sort of initiative. They lack that sense. They accept an invention only after they have seen it work in other lands. The simplest grocer can do this. Touching me and my invention, they express their doubts of the enormous advantages of the engine of war I offer them. I shall soon prove to them that I can send to a considerable distance, and without cannon, a projectile of more than a ton in weight."

M'CLURE'S.

THE December *McClure's* is resplendent in a Christmas cover of red and green and white, and shows throughout evidences of surprising, though well-deserved, prosperity. In another department we have quoted from Mr. H. J. W. Dam's interview with Bret Harte, and from Professor Drummond's article on Moody.

Miss Tarbell's chapters on Napoleon's life, which surround the pictures of the Corsican, so profusely published by Mr. McClure, are exceedingly well done. This month her history relates the love passages between Napoleon and Josephine, and emphasizes the wild passion of the general for his sweetheart—a passion which seems to have been far too turbulent for the quieter rhythm of Josephine's emotions.

One of those thrilling side chapters of history which the editor of *McClure's* knows so well how to utilize to engage the popular interest is exploited in Cleveland Moffett's article on "The Overthrow of the Molly Maguires." This famous secret organization terrorized, some score of years ago, five counties of Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Moffett says :

"One understands the act of an ordinary murderer who kills from greed, or fear, or hatred; but the Molly Maguires killed men and women with whom they had had no dealings, against whom they had no personal grievances, and from whose death they had nothing to gain, except, perhaps, the price of a few rounds of whisky. They committed murders by the score, stupidly, brutally, as a driven ox turns to left or right at the word of command, without knowing why, and without caring. The men who decreed these monstrous crimes did so for the most trivial reasons—a reduction in wages, a personal dislike, some imagined grievance of a friend."

The writer has made up his thrilling account from the data in the archives of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE December *Lippincott's* indulges in no unusual Christmas manifestations. The complete novel in it is by Mary J. Holmes, and is called "Mrs. Hallam's Companion." A clever little essay by Alvan F. Sanborn discusses the "Living Pictures in the Louvre," these being, needless to say, the varied crowd of humans who come to view the inanimate pictures; his analysis of the Philistines, who are always with them, is worth reading.

The editor of *Lippincott's* in his "Talks with the Trade" breathes a sort of despairing charity toward the noble army of "authors":

"A leading magazine in a sister city says there is too much writing,—that, short of genius, there is no particular need for any one to write anything. The editor of another lately confessed that his encouragement of promising beginners had done harm rather than good. These are not merely cries of weariness wrung from daily experience that of the making of MSS. there is no end. Too many books and articles are printed, and too many penned that never get into print—just as there are too many groceries and candy-shops and peanut-stands, and more young lawyers and doctors than can possibly succeed. The wise will not urge any of ordinary talents to literary pursuits; but since people *will* write, somebody must judge and discriminate between their efforts; and why not hold out a cautious and moderate encouragement to such as seem to have it in them to do it well?"

We prefer to maintain a human attitude toward these tyros, in view of their possibilities, and, when any of them learn to write, to give them the same chance with the old hands.

MUNSEY'S.

THE December number of *Munsey's* inclines, as is usual with that very widely circulated journal, to notes on artists' work and other reading matter which gives an excuse for the existence of numerous beautiful half-tone reproductions. In addition to these, the present issue contains a wholly eulogistic article on Dr. Charles Parkhurst, by Harold Parker. "Dr. Parkhurst," he says, "is loved and hated. He is hated with a phenomenal intensity that is appalling in its malignity. Strange to say, among the legion of the wicked he has many admirers, while he is bitterly denounced by many men who walk in the straight path themselves. They have not yet grasped the meaning of the man."

Another personal article has as its subject Levi P. Morton. The writer, Mr. John Ford, emphasizes the absolute honesty of the Governor-elect, and describes him as follows :

"Mr. Morton's personality is quiet and unobtrusive. He is a good listener, of alert and comprehensive mind. His life is modest, and his manner democratic and cordial. His friends are fond of saying that the frankness of his nature is revealed in his look. There are firmness, force, and courage in his face. He does not smile with his mouth, but with his eyes, and the humor seems to bubble up and light his whole countenance. He is tall, with a sinewy, athletic frame."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the December number of the *New England Magazine* Mr. W. D. McCrackan exploits further his favorite subject of Swiss polity and government in an article entitled "Swiss Solutions of American Problems." He celebrates the advantages of direct legislation through the Referendum, as practiced by the Swiss, and also their so-called "free list" method of securing proportional representation.

He also considers as extremely valuable the treating of a certain portion of the land as common property, thereby excluding "the possibility of the complete monopolization of land and the resulting concentration of wealth into the hands of a few."

Leila W. Usher has a highly appreciative sketch of the life and work of Paul Akers, the American sculptor, whom most people know best by his recumbent figure of "The Pearl Diver." He was born in Maine, one of the eleven children of a wood-turner, and possessed, as natural gifts, very extraordinary poetic and scientific insight.

David Buffum, in a sketch which he calls "A New England Farmer in Jamaica," tells us that a pound of coffee, selling at 16 to 20 cents, costs but from 5 to 7 cents to produce. "Strange as it may seem, the supply of coffee has never been equal to the demand, and the price has steadily appreciated for more than forty years."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the December *Atlantic* we have selected Aline Gorren's paper, "Modern Criticism of Genius," and William Sharp's "Personal Reminiscences of Walter Pater," to quote from among the Leading Articles.

The *Atlantic* keeps on the even tenor of its way, and has no especial display to characterize the Christmas number : which, however, is an excellent one. C. Howard Walker has in it a sensible paper, which he calls "Sug-

gestions on the Architecture of Schoolhouses." He protests against the practice of building schoolhouses to look like factories.

"In designing the suburban school, the first thing to be done is to avoid absolutely the appearance of an ornamented box ; and this can be done either by the adoption of advancing or retreating wings, or, if this is impossible, by variation in the planes of the façade. The roofs, instead of being flat, should be pitched at greater or less angles. As it is desirable to have as much light as possible in the rooms, and as arched windows cut off the amount of light equivalent to the space occupied by their spandrels, it would be as well to adopt square-headed windows, but these should be grouped with mullions, and perhaps with transoms.

"The school should have an inclosure or green upon either front or rear, and it would be better to have this walled than to leave it open. If it is possible to have a colonnaded or arcaded side aisle to this inclosure as an open air space for play in rainy weather, so much the better. The interiors of the schoolrooms should be plastered, and the walls wainscoted with high paneled wainscot."

It was to be expected that the *Atlantic* would publicly and editorially express its sense of the loss of Dr. Holmes, who had been a constant contributor to it for thirty-seven years. "It was fortunate for all of us," says Mr. Scudder, "that he never was its editor, for he would have been so scrupulous that he would have expended his energies on other people's work, and we should have missed some of his own." The editor lays especial emphasis on Dr. Holmes' intense patriotism and close identification with his city of Boston. "This concentration of his power and his affection has had its effect on Dr. Holmes' literary fame. He is another witness, if one were needed, to the truth that identification with a locality is a surer passport to immortality than cosmopolitanism."

THE NEW SCIENCE REVIEW.

PERHAPS the most important article of this new quarterly's second number, from strictly scientific point of view, is a brief summary of Prof. Dewar's recent experiments relative to phosphorescence and photographic action at the Royal Institution, London. This is what was learned about photographic action at low temperatures :

"No direct chemical action can be brought about by the contact of bodies like liquid oxygen and phosphorus or potassium. Nor can any form of voltaic cell continue to produce electricity when cooled — to 180° C. Photographic action can, however, be carried on at the lowest temperature yet reached, though reduced to the extent of more than 80 per cent. at —200° C. Thus, chloride of silver paper, when partly sponged with liquid oxygen and exposed to bright light, quickly turns brown, except where cooled ; little or no action taking place at that spot. In the case of two very sensitive photographic films, in which chemical action had taken place at similarly low temperatures, magnesium wire had been burnt in the dark room as a means of stimulation and phosphorescence had resulted."

An electrical expert, whose name is withheld, answers the question, "What Is Electricity ?" by the tentative statement that it is simply "a form that energy may assume while undergoing transformation from the mechanical, or the chemical, form to the heat form, or the reverse."

In "Mental Training—a Remedy for 'Education,'" William George Jordan emphasizes "analysis, law, and analogy" as the needed processes of intellectual discipline in which formal education is deficient.

Other important articles in the current number are "Sanitary Delusions," by Dr. Felix Oswald; "The Pendulograph," by the Rev. John Andrew; "The Influence of Heat and Cold Upon Microbes," by Lawrence Irwell, and "The Battles of Science," by Charles Barnard.

"Current Scientific Discussion," edited by Prof. Angelo Heilprin, of Philadelphia, is a useful department of the magazine.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

PRESIDENT DAVID STARR JORDAN, in discussing the "Need of Educated Men," in the December number, offers several timely reflections on present dangers to the republic, especially the evil of "hard times": "In these times it is well for us to remember that we come of hardy stock. The Anglo-Saxon race, with its strength and virtues, was born of hard times. It is not easily kept down; the victims of oppression must be of some other stock. We, who live in America and who constitute the heart of this republic, are the sons and daughters of 'him that overcometh.' Ours is a lineage untainted by luxury, uncoddled by charity, uncorroded by vice, uncrushed by oppression. If it were not so we could not be here to-day."

Dr. Sanger Brown writes of "Responsibility in Crime from the Medical Standpoint." It is important to note the physician's view of penal administration: "The social and legal penalties visited upon transgressors undoubtedly form a strong and constant stimulus to the inhibitory centres, and the more so in proportion as the individual feels sure that he cannot escape from them. A strict and speedy administration of the penal laws should go hand in hand with an intelligent system of training."

Dr. Thorstein Veblen has a so-called "Economic Theory of Woman's Dress," which may or may not commend itself to the feminine mind. He believes that the ideal of modern dress is to afford demonstration that the wearer is incapable of doing anything that is of use!

"Herein lies the secret of the persistence, in modern dress, of the skirt and of all the cumbrous and otherwise meaningless drapery which the skirt typifies. The skirt persists because it is cumbrous. It hampers the movements of the wearer and disables her, in great measure, for any useful occupation. So it serves as an advertisement (often disingenuous) that the wearer is backed by sufficient means to be able to afford the idleness, or impaired efficiency, which the skirt implies. The like is true of the high heel, and in less degree of several other features of modern dress."

Dr. Mary T. Bissell, writing on "Athletics for City Girls," warmly recommends the bicycle: "As a matter of health, which is of the first importance, the writer has made many inquiries among women who use the wheel regarding the effects of the exercise upon them, and has failed to discover a single case of injury or poor health resulting from its use. On the contrary, the testimony to its exhilarating and healthful effect is universal. Several other American physicians, qualified to speak from experience in their practice among women, have warmly commended its use. From the standpoint of a symmetrical exercise, the position is preferable to that on a horse."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE Japanese Minister's article on the Corean War, and the discussion of Anglo-American reunion by Captain Mahan and Lord Charles Beresford, are reviewed in another department.

Secretary Herbert, of our Navy Department, in commenting on the sea fight off the Yalu River, combats the snap conclusion of certain writers that the incident should teach us to put our main reliance on cruisers as fighting vessels, instead of battle-ships.

"It is not possible to say what changes may be wrought in its present features, but it is safe to predict that, while naval warfare shall remain, ships will be built with the view of taking their places in line of battle, and that such ships will never discard armor so long as it can be expected to afford protection against any considerable proportion of an enemy's projectiles."

Max O'Rell handles in a thoroughly characteristic way the question of French vs. Anglo-Saxon immorality, aiming to show, as he puts it, that when the Frenchman is immoral, he is not more so than the Anglo-Saxon, but differently so.

Bishop Merrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, deduces from our political history this lesson concerning the evolution of parties—"That there is no foundation for a political party to stand upon that is either broad enough or strong enough to give the slightest hope of achieving success in controlling the affairs of the nation, except some principle of construing the constitution of the United States, which is sufficiently far-reaching to touch every department of the government, and to determine the character and genius of our institutions. No temporary issue in legislation, however urgent; no isolated moral sentiment, however valuable in itself; nor any sectional or race prejudice, however powerful or inveterate,—will serve to justify or sustain a separate political organization, in the presence of the American people, long enough to assure success."

Amelia E. Barr has something to say on that well-known topic, "The Modern Novel." Women, she says, are the born story tellers of the race, but she does not believe that the future will witness such elaborate work in novel-making as was given to the world by George Eliot.

A feature of the month is the symposium on the present business situation in which the presidents of the Boston, Cincinnati and New Orleans Chambers of Commerce and the President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange participate; the tone of all the remarks offered by these gentlemen is decidedly reassuring to the business world.

THE FORUM.

THE reply of ex-Senator Edmunds to the question, "Should Senators Be Elected by the People?" Mr. Chadwick's tribute to Dr. Holmes, and Dr. Gould's discussion of the temperance problem are reviewed elsewhere in this number.

The "Political Career and Character of David B. Hill" are analyzed—dissected, rather—by "Independent," whose initials are not so very hard to decipher. As post-mortem examinations are not matters of public interest, as a rule, we refrain from quoting "Independent's" incisive utterances.

The Rev. William B. Hale frames an indictment of the Church for its incapacity to grapple with social and industrial problems in the manufacturing town of Fall River, Mass. He not only charges the Church with this failure, but finds her indirectly blameworthy for encour-

aging the idea of division. "What [Fall River] needs is to hear the gospel of the race's unity. . . . How can the Church preach that humanity is one, when it is itself rent with schism?"

Montgomery Schuyler writes an appreciative article on the work of the artist Inness, the keynotes of whose career he finds in the qualities of vitality and intensity which characterized both the man and his art. "It is within bounds, I think, to say that he thoroughly believed in every one of his pictures while he was painting it, and equally within bounds to say that he painted nothing to exhibit his technique, even when his technique was at its best and ripest. The idea possessed him; the execution needed to be merely adequate. That an artistic life so full, so devoted and so successful can be lived in America ought to go far toward reconciling American artists to their discouragements."

In a military study of the Corean War, Col. Theodore A. Dodge makes this comment on the conduct of hostilities on the part of the powers involved: "Not only are soldiers gratified with the Japanese strategy, but the thoroughly civilized manner in which these Europeanized Asiatics have gone to work stands out in marked contrast to the mediaeval methods of the Chinese, whose wrath being beaten seems to have threatened the security of all foreigners within her borders. The effect of the moderation of Japan has been to command her cause to the entire world."

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in continuing his "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers," discusses Thackeray's place in literature, which he says will always be determined by "Vanity Fair," "a long comedy of roguery, meanness, selfishness, intrigue and affectation. Rakes, ruffians, bullies, parasites, fortune-hunters, adventurers, women who sell themselves and men who cheat and cringe pass before us in one incessant procession, crushing the weak and making fools of the good. Such, says our author, is the way of *Vanity Fair*—which we are warned to loathe and to shun. Be it so; but it cannot be denied that the rakes, ruffians and adventurers fill too large a canvas, are too conspicuous, too triumphant, too interesting. They are more interesting than the weak and the good whom they crush under foot; they are drawn with a more glowing brush, they are far more splendidly endowed. They have better heads, stronger wills, richer natures than the good and kind ones who are their butts."

Henry Loomis Nelson, in a characterization of William L. Wilson as a tariff-reform leader, says: "He has not stormed the country, as he did not storm the body of whose majority at least he is the most distinguished member. He has simply done his duty with a rare and keen intelligence, and with a singular and unselfish devotion to what he has considered the right of the question which has seemed to him to be the most important in American politics."

THE ARENA.

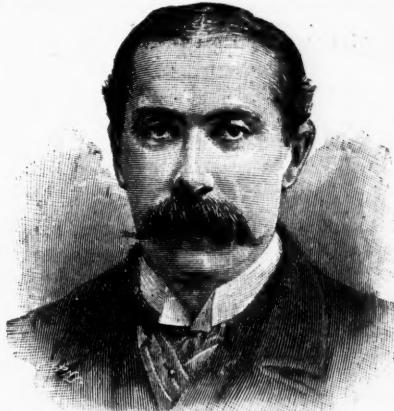
THE opening article of the November number, on the war in the East, is contributed by Dr. Kuma Oishi, and presents the Japanese view of the causes which led to that war with considerable fullness.

The Rev. W. H. Savage, in a study of Emerson's religion, very tersely describes the times in which the New England prophet began his work: "Very few of those who will see these pages can go back in memory to the time of Emerson's appearance as a leader of the new age that began with the famous 'Transcendental movement.' For a picture of that time we must turn to the pages of some one who was caught in the whirl of thought and feeling that then swept over New England. The ele-

ments of storm had been slowly gathering themselves and only waited some signal to burst forth. Scotch Presbyterianism was dead; New England Puritanism was dead also, but their effigies still filled the seats of power. The spiritual life, grown cowardly through long subjection, paid tithes of mint and cummin in the temple of sham. There was abundant solemnity but a dearth of sincerity. The priest was everywhere, but the line of prophets seemed extinct."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MISS EVELYN MARCH-PHILLIPPS passes in review all the woman's newspapers of to-day. She does not think that they are very good; on the contrary, she is of opinion that there is room for another. She asks: "Why should not a paper be bright, practical and entertaining, and yet bring forward in an interesting and popular way some of the important matters which to-day affect women, offering a field for correspondence and intelligent discussion? There could be no better opening for the circulation of clear and temperate thought, in an interesting form, than a well-established paper, which had earned the reputation of being truly valuable to every woman of sense and understanding. Nor need



MR. W. L. COURTNEY,
The New Editor of the "Fortnightly Review."

there be any serious falling off in the necessary advertising, for a comprehensive organ, good in all its parts, would not be confined in its circulation to the wearers of the divided skirt. It would not print so much about dress, but what it did include would be excellent of its kind and not merely put in to fill up space. The ultrafrivolous might avoid it, but it would appeal to many who never look at the ordinary fashion paper. Such a paper would aim at occupying a leading status in the world of women—it would be something more than a mere colorless catalogue of feminine doings and dresses."

The articles entitled, "A Note on Wordsworth," by Thomas Hutchinson, "Symmetry and Incident," by Mrs. Meynell, and "Venetian Missals," by Herbert P. Horne, may fit readers find, but they are likely to be few. George Lindsey's "Rambles in Norsk Finmarken" is more of a salmon-fisher's and naturalist's paper than that of a traveler. We make an extract from Mr. Savage-Landor's brightly-written sketches of life in Japan elsewhere. Mr. Mallock begins his new story, entitled, "The Heart of Life," and Arthur W. Rucker contributes a paper on Hermann von Helmholtz.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

MR. J. MACLACHLAN affirms that British colonial opinion is demanding the abolition of the Queen's power of veto, there being "a growing tendency in the leading colonies to separate and dissociate themselves from the mother country." He revives the once familiar talk about the "inevitable tendency" of the colonies to form independent states. But he adds that, were the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race endangered, the separated colonies would, "in their own self-interest," interpose to save Britain from political extinction. Mr. T. Vijaharagheu defends the Indian Congress leaders from the charge of selfish ambition; they "brave the displeasure of government" and the pillory of the Anglo-Indian Press. "The Brahmins do not monopolize the Congress; its strength lies in the middle class." "A unit d'Inde" is their "grandest dream." Mr. W. K. Gosling pleads for the amalgamation of the solicitors' and barristers' professions, as in America. The literary articles are numerous. Mr. W. F. Revell contributes an interesting study of George Meredith's *Nature* poetry, comparing and contrasting it with Browning's. The internal and external power, living and spiritual, which both recognize, Browning calls God, Meredith Nature. Mr. J. J. Davies lashes the Northern Farmer for his apostacy from the Baptists—Tennyson's Turncoat, he calls him. Mr. W. F. Alexander, who remarks on the recent growth of taste for foreign literature, finds "a national contrast" between the fiction of Flaubert, Huysmans and Pierre Loti on the one side, and that of Mr. Stevenson on the other.

THE NEW REVIEW.

IN the *New Review* there are several interesting articles which we notice elsewhere.

Lieut.-Col. Gowan describes the fighting force of China in an article, at the close of which he sums up his opinion as follows: "The total strength of the land forces of the Chinese Empire may at the present time be put down on paper at 1,200,000 men, of whom certainly not more than about 400,000 are more or less properly drilled and trained, and some of whom have been provided with rifles and guns of modern pattern and construction."

Mr. MacDonald, of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, writes upon government sweating and clothing contracts. He brings forward many facts and figures in order to prove his case, into which we cannot enter in so small a space.

Mr. Arthur Waugh reviews the poems of Lady Lindsay, and Mr. William Archer translates Maurice Maeterlinck's "Interior," a drama for marionettes.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* M. Luis de Lorace, describing the situation in Belgium, thus concisely sketches the complicated system of plural vote: "To put the matter briefly, every well-conducted Belgian of the requisite age has at least one vote; every married or widowed Belgian of the requisite age, with children, and every unmarried Belgian of the requisite age with a good coat to his back has at least two votes; and every Belgian of the requisite age with an education worth mentioning has three votes."

Of a total electorate for the Chamber, of 1,363,733, 846,178, or 62.0 per cent., had one vote; 293,678, or 21.5 per cent., had two votes; while 223,877, or 16.4 per cent., had three votes. The gradual disappearance of the Liberals,

the advance of the Socialists, the indifference or frivolity of the voters—some hundreds of whom voted in Brussels for a farcical programme, which included the abolition of all taxes—are ominous elements: "Even at this moment it is the king alone who holds together the existing fabric of the state. But even now, if the king were no longer a factor in the situation, there would probably be an upheaval, and five or ten years hence, if the king were then to die, a republican revolution would, so far as I can see, be inevitable. He has no son; his brother, the Comte de Flandre, has declined the succession; and the Comte's only surviving son, Prince Albert, is, very undeservedly, unpopular with the masses." Some predict disruption between Flamands and French speakers.

PLEA FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

Mr. Theodore Beck discourses of native India and England, and pleads for more brotherhood between the representatives of both in the East. He rejects as utterly impracticable the idea of India becoming a national unity, or of being governed by democratic institutions. "In a country where the majority of votes cannot command a preponderance of power the democratic theory breaks down." He exposes the inconsistency which applauds the general excellence of British government in India, and denounces the Anglo-Indian officials. The conduct of the government is the conduct of its officials. Exceptions are exaggerated by the native press. What would India do without our doctors? India is poor indeed in native educated ability. Mr. Beck looks to Moslem friendship to outweigh the seditious tendencies of Anglicized Hindus.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MISS SELLERS' account of people's kitchens in Vienna receives notice elsewhere. Dr. Felix Boh, of Dresden, somewhat effusively proclaims Germany's attachment to England, and bids the latter prepare for the "coming thunderstorm" of Franco-Russian aggression by close friendship with Germany. Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger puts in "a word for China," to the effect that England should bring pressure to bear on Japan in the direction of peace with China based on Japanese evacuation of Corea. "If China cannot obtain the alliance of England, she cannot be blamed if she seeks and accepts that of Russia." Mr. Edward Dicey puts forward "Justice to England" as "a rallying cry" for the Unionist party; which, being interpreted, means playing "one vote one value" against the Gladstonian "one man one vote." Equal electoral districts (of about 57,000 souls apiece) would take sixteen members of Parliament from Ireland, six from Wales and one from Scotland, and add twenty-three to England. Mr. H. A. Salmoné bewails the ridiculous and oppressive censorship exercised over the Turkish press by the Sultan's government. Mr. A. C. Twist gives interesting particulars of life and finance as a fruit farmer in California.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

The Duke of Argyll reads the young clergymen, who remonstrated with the primate for opposing popular legislation, a homily on Christian Socialism. He dare not say that religion has nothing to do with politics. He grants that "Christian ethics do lay great stress on our attitude of mind to the poor." But "considering the poor" involves careful and conscientious ascertainment of "natural laws" in the political and economic world as being laws of God. He deplores Mr. Kidd's suggestion that these natural laws do not commend themselves to our sense of justice, and are only to be borne with religious

resignation. "Christianity addresses itself wholly to the conduct of the individual;" it "touches society through its constituent and individual elements alone. Not one word does it directly say on the corresponding duties of the aggregate toward its units."

"THE PRIME MINISTER IS ON HIS TRIAL."

The Rev. J. G. Rogers claims to voice certain "Nonconformist forebodings" about Lord Rosebery's leadership. He thinks "the question of Lord Rosebery's success is still *sub judice*." Nonconformist "stalwarts" "do not look sympathetically upon the Prime Minister's connection with the turf." "But a more serious matter still is the feeling with which some regard the concessions to the Labor party," illustrated in Mr. Illingworth's retirement. "Surely it has not come to this, that in the Liberal party there is to be no room for those who will not swallow the shibboleth of Mr. Benjamin Tillett or Mr. Tom Mann!" In foreign policy, Mr. Rogers seems rather afraid of Lord Rosebery's Imperialism.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE November *Contemporary* is a full, striking, and happily diversified number. The most sensational feature is Sir Thomas Wade's alarming forecast of the results of Japanese victory, which is noticed in the preceding department.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Mr. Arthur F. Leach furnishes much valuable information about "School Supply in the Middle Ages," whence we learn that these ages were by no means so "dark" as is often supposed. Every village was or was meant to have a schoolmaster; every collegiate church kept a secondary school, and every cathedral maintained a small university. Later, lay founders and guilds supplied the deficiencies of the Church. The poll-tax returns of 1377 show that of forty-two towns or county boroughs, with a total population of 166,000, every one except Dartmouth had its grammar school. London, with 44,000 people, had six. Herefordshire, with 30,000 people, had seventeen grammar schools. The average per county was certainly not less than ten—*i. e.* four hundred for the kingdom, then numbering 2,250,000 inhabitants, or one grammar school to every 5,625 people. The school inquiry of 1867 reported one secondary school for every 23,750 people.

NEW LONDON THE TRULY OLD.

Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, writing of the future government of London, turns the tables on scoffers at the upstart novelty of the County Council. Counties are successors of the ancient shires, and shires had councils long before they were city or borough councils: "London and Middlesex have not been constitutionally separated, as is commonly supposed. First, as the *civitas* and *territorium* of Roman times; then as the area of a shire organization; then as in the *firma* and under the jurisdiction of one sheriff; finally, in certain ceremonial and electoral purposes, the outer London, north of the Thames, at all events, has always been intimately related to London government. . . . In the city of London we have the miserable spectacle of the mother of all municipal privileges in England ceasing to be itself municipal and sinking down to the position of a manager of citizen property." The unification scheme only restores and amends or expands the ancient connection.

"Joseph begat Jesus." This is the reading, Professor Rendell Harris tells us, found in the text of Matthew in

the New Syriac Gospels, which were recently discovered on Mount Sinai, which probably date from the fifth century, and represent a translation made far back in the second century.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE high standard of the *Edinburgh* is well maintained this quarter. Scarcely an article but compels admiration for its store of fact, its fertility of suggestion, its judicial balance and its fine style.

MISPLACED HERO WORSHIP.

Lord Wolseley's "Life of Marlborough" receives a qualified eulogy from the reviewer, who suspects that Churchill was "a character besides which even Shakespeare's villains were but dull and commonplace rogues." His conduct toward James "implies a depth of baseness and treachery which is all but diabolical, yet if the Revolution was to be accomplished at all, it was amply justified." But, says the critic, "there is something morbid in the enthusiasm which Lord Wolseley feels for so mixed a character as that of Marlborough. It is a bad example of misplaced hero worship." He quotes with emphatic dissent an *obiter dictum* of Lord Wolseley's of which more may yet be heard: "Although the British soldier is a volunteer, he is no mercenary, no mere hireling who will fight in any cause, be it just or unjust, for the prince or government who pays him. . . . The government or the general who counts upon the British soldier to fight well in an unrighteous and unjust cause relies for support upon a reed that will pierce the hand that leans upon it."

STRONG LANGUAGE ABOUT PARLIAMENT.

Professor Flint's "Philosophy of History" sets the reviewer questioning the possibility of such a science. He asks how it is that medicine stood still a thousand years after Galen, what started and timed the great migrations of the peoples, what has perpetuated the Jews, and other questions which suggest an incalculable factor in history. The science "can generalize on the circle of nations which form Western Europe, but does not account for Russia or Turkey, far less for the races of India, China and Japan, South America, Polynesia and Africa. It is like a botany founded on the experimental observation of a hothouse."

What of the modern "progress" which results in increasing crime, in the parliamentary ascendancy of the Irish vote? Here the reviewer leaves for once his judicial calm and quite loses his temper. "Of that Irish vote a large and influential factor is a gang of convicts for a criminal conspiracy. The effect is like that of giving the casting vote in a committee of public safety to a burglar." The House of Commons, with its growing impotence and impatience, "is like the drunkard who has drowned his reason to inflame his passions, kicks his remonstrant wife, and assaults the police."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

PERHAPS the cleverest article of the dozen is that ridiculing "The Strike of a Sex." Lord Wolseley's vindication of Marlborough's character from Macaulay's blackening aspersions is approved. A careful study is made of Rembrandt's character, paintings and etchings, and the absence of any reflection in his art of the stirring events through which his nation passed at the time is specially remarked. Recent discoveries in the earliest history of Babylonia are passed in somewhat laborious

review. The poetry of Lord Dufferin's mother is eulogized. Of Lope de Vega, to the Spaniards "the greatest of all poets," the reviewer questions whether he was a poet at all, or anything more than the writer of "a prodigious quantity of unexceptionable verse."

THE SETTING AND THE RISING SUN OF FICTION.

The novel of adventure and the novel of manners are the two types into which a reviewer assorts modern fiction. The first is traced from the classic, or heroic, romance to Scott, who gave it its lasting form and subsequent development. Science and criticism have steadily curtailed its limits, until in France it has yielded to the popularity of memoirs. The novel of manners finds its Scott in the three woman authors, Miss Burney, Miss Edgeworth and Miss Austen, and is steadily increasing in favor. The realism of both classes may find itself outbid by illustration in line and color. Yet, it is comforting to be assured, "there has never been a time when English fiction has exhibited, in competent hands, greater fertility of invention and resource, or so high an average proficiency in the art of writing."

WERE THE CÆSARS MAD?

Mr. Baring-Gould's "Tragedy of the Cæsars" glorifies Julius, Augustus and Tiberius, but explains the enormities of Caligula, Claudius and Nero through hereditary insanity due to consanguineous marriages. The reviewer objects to this "easy explanation," overhauls the evidence in the case of Tiberius, discounts Tacitus, and concludes that the result of similar investigation in the case of each of the Cæsars "would be to display, under the

thick coats of paint with which they are overlaid, the lineaments not of a spotless paragon of virtue, but of a human being with impulses both of good and evil, placed in a position of extreme temptation, instead of a mons. er of incongruous crimes. For, in spite of all the infamy that has been heaped upon the names of the early emperors, the facts stand firm that the revolution of Cæsar was a blessing to the world in general."

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

THE *United Service Magazine* has several features of special interest this month. Lord Wolseley's "Sebastopol Revisited" is noticed elsewhere. An article is begun by Captain Stenzel, late of the German Navy, on the United States fleet in the Civil War, which, in the words of the editor, "does on a small scale for that great war what Captain Mahan has done for our navy in the Revolutionary War." He shows how the dependence of the South on foreign countries for food, coal, iron, all kinds of warlike *matériel*, and all products of mechanical industry, coupled with the want of sea-power, was the ruin of Confederacy. Captain S. P. Oliver traces the Franco-Malagasy relations since 1842—so far back do French claims extend—and describes Lord Salisbury's recognition of the French Protectorate in 1890 as "a fatal gift—a very shirt of Nessus." The Hovas have some eighty thousand conscripts, of whom about forty-five thousand are really available. English officers have trained and turned out a number of creditable Hova officers. They have some promising leaders.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have to record with regret the death of Professor Darmsteter, one of the founders and editors of the *Revue de Paris*. His thoughtful, lucid articles on current events will be much missed by the readers of this publication. The October numbers of the *Revue* are exceptionally interesting, the editors having secured several articles on topical subjects, notably that on "Croup Vaccination," by A. Dastre, and Prince Henry of Orleans' account of his late journey to Madagascar.

In the first number M. Berl describes and contrasts Papal and Governmental Rome, and in that of October 15 M. Lainé discusses exhaustively the Sicilian social crisis. It would be difficult to say which of these two articles, dealing with the Italian question, gives a more terrible picture of the state of things obtaining in King Humbert's kingdom. According to M. Berl, the Italian of the north is steadfast, brave, robust, well educated, and an honest worker, while that of the south is weak, witty, ignorant, lazy, and lacking in every kind of commercial morality. If this be true, it is little wonder that the two parties do not work well together in the Parliament; and in addition to this natural difficulty, the present form of government possesses a most powerful adversary in the "Black," or Papal party. "Its chief has lost his temporal throne, but has remained a sovereign," says M. Berl. "He has no subjects, but many willing slaves. His party, though vanquished, has not been won over, and though standing aside, has not been disarmed."

M. Jollivet contributes some curious political and social notes on Corsica, which island is beginning to loom large on the French political horizon. He does not give a pleasant picture of the great Napoleon's compatriots, and describes them as having been in turn Legitimists during the Restoration, Orleanists during the reign of Louis Phil-

lippe, Republicans in '48, and Bonapartists during the Third Empire. The bandit or brigand seems to be the only type of popular hero recognized by the people. Unlike the French peasantry, Corsicans have a great dislike to manual labor, but, on the other hand, are not averse to judicious emigration; thus Corsicans are to be found all over the civilized world. There is much instructive matter in the notes of a French student in Germany; the writer, M. Breton, gives an amusing account of Munich, its legendary stories of the late King Lewis, and the good Bavarians' love of beer. According to this French critic, Munich as a city has a great dislike to Kaiser Wilhelm. Some years ago the Emperor visited Bavaria, and ordered these words to be placed on the Munich town hall, "Suprema Lex Voluntas Regis;" this the worthy citizens never forgave him, notwithstanding the fact that he lately generously left to their town the private gallery of Count Schack, which the latter had personally bequeathed to him.

To the second number of the *Revue* M. Larroumet contributes a long and interesting description of Hauteville House, Guernsey, the place where Victor Hugo spent most of his exile. Hauteville House seems to be a veritable House Beautiful. It is still kept, by the pious care of Hugo's two grandchildren, in exactly the same condition in which it was left by the old poet when he came back to Paris to die. The author of "Les Misérables" was fond of maxims and sayings, and among those transcribed about his house are: "Sto sed fleo," "Exsilit vita est," "A Deo ad Deum," "Gloria victis;" whilst on his chimney-piece he had engraved alternately the names of great men of thought and great men of action: thus on the right, are found Christ, Moses, Socrates, Columbus, Luther and Washington; and on the left, Job, Esau, Homer, Aeschylus, Dante, Shakespeare and Molière.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE most notable feature of the *Nouvelle Revue* continues to be Pierre Loti's notes on a voyage to the Holy Land, but his fourth installment of "The Desert" only takes the reader as far as Suez, and is therefore chiefly interesting as an example of the French writer's fine style and picturesque powers of description.

PRINCESS DASHKOFF.

Princess Strehneff resuscitates for French readers a very charming and sympathetic figure—that of the woman who was perhaps the great Catherine's only feminine friend, Princess Dashkoff, niece of the Count Woronzoff. The two women who were destined to have so much influence on each other's lives first met when Catherine, then the young wife of the heir apparent of Russia, was assisting at the betrothal of Countess Woronzoff to Prince Dashkoff. Their friendship was more than once imperiled by the fact that the Princess's own sister not only became the mistress of Peter III, but at one time actually aspired to take the place of his Empress. But to both Prince and Princess Dashkoff, Catherine owed in a great measure her ultimate triumph and throne, and she seems to have behaved at times with considerable ingratitudo to her faithful friend, who, notwithstanding, seems during the course of a long life to have loved her with the same ardent and disinterested love as when they were both young together. While she was in disgrace, Princess Dashkoff traveled in Europe, making a long sojourn in Edinburgh, and spending some pleasant moments at the Court of Marie Antoinette. After a long and tempest-tossed life the Princess finally spent her last days in comparative peace, and died as late as January 4, 1810, having seen four monarchs reign over Russia in turn.

M. Hugues le Roux concludes his notes on Norway, and among other final observations, records it as his opinion that a chronic state of debt is the principal blemish in the otherwise sober and well-regulated Norwegian society; and in proof of this he recalls the frequent mention of money matters in Björnson's and Ibsen's plays. M. le Roux pays a tribute to the *Samlag*—a variation of the Gothenburg—system, which he describes as having rendered sober a nation of drunkards!

Elsewhere will be found an account of M. le Roux's curious talk with Henrik Ibsen.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CENTRAL FLORENCE.

M. Montecorboli describes and defends the destruction of Central Florence, the only quarter of the City of Flowers which is at the same time inartistic and unhealthy. In place of the shabby blocks of houses and tortuous street is to be built a splendid and immense public library, where will be transferred the priceless Magliabechi and Palatina collections now gathered together in the Florentine Library, an institution which enjoys the same kind of privileges granted to the British Museum in England and the Bibliothèque Nationale in France. The new library has been designed by Signor Chilovi, and will contain, among other bibliographical curiosities, Galileo's library of 300 volumes, and a collection of 400 editions of Dante's "Divine Comedy."

The *Nouvelle Revue* often opens its pages to foreigners, and in the second October number one of the most interesting articles is that on the Iroquois Indians, contributed by Matilda Shaw; her description of the nobility, disinterestedness and fineness of nature common to this gallant tribe, whose apologist she becomes, reads like Fenimore Cooper brought up to date.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. LÉON SAY, discussing the French Budget of 1895, criticises severely the attitude adopted by the Socialist party in the French Chamber. Quoting the programme of the Fabian Society, "An immense English association, placed under the patronage of Fabius Cunctator," he declares that the gradual and steady, if slow, destruction of all existing conditions is the aim of modern Socialism; and that with this end in view, the Socialists appeal in turn to the sympathies of moderate and advanced Republicans, to the philanthropic and to the sentimental, under the pretense of being the defenders of the poor and of the oppressed. M. Say is evidently afraid that the Socialists—who alone, according to him, have a definite plan of action—will persuade their Radical allies to take a leaf from Sir William Harcourt's Budget and impose a progressive income-tax. He holds a brief for the moneyed *bourgeoisie*, who have always hitherto prevented the much-dreaded *impôt direct* from becoming law; but M. Say, although he makes out a good case, will find it difficult to convince his colleagues that such a measure once passed would lead to immediate national bankruptcy.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

Those who wish to find an admirably lucid history of the far-famed pre-Raphaelite brotherhood should turn to M. de Sizeranne's article on Contemporary English Art. In it he tells the story of the early life of, and struggles undergone by, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Sir John Millais (whom he qualifies however as renegade), and Holman Hunt, the three disciples of Ford Madox Brown, each destined to become so much greater than his master. These three members of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, says the French critic with acute insight, formed a singularly complete whole, Hunt possessing the gift of faith, Rossetti that of eloquence, and Millais talent. Rossetti was the poet, Hunt the Christian, and Millais the artist of the group. And then, after telling the life-story of all and each, he asks in conclusion, and where are they now, those crusaders who set out to seek the Holy Land of Art in 1848? "Some, like Deverell, have died by the way; others, like Millais, reign as kings over a land of Philistines, and have forgotten what they set out to seek; a few have reached the Jerusalem of art, and have there erected their standard, a worn, battered old standard, travel-stained and discolored by time, but still the outward symbol of the noblest effort made by modern art."

FRENCH DOCTORS AND THEIR STUDIES.

In the October 15 *Revue*, the Duc de Broglie continues his somewhat heavy "Studies in Diplomacy," with an account of the Austrian Alliance of 1756, and M. Léard describes and discusses the "New Laws and Rules Affecting French Medical Studies." After the November of next year (1895), each would-be doctor will have to go through at least four years' work, of which three will have to be spent in a hospital; he will have to pass successfully five examinations: the first dealing with practical anatomy; the second, with histology and physiology; the third, subdivided into two parts: 1, Surgery, topographical anatomy, and midwifery; 2, general and internal pathology, the theory of microbes and parasites; the fourth examination will comprise general hygiene, legal medicine, and natural science; and during the course of the fifth the student will be examined on the whole course of his studies.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

In the domain of biography there are a number of very attractive new works having to do with the lives of Americans eminent in various lines of achievement. The authorized biography of Whittier, which has been in preparation for a good many years under the supervision of Samuel T. Pickard, has just appeared. The poet never kept a journal and he did not charge his memory with dates, but he was a faithful correspondent, and Mr. Pickard has made great use of his letters and prints a goodly number for the first time. Special attention is paid to the period of Whittier's young manhood, when political aspiration played a larger part in his life than is commonly known. The technical editorial labor in this biography is well performed; a bibliography of collected and separate works of Whittier is given and at the close of the second volume is an exhaustive index. Each volume contains four good and appropriate illustrations, several of them being portraits of the poet.

It is appropriate to notice in close connection with Whittier's biography the "Life, Letters and Diary of Lucy Larcom," who was for a very long period an intimate friend of Whittier and his sister. This book has been prepared by Daniel Dulany Addison and takes the place of the sequel of "A New England Girlhood," which Miss Larcom had in mind to write. Because the poetess has written so fully of her early years, Mr. Addison passes rapidly over that period. Externally Miss Larcom's life was a quiet one. Like many another New England girl she did pioneer work in teaching in the great West (Illinois), and she afterward taught in a girls' boarding school in Massachusetts for a number of years. Her nature was essentially a religious one, and the last portion of this book is quite largely occupied with the story of her gradual approach to an acceptance of Episcopalianism which finally resulted in her becoming a member of Phillips Brooks' church in Boston. Those of our readers who read the review in our last issue of the autobiography of Frances Power Cobbe will be interested in comparing the life of that unmarried English philanthropist with the record of our New England poetess who also passed her days in single blessedness. There are some common elements in the two women, although Miss Cobbe's career has been one of public service and Miss Larcom's life was a comparatively secluded one. Mr. Addison aptly says that there are passages in the diaries of the poetess "that remind one of Pascal's 'Thoughts,' for their frankness and spiritual depth; there are others that recall Amiel's *Journal*, with its record of emotions and longings after light." The volume contains a pleasing portrait.

In the "American Men of Letters" series there appears a volume devoted to that truly representative man of letters, Mr. George William Curtis. The writer, Mr. Edward Cary, has not confined himself to the purely literary side of Mr. Curtis' career. His influence as a citizen and a man of affairs is fully portrayed. We do not recall having seen elsewhere so good an account of Mr. Curtis' work as Chancellor of the University of the State of New York as Mr. Cary gives us in one of the later chapters of his book. His chapters on Mr. Curtis as a re-

former and political independent are also excellent. The frontispiece is a photogravure portrait of Mr. Curtis as he appeared late in life.

One of the more sumptuous publications of the day is "The Life and Inventions of Thomas Alva Edison." It is the most satisfactory biography of the scientist that has yet appeared. The authors have been for some years attached to the Edison Works at Orange, New Jersey, and their acquaintance with the inventor is therefore intimate. Mr. Edison himself has given some aid in describing the evolution of his more remarkable inventions, and to some extent has superintended the biographical portions of the work. The account is up to date, including a description of that recent wonder, the kinetograph. This volume is furnished with very many excellent and widely varying illustrations. It would be an acceptable holiday gift to any one interested in scientific progress.

Turning from the laboratory to the stage one finds a handsome volume containing twenty-eight pages of recollections of Edwin Booth by his daughter, Edwina Booth Grossman, and about two hundred and fifty pages of letters from the great tragedian to her and to his friends. This correspondence, simple and natural, gives a particularly intimate knowledge of Booth's character. There are in the way of illustrations many fine portraits of Booth at different periods of his life, of his dressing room at the Broadway Theatre, New York, and of his appearance as Hamlet, Richelieu and Richard III. The publishers have prepared, beside the trade edition of the book, two editions *de luxe*.—In "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter," Mr. George P. A. Healy, gives a brief account of his artistic career, during which he was a resident of Chicago and several European cities. The body of the work, however, contains genial and entertaining account of many celebrities whose acquaintance Mr. Healy made through his professional work. These reminiscences are brought into chapters upon "Thomas Couture," "Crowns and Coronets," "American Statesmen," "French Statesmen" and "Men of Letters." Added charm is given to the volume by reproductions from the original paintings of the artist's portraits of John Quincy Adams, Grant, Sherman, Louis Philippe, Bismarck, Pius IX, and other notables. We reproduce the portrait of Lincoln. Mr. Healy was born in Boston in 1813, and his early career was that of struggle and plucky devotion to a high ideal which we like to call characteristically American.

Those interested in the progress of temperance reform will be very glad to profit by Arthur Reed Kimball's account of "The Blue Ribbon." It is largely devoted to the story of the work of Thomas Edward Murphy, with lesser attention to the work of his father, Francis Murphy, and of his brother Wm. J. Murphy. The introductory portion of the book gives a sketch of the rise of the temperance movement in the early part of this century. The book is popular in character and style, giving a great many interesting incidents in the careers of the reformers. A few illustrations include portraits of Francis Murphy and his two sons.—Another biography of an American philanthropist is the life of Charles Loring Brace, founder of the Children's Aid Society of New York, told in the best pos-

sible way in a volume of his letters, edited by his daughter, and published by the Scribners. It is estimated that Mr. Brace's organization has directly helped a third of a million of children. The methods of this society are so distinctively the creation of its founder that these letters are a revelation of the processes by which a great philanthropic enterprise was undertaken and maintained; but the personal interest is by no means lacking. Two admirable photogravure portraits of Mr. Brace—one representing him at the age of 29 and the other at the age of 60—are noteworthy features of the book.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(From "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter.")

Of large interest to all students of American literature, thought and social experiment is John Thomas Codman's "Historic and Personal Memoirs of Brook Farm." So far as we are aware this is the most intimate and interesting account of any length of that famous venture of the New England transcendentalists. Mr. Codman is one of the comparatively few living people who were sojourners at Brook Farm. His account abounds in interesting anecdotes and personal recollections, but contains much matter in the form of contemporary letters, documents of the society and extracts from "The Harbinger" and "The Dial," that is of great interest to the serious student of the transcendental movement in New England. Mr. Codman expresses the hope that his sketch may lead to further experiments in social science along the essential lines laid down by the Brook Farmers.

All that need be said of "More Memories" by the Rev. S. Reynolds Hole is that they are written in the wholly enjoyable manner of his earlier collection. They embody the substance of lectures given in America and discuss in a genial and widely sympathetic spirit, from the standpoint of personal acquaintance, topics connected with a wide range of English matters, such as "Preaching and Preachers," "Observance of Sunday," "Education," "Politics," "The Drama," "Our Sports and Games" and "Horses and Racing." One chapter contains a number of the Dean's verses. The two illustrations are views of the Rochester Cathedral.

The two volume edition of Boswell's classic biography of Samuel Johnson, published by T. Y. Crowell & Company, is edited, with an introduction, by Mowbray Morris. It is very well printed on excellent paper and attractively bound. The thirty or forty illustrations include portraits of very many of the celebrities to whom the text refers. At the close of the second volume is a closely printed index of about thirty pages.

NEW WORKS IN AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FICTION.

The numerous new issues in American and English fiction may for convenience be considered in two groups, one consisting of full-fledged novels and romances, the other embracing short stories either separately published or gathered in collections.

Last year about this time Margaret Deland gave us "Mr. Tommy Dove, and Other Stories," a collection of pleasant tales of contemporaneous New England village life. Her new novel, "Philip and His Wife," like several other recent American novels reprinted from magazine publication, has had many readers during its course in the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is one of the most serious, realistic and carefully wrought pieces of American fiction of the immediate period. It deals entirely with American life, and the scenes are laid in a New England village, the home, in fact, of Mr. Tommy Dove, who is incidentally mentioned several times. Mrs. Deland has not, however, given undue attention to the elements of "local coloring" in the environment of nature or community affairs. Her novel is pre-eminently a study of character and of certain situations in the married relation which are familiar enough in our modern civilized life. The title page bears the sentiment "Marriage is not a result but a process," and the artistic delineation of the mutual disillusionment of Philip and his wife will recall Mr. Howells' "A Modern Instance," and has a certain kinship to the spirit and method of that novel. Mrs. Deland has exercised the artist's power of repression; she introduces no adventitious pathos, and nothing of the conventional tragedy of the romancers. A number of the characters in Mrs. Deland's rather small group are exceedingly selfish people, but they, as well as the more generous actors in the drama, are intensely human. Though the story closes with the complete happiness of two lovers who have played a large part in its progress, it is, as a whole, profoundly sad—sad enough, as one woman reader expressed it, "to make any woman heartsick."—Ellen Olney Kirk's story of "Lawrence Garthe" deals with characters belonging to the intelligent educated classes of New York City, with the vicissitudes of love, and to a less degree with an unhappy marriage. It is a strong, interesting novel, well written and deserving of high place among the products of the realistic school.

Mrs. Burton Harrison in the work suggestively entitled "A Bachelor Maid," makes a study of some types of the

modern woman as she appears in the higher circles of New York society. The reader is introduced to fashionable drawing-rooms, swell clubs and the fads of metropolitan society. The heroine after a thoroughly sincere effort to lead an impersonal life of devotion to her sex and to the human race, yields to the demands of nature which draw her back to an abandoned lover. Mrs. Harrison's conclusion of the whole matter of woman's revolt from man's domination in our day, so far as it is presented in this story, may or may not be satisfying to a profound philosopher, but it is very agreeable to those readers of fiction who like "happy endings." She expressed that conclusion in a quotation of Tennyson's lines :

"The woman's cause is man's ; they rise or sink
Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free."

"A Bachelor Maid" is written in the author's usual clear and graceful style, and it has been illustrated by Irving R. Wiles.

Mr. Crawford's "Love in Idleness" is one of the simplest and least exciting stories he has written, but is told with much art. It traces to a happy conclusion the love affair of two young people among the sojourners at Bar Harbor. Only a few characters are introduced ; there are no excrescences to mar the charm, which depends to no little extent upon the idyllic isolation of the action. The local coloring is prominent in the story itself, but is also represented to the eye by many excellent illustrations, reproduced from drawings and photographs. These will induce pleasant recollections in the minds of those readers who are acquainted with Bar Harbor and will bring back the delights of summer days to all who have spent the hot season by the seaside.

Dr. Weir Mitchell gives his many admirers a new story which is published first in book form. It is a tale of the primeval Canadian forests, introducing some sturdy and primitive woodsmen and enlivened by descriptions of adventures with rod and gun. The leading characters, however, are people of high culture, and the conversations of the novel are frequently brilliant ; but the mystery and tragic gloom of the deep forests have large share in producing the impression the story makes. An excellent portrait of Dr. Mitchell, used as a frontispiece, will be welcomed by his readers. — Our genial humorist, Frank Stockton, in "Pomona's Travels," relates the entertaining experiences of his heroine and her husband in England and Scotland. "Pomona" first appeared as a young and romantic orphan in the service of the "Rudder Grange" family. She grew into a pleasant and intelligent woman and married the son of a well-to-do farmer. The adventures of her trip in the old country are told in an amusing and taking way in a series of letters to her former mistress, "Euphemia." The large number of illustrations by A. B. Frost add much to the charm of the book.

A number of new novels in English by writers across the sea may be mentioned here. Mr. Crockett, whose "Stickit Minister" was so very favorably received, placing him along with Barrie, in the front rank of present day Scottish fiction writers, has just published a novel which he calls "The Lilac Sunbonnet : A Love Story." This is about the same length as "The Raiders," of the same author, but it is far less romantic and sensational. It is a natural, wholesome story, with scenes laid in rural Scotland, with some glimpses into ecclesiastical life in that environment, and written to some extent in Scotch dialect. — Mr. Anthony Hope has been one of the most prolific and versatile of the young English writers during the past year or two. It has been suggested, and is perhaps true, that he is yielding to the temptation of over-

production. "The Indiscretion of the Duchess" is a story of incident in which character is subordinate, repeating to some extent the motive of the "Prisoner of Zenda," but not nearly so good as that much-lauded romance. Mr. Hope's "Dolly Dialogues" are in a very different vein. They relate in a sparkling way some of the conversations of a young and conventionally cynical London bachelor with certain of his interesting married women acquaintances. The book can hardly be said to have a plot, yet its various portions are connected, and it is in some senses a novel.

Three other novels by English writers are Hesba Stretton's "Highway of Sorrow," S. Baring-Gould's "Kitty Alone" and Margaret L. Woods' "The Vagabonds." The first of these according to the preface was written in collaboration with a well-known Russian author, now an exile in England. It has to do with the persecutions endured in our own day by "The Stundists," a simple religious sect among the Russian peasants, whose sorrows and martyrdom the author has wished to make more widely known. The account contains some prison and Siberian incidents. Mr. Gould's story is full of life and action and deals with characters of common life in rural England. "The Vagabonds" is dedicated to Rhoda Broughton. The author has essayed to picture the life and character of some very humble types, acrobats and other employees of a circus and menagerie in England, and the local coloring is mainly that of the tent and ring, though through an accident to the hero the reader gets a glimpse of hospital life. The novel is a love story. It contains some pathetic incidents and passages, and is partly written in the language of the characters.

Four stories may be grouped together as having in common a strong historical flavor. James K. Hosmer, well known as the author of "Young Sir Henry Vane" and other works, ventures into the field of fiction in a story of Cotton Mather's day. A bewitched bell plays a large part in the events of the tale, the scenes of which are laid principally among the French traders and religious workers and the Indians in the Canada of the period of the Mathers. The story is told with spirit and has an additional interest as an historical picture of the days of witchcraft. The atmosphere of "The Price of Peace" is that of the Old Testament. The story deals with the times of Ahab and Jezebel. The hero is the Biblical prophet Micaiah. Historical truth has been carefully observed and something of the domestic as well as the military life of the time and place have been wrought into the structure of the tale. Such readers as enjoy this style of fiction will probably be pleased with Mr. Ackerman's production. "Maelcho" is concerned with stirring events and the excitement of military conflict in Ireland, back in the sixteenth century. The style is clear and there are many excellent descriptive passages. Mr. Edward T. Bouvé's imagination has conceived a story based on a rather novel idea. The scene of his romance is "South England," an imaginary country in the far Southern Seas. Here he brings together the laws, manners, customs and dress of English life in the time of Henry VII and of America at the period of the Civil War. The contrasts due to this arrangement suggest the title, "Centuries Apart." The book is illustrated from original drawings by W. St. John Harper and is published by Little, Brown & Co.

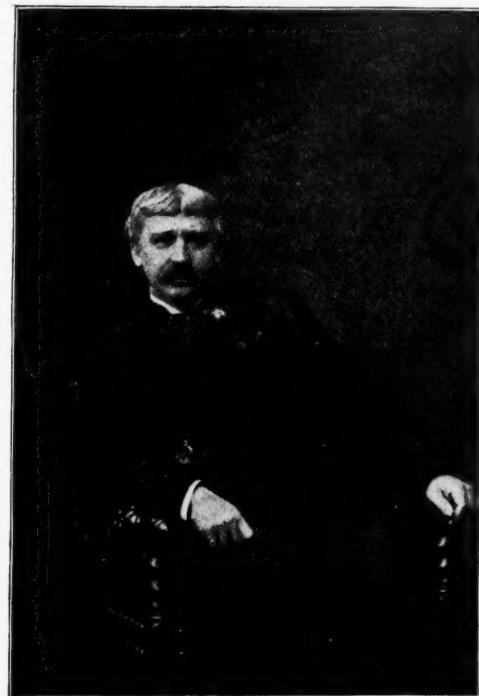
The latest issue in Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' "In cognito Library" contains considerably more reading matter than some of its predecessors. It is called simply "Helen," and is a story of contemporary English life among educated people. Robert Barr's "In the Midst

"of Alarms" is American in scene and incidents, opening in Buffalo but soon carrying the reader across the line in Canada. It refers to some extent to Fenian excitement. It is a good, every-day story, told naturally and without undue striving for effect.

Leigh Webster has written a story particularly adapted to girls in their last teens or a little older. The theme is not an uncommon one. A bright New England village maiden wishes to get a larger experience of life than her rural home yields, and goes to New York City to become the companion of an invalid lady. She sustains her disillusionizing experience of city life bravely and returns home "a great deal nicer than before she went to New York." A new work by Virginia F. Townsend is also of interest to girls especially. It is a bright, cheery story in which prominent characters are Tom Draycott, a Harvard student, and his sister Dorothy. The scenes are mostly in Boston and vicinity.

A brief summary of the range and quality of some of the new short-story literature of the season may be interesting. Several volumes will be found mentioned among the notices of translated fiction. Mr. Conan Doyle's recent visit to the United States and his enthusiastic reception here add special interest to any work coming from his pen just at this time. The red lamp is the symbol in England of the general practitioner, and Mr. Doyle's new collection of stories, with the title "Round the Red Lamp," deals with various phases of contemporary medical life. The stories are quite various, ranging from those in which humor is predominant to others which have weird or thrilling themes; such, for instance, as the revivification of a mummy and its actions as the tool of a revengeful, morbid young man. These stories deal not only with incidents which naturally belong to the experience of a doctor, but also with the character of the physician and the surgeon themselves as modified by their professions. Dr. Doyle introduces here and there some details which will impress the general reader as decidedly repulsive, but they are doubtless necessary to the representative nature of the stories, and the author has not used them without artistic purpose. All the pieces

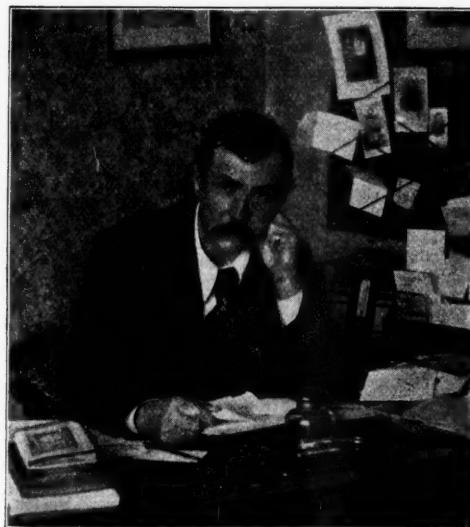
of the collection are interesting in their several ways, and each leaves a distinct impression on the reader's mind. The volume has had a large sale, and is one of the popular works of the day. Another collection of stories gleaned from the domain of medical life contains twelve pieces by L. T. Meade and Clifford Halifax, M.D. The sensational element is rather strong in a number of them; yet the authors state that some of the stories are founded on actual experience. They appear to be bright, readable tales of the romantic type. Twenty-four suggestive illustrations are furnished by A. Pearse.



BRET HARTE.

Bret Harte has just published a volume containing seven short stories and a sketch of "My First Book," a compilation of Californian poetry edited by Mr. Harte back in the sixties. The story, "The Bell-Ringer of Angel's," which gives its title to the collection is in the true Bret Harte style—a study of very distinct and very human types in a Western mining region. Of like nature is the forty-page story, "The Sheriff of Siskyou." Of the remaining tales two deal with romantic Californian life and contain a strong infusion of Spanish flavoring, and two, good but less characteristic of the author, have the scenes laid in Scotland.

Another collection of stories of our Western American life is by Mr. Frank Harris, late editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. The first tale, "Elder Conklin," which gives its title to the volume, and four of the remaining five tales have been printed in that magazine during the past few years. The scenes of several stories are laid in Kansas or Nebraska. The piece which closes the volume, "The Story of Gulmore, the Boss," is an excellent bit of fiction, which could have been written only by one who had lived in Western society. "Gulmore, the Boss," who has



CONAN DOYLE.

reigned at the head of a town ring for many years, is opposed in an election contest by a certain university professor. The daughter of the Boss has been in love with the professor, but has met a successful rival in the daughter of the candidate whom the university man is supporting. The baffled girl furnishes her father with a lecture of the professor in which he has expressed unorthodox sentiments. The Boss uses this to excite so strong a public opinion against the professor that he is removed from his university chair. The contrast between the two men is cleverly drawn, and the minor characters of the drama are presented with great skill. As a whole Mr. Harris's collection is characteristically American, and is one of the most interesting volumes of recent date in the domain of "local fiction."

A year or so ago we noticed a volume by James Albert Frye, containing "Odd Tales Picked Up in the Volunteer Service," as opening an interesting and comparatively new field in American fiction. Mr. Frye has done well to send out another collection, "Fables of Field and Staff," written in the same spirit as his earlier work. The book contains seven crisp and genial "yarns" connected with the barrack-room life of our present volunteer militia service. People generally probably know very little about the details of the life of the members of the National Guard, as soldiers, and Mr. Frye's pleasant collection will be, in a quiet way, to a good many readers, as fresh as though it dealt with distant and unknown lands. — The Earl of Pembroke has written an introduction for a new collection of stories somewhat in the style of Stevenson's tales of the South Pacific. The author, Mr. Louis Becke, was born in Australia, the introduction states, and has "had as much experience as falls to most men of adventures in the Pacific Ocean." For the last two years he has been contributing stories of the South Sea to the Australian papers. The contents of this collection are concerned almost entirely with the various aspects of the "loves of white men and brown women" in the South Sea Islands. This theme is dealt with romantically, but the hand of one thoroughly familiar with the local setting is evident. — A bright story of a summer sojourn in a New England village comes from the pen of Alyn Yates Keith, author of "A Spinster's Leaflets." The portrayal of the thoughts and habits of the New England country folk is excellent, and is sketched in the attractive style of the author or in the dialect of the Yankee characters. There is in this quiet, sympathetic account of common human life no little resemblance to Miss Mitford's "Our Village," and readers who enjoy that classic will find a charm in a "Hilltop Summer." The sketches are reprinted from the *New York Evening Post*.

Three short stories published separately and bound in decorative colors are "Polly," by Thomas Nelson Page; "Marie," by Laura E. Richards, and "Daisy," by Marshall Saunders. The last named is a very simple relation of the good influence of a child's affection on a somewhat wayward young man. Mrs. Richards' "Captain January" series, of which "Marie" is the fourth volume, has had a very large sale, and pictures some sides of rural New England life with a particularly delicate yet realistic touch. Her last story is worthy of its predecessors and gives the history of a little French girl who, while passing through an old-fashioned New England village as a violin player in a troupe of wandering musicians, becomes separated from her companions, remains thereafter in the village, and marries there. "Polly" is a Christmas love story of life upon an old Virginia estate and the young girl heroine, her lover, her affectionate but irascible uncle and guardian, "the Colonel," and one or two of the house-

hold negro servants are all delightful people. The story is illustrated worthily by A. Castaigne. The charm of such tales as these lies largely in their extreme simplicity and idyllic flavor.

FICTION AND THE DRAMA: TRANSLATIONS AND NEW EDITIONS.

The season has its quota of new editions of old favorites in English fiction and of translations from familiar continental works. First, however, may be mentioned the translation of a modern drama not hitherto obtainable in English. Mr. Erving Winslow has rendered into English "*Pélleas and Mélisande*," and furnished his version with a brief introduction. This drama is a late work of the celebrated Flemish author, Maeterlinck, a leader in the much discussed school of symbolists, and Mr. Winslow considers it to be Maeterlinck's best work. The introduction offers a short discussion of symbolism and gives a few salient facts regarding Maeterlinck's literary career. This man who has attained so wide a fame is but thirty years of age.

Katharine Prescott Wormeley, whose name we have had frequent occasion to mention in connection with her English rendering of the *Comédie Humaine*, has undertaken the translation of Molière. Miss Wormeley concedes that the student of the great French dramatist will go to the original, and her effort is simply to give the reader unacquainted with French a correct general idea of Molière's work. The first volume contains translations of *Le Misanthrope* and of *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, together with a preface which Balzac wrote for an edition of Molière brought out by him during his youthful enterprise as a publisher, and a criticism by Sainte-Beuve. The second volume gives English renderings of *Tartuffe*, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* and *George Dandin*, with another criticism by Sainte-Beuve. Molière's prefaces and some other relative matter. The edition is very well printed on excellent paper and the publishers, Messrs. Roberts Brothers, have given it a tasteful, attractive binding.



MOUSQUETON LASSOING BOTTLES OF WINE FOR HIS MASTER'S REFRESHMENT.
(From "The Three Musketeers.")

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. delight the lovers of Dumas by a new edition of the "Three Musketeers," which may fairly be called splendid, and an admirable edition of the "Count of Monte-Cristo." The former work contains an excellent portrait of the great romancer and an intro-



ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

(Reproduced from frontispiece to "The Three Musketeers."

duction by Dumas *filis*, in the form of an imaginary letter to his father. The pre-eminence of the edition, however, consists in the rich illustrations by Maurice Leloir, to the number of two hundred and fifty engravings. The "Count of Monte-Cristo" has been admirably, though far less freely, illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Each work is in two volumes, and great pains have been taken to give adequate rendering to the complete and correct French text. The publication of "Hans of Iceland" and a volume including "Bug-Jargal," "Claude Gueux," and "Last Days of a Condemned," complete Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s "Library Edition" of the romances of Victor Hugo. This edition is convenient and handsome, and the type is such as to make the reading a pleasure. The translations are complete; the chapters and passages omitted in other editions having been restored.

A small volume from Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. contains a revised translation of the humorous work in which Daudet follows the fortunes of his hero Tartarin in the region of the Alps. A striking portrait of Daudet is given as frontispiece, and many small illustrations are used at the heads of chapters or in the body of the text. Two other translations, both from the French, though far enough apart in spirit, are "Paul and Virginia," and a romance of adventure by Jules Verne. Saint-Pierre's masterpiece appears in attractive holiday form. It contains a brief memoir of the author, and is extensively illustrated by Maurice Leloir. Jules Verne's story is a characteristically stirring and rapidly moving one, and relates the exciting adventures of a "special correspondent" in various parts of Asia. The romance is made more impressive by a half-hundred full-page illustrations.

Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has translated another volume of fiction by the eminent Polish author Sienkiewicz. It con-

tains three stories and a sketch which show the writer's versatility by their great contrast with his historical romances, "With Fire and Sword," etc., and the analytical, realistic novel of modern Poland, "Without Dogma." "Lillian Morris," which gives its title to this new collection and occupies something more than half the volume, is an exceedingly simple story of the idyllic love of a leader of a caravan across the Western American plains in the Forties, and a young girl who came under his care. The love affair—with a pathetic ending—has as a background the varied characters and incidents of the caravan, and the desolate, unoccupied region through which it passes from Iowa to California. Much shorter are the story "Sachem," also an episode of pioneer Western American life, and "Yamol," a slight pathetic sketch of common village life in Poland, in which a little orphan girl is the central figure. The reminiscence of Spain which describes a bull fight in Madrid is a realistic and rather brilliant sketch—one of the most effective accounts of the Spanish national sport one is likely to find. The style of all the pieces, as Englished by Mr. Curtin, is singularly clear and delicate, after the manner of the finished French artists in language.

One of the richest, if not the very richest, reprints of the season in standard English fiction is the edition of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," illustrated by Hugh Thomson. Mr. Thomson's numerous illustrations are entirely in the spirit of the novel, and it must be a dull imagination that does not respond to their influence. Mr. George Saintsbury's considerable preface is well flavored and entirely Austenian. Mr. Saintsbury names Elizabeth Bennet, Diana Vernon, Argemone Lavington, Batrix Esmond and Barbara Grant as the five heroines of modern fiction with whom every man of taste and spirit must necessarily fall in love, and concludes that no one of the group can compete with Elizabeth Bennet "to live with and to marry." This edition of "Pride and Prejudice" is very attractive in all the details of publication.

Four tiny volumes which are kept from straying by



From "Pride and Prejudice."

being confined in a box give translations by Frances A. Van Santford of short tales by the eminent German author, Paul Heyse. The text is daintily decorated by Alice C. Morse. The general title of the four volumes is "At the Ghost Hour," and the titles of the separate tales are "The Forest Laugh," "The Fair Abigail," "The House of the Unbelieving Thomas," and "Mid-Day

Magic.—A. C. McClurg & Co. have published two volumes of translated short stories somewhat out of the ordinary line. Harry Lieber Cohen has rendered into English twenty-seven "Jewish Tales" from the French of Leopold Von Sacher Masoch. These stories are studies of the Israelite of the old time stamp, with his Biblical characteristics, as he is found to-day in the villages and small towns—not the cities—in England, in Poland, Austria and other European countries. This is a rich field and Sacher Masoch seems to have tilled it with good results. Another volume contains translations by Leonard Eckstein Opdycke of eight stories by the modern Greek fiction writer, Demetrios Bikelas. The brief introduction by Henry Alonzo Huntington informs one that the first tale of this author, "which is now generally regarded as the most finished specimen of Neo-Hellenic romance," appeared in an Athenian periodical in 1879. The present volume is a version of a collection of short stories of contemporaneous Grecian life published together in 1887. It will undoubtedly have the effect of making the Greek author more familiar to English readers.

Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons complete their new uniform edition of the novels of Henry Kingsley by the publication of the "Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn," in two volumes, and of "Austin Elliot" in one volume. The works of Henry Kingsley are, of course, far less familiar than those of his celebrated brother Charles, but certain English critics have recently brought them into some prominence. The edition is plain but convenient.

—Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" appears in holiday attire under the auspices of Dodd, Mead & Co. The typography is agreeable, the type large enough for comfortable reading, two volumes being given to the work, and the story is freely furnished with excellent illustrations by Edmund H. Garrett. The buckram cover bears the title and small decorative designs in gold.

JUVENILE LITERATURE.

Of course all good works which may be said to belong to juvenile literature are written by adults. Mr. Horace E. Scudder, however, in his recently published work on the literature of childhood pointed out the distinction between books in which the child merely furnishes the subject matter and those which are written to be read by the children themselves. It is also well to note that in any list of good books, even of this last class, some volumes will be sources of entertainment to some grown-up people; so that the classification here made is not a rigid one.

Of the children's books of the season perhaps the first place may be given to the literature of fairyland and kindred domains. Mr. Andrew Lang's rather bulky volume, published some months ago, discussing the relative merits of "Cocklane



FETCHING THE CHILDREN.

(From "Tales from Hans Christian Andersen.")

and Commonsense" did not exhaust his interest in worlds unseen by ordinary eyes. This year he follows his confirmed habit and produces another volume devoted to that fairy lore of which he is so vigorous a defender. In his amusing preface to the "Yellow Fairy Book" he states that he "thinks there are certainly fairies, though they never do any one any harm; in England they have been frightened away by smoke and schoolmasters." This book is admirable in every way and one of the most satisfactory productions of the Christmas season. It is richly illustrated and bound. A volume of less scope but of somewhat deeper nature is the "Wagner Story Book," in which William Henry Frost relates in a clear but imaginative style the main themes of certain great Wagnerian dramas. These stories, whose roots run so far back into the period of the early Germanic imagination, are fascinating in almost any form when well told, as is the case in the present instance. Sydney Richmond Burleigh helps the reader to an appreciation of their charm by furnishing about a dozen full-page illustrations. Illustration is also an important element in the collection of Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It is now for the first time, very probably, that the fascinating stories of the great Danish magician have received an adequate pictorial accompaniment. The text of these seventeen tales is a revision of the copyright translation by Madame De Chatelain. Children whether familiar with Andersen's works or not will delight to explore the mysteries suggested by such titles as, "The Little Mermaid," "The Elfin Mount," "The Nightingale," "A Tale in the Teapot," "The Shepherdess and the Chimney-Sweep," and "The Prince in Disguise."

Uniting the pleasure-giving powers of fairy-lore with no little information about an interesting real people is Charles F. Lummis' collection of Pueblo Indian folk-



A COVER DESIGN.

stories. Mr. Lummis has lived for a number of years among the Pueblos, and many young readers will remember pleasantly an earlier work by him called "Strange Corners of Our Country." The new volume takes its title from a tale of "The Man Who Married the Moon." Other titles whose mention may serve to give an idea of the material upon which the Pueblo imagination has exerted itself, are "The Antelope Boy," "The War-Dance of the Mice," "The Coyote and the Bear," "The Feathered Barbers," "The North Wind and the South Wind," "The Ants that Pushed on the Sky," "The Revenge of the Fawns," and "The Sobbing Pine." In all there are thirty-two tales, which Mr. Lummis has written out for American girls and boys just as the old Indian related them to him. The book has numerous appropriate illustrations by George Wharton Edwards after photographs by the author. We reproduce the cover design as an interesting example of the holiday bookbinding.

For the quite small people the Frederick A. Stokes Company publishes "A Treasury of Stories, Jingles and Rhymes." The collection offers quite a variety of matter, including a large number of rhymes by Edith M. Thomas, Elizabeth S. Tucker and Helen Gray Cone; Mother Goose Jingles, Fairy Tales and Stories by Mrs. Mary Rice Miller and Elizabeth S. Tucker. Maud Humphrey has contributed to the children's enjoyment by furnishing the originals of one hundred and forty illustrations, reproduced as half-tone vignettes.

A book containing much valuable information in story form is "The Century Book for Young Americans," issued under the auspices of the "Society of the Sons of the American Revolution." The text, in which Elbridge S. Brooks tells how a party of boys and girls who knew how to use their eyes and ears found out all about the government of the United States, is cut into numerous sections by "pictures of some of the people and places that have made America famous." The volume is a sort of text book in civics thrown into the attractive style of narrative fiction. — One of the most sumptuous volumes in any line which have recently come to our desk is devoted to "Children of Colonial Days," and is issued by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It contains stories and verses by Elizabeth S. Tucker upon themes suggested by the title, but the distinctive merits of the volume rest upon her decorative borders and other designs and a dozen or so full-page color plates after water-color paintings by E. Percy Moran. These last are exceedingly attractive and reproduce the costumes, furniture and postures of the old colonial period very effectively.

Many of us remember the delight with which we read Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge's "Hans Brinker" a good many years ago. It was a charming story of the land of the Dutch, although it is said that Mrs. Dodge had not visited Holland at the time it was written. About one-third of a new volume by Mrs. Dodge is devoted to Holland, and is an expansion of "The Land of Pluck," printed a few years ago in *St. Nicholas*. The frontispiece, "Two Boys of Holland," has been engraved from a fine old Dutch painting. The rest of the volume contains about twenty of Mrs. Dodge's admirable stories and sketches, for the first time collected in book form. Both parts are well illustrated, and the book, as a whole, is one of the brightest and best of the new issues in the domain of juvenile literature. Mrs. Dodge also sends out an illustrated collection of verse for boys and girls to which she gives the appropriate title "When Life Is Young." Many of these verses originally appeared in *St. Nicholas*, but some are now printed for the first time. — Another volume of verses for young people, also illustrated fully and also published by the Century Company, is entitled "Artful

Anticks," and is written by Oliver Herford. Many an older lover of graceful and genial verse will find delight in both of these collections.

Miss A. G. Plympton, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy," "Robin's Recruit," and other well-received short stories, has recently published two new books—"Rags and Velvet Gowns," a Christmas story, and a collection of four stories, of which the first, "Penelope Prig," gives its title to the book. This second volume has been illustrated by the author. — Kate Douglas Wiggin, of enviable reputation as a writer for children, sends out a new edition of her favorite, "Timothy's Quest," which, as she says, is "for anybody young or old who cares to read it." It is a pleasant and tender bit of fiction, American and human



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From "The Land of Pluck."

in its interests. A few dainty illustrations are furnished by Oliver Herford.

A considerable number of books written especially for girls, some of them by well-known writers in this field, may always be expected at this time of the year. Here is a little group including books of varying excellence and written for girls of various ages; most of them having more or less pictorial adornment. Mrs. C. V. Jamison's story, "Toinette's Philip," may be read by either boys or girls. Like its predecessor, "Lady Jane," it appeared originally in the *St. Nicholas*. The scene of the story is laid partly in New York and partly in New Orleans, the latter city being the home of the author. The illustrations are by Reginald Birch. Miss Nora Perry, who has hitherto written a goodly number of wholesome and popular short stories for girls, in her new work, "Hope Benham," for the first time gives an entire volume to the experiences of one heroine. This story has eight full-page illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. Two illustrated stories for girls, published by J. B. Lippincott Company, are "Two Girls" by Amy E. Blanchard and "Olivia" by Mrs. Molesworth. "Piokee and Her People" is a story of an Indian girl who, brought up from babyhood in civ-

ilization, returns to her own people full of enthusiasm for their progress. She takes much delight when her father buys a kitchen stove and a greater variety of kitchen utensils than she had dared to hope for. Some of the illustrations show glimpses of Indian life. In "Molly Miller," Mrs. Merriman follows the fortunes of some of the people to whom she introduced her young readers in a preceding volume, "The Little Millers." "Madeleine's Rescue" is a bright story for both girls and boys, written by Jeanne Schultz. In somewhat the same general style is the rather long story "The Little Lady of the Horse," by Evelyn Raymond.

For a younger class of readers the favorite writer Sophie May adds "Wee Lucy" to the long list of her "Prudy" books, this new story relating to "Little Prudy's" children; Grace Le Baron in "Little Miss Faith" tells the "Story of a Country Week at Falcon-Heights," and Mary P. Wells Smith depicts the "Jolly Good Times" which children have to-day in Ohio. The very popular writer for girls whose *nom de plume* "Susan Coolidge" is so familiar in countless American homes is represented this Yule Tide by a bright, wholesome story with the title "Not Quite Eighteen."

The issues of the season include a number of stories especially adapted for boys' reading. Here is a little group of seven volumes. Hezekiah Butterworth has made a worthy addition to his popular works in "The Patriot Schoolmaster." This is a stirring tale of the days of the American Revolution, giving glimpses of the Minute Men and the Sons of Liberty, Washington, Samuel Adams and other eminent men of the times. The battle of Bunker Hill is given a chapter. The half-dozen illustrations are of the kind which boys like. "Oliver Optic," who has passed the Scriptural three score and ten, is still energetic in his efforts to amuse and instruct Young America. Two new volumes from his pen are on hand for the Christmas season.

"Brother Against Brother" begins a new series of "The Blue and the Gray" and is a story of the Civil War, with the scenes in one of the border States. Mr. Adams conforms to facts whenever treating of historical events and his lively stories of the great conflict teach the boys patriotism without arousing partisan feeling. The other volume, "Asiatic Breezes," completes the second series of the "All-Over-the-World Library," and follows the young people whose acquaintance was made in earlier volumes in their adventures on the island of Cyprus, through the Suez Canal into Western Asia. Mr. Adams, as usual, minglest historical and geographical information with the exciting events of his story. Both the volumes are well supplied with spirited illustrations and suggestive covers. Mr. W. O. Stoddard, another deservedly popular writer of thrilling stories for boys, contributes this year "Chris, the Model Maker," a story of New York. It is attractively illustrated and bound, and is just the sort of book a wide-awake young boy will enjoy. M. Elliot Seawell, who has attained recognition as a writer of good stories of the sea, unites interesting adventure and information concerning an episode of our early naval history in the new tale "Deca-



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A PILGRIM FATHER IN HIS ARMOR.

(From "The Century Book for Young Americans.")

tur and Somers." Our juvenile writers seem to have discovered lately that they need not confine themselves to the periods of the Revolution and the Civil War when in search of material suitable for purposes of fiction. The illustrations of "Decatur and Somers" are eminently naval in spirit. Still another good story for boys, though in this case without illustrations, is John Trowbridge's "Three Boys on an Electrical Boat." Finally, a book of English origin, "Stirring Tales of Colonial Adventure," which appears with a cover gay in colored designs, is written by Skipp Borlase and illustrated by Lancelot Speed. The adventures occur in various British colonies—Australia, Tasmania, India, Nova Scotia, etc. The illustrations show some very exciting situations.

TRAVEL, NATURAL HISTORY AND OUT-DOOR LITERATURE.

Those who desire to purchase Mrs. Trollope's well-known "Domestic Manners of the Americans" can obtain a new two-volume edition, published by Dodd, Mead & Company, and introduced by Professor Harry Thurston

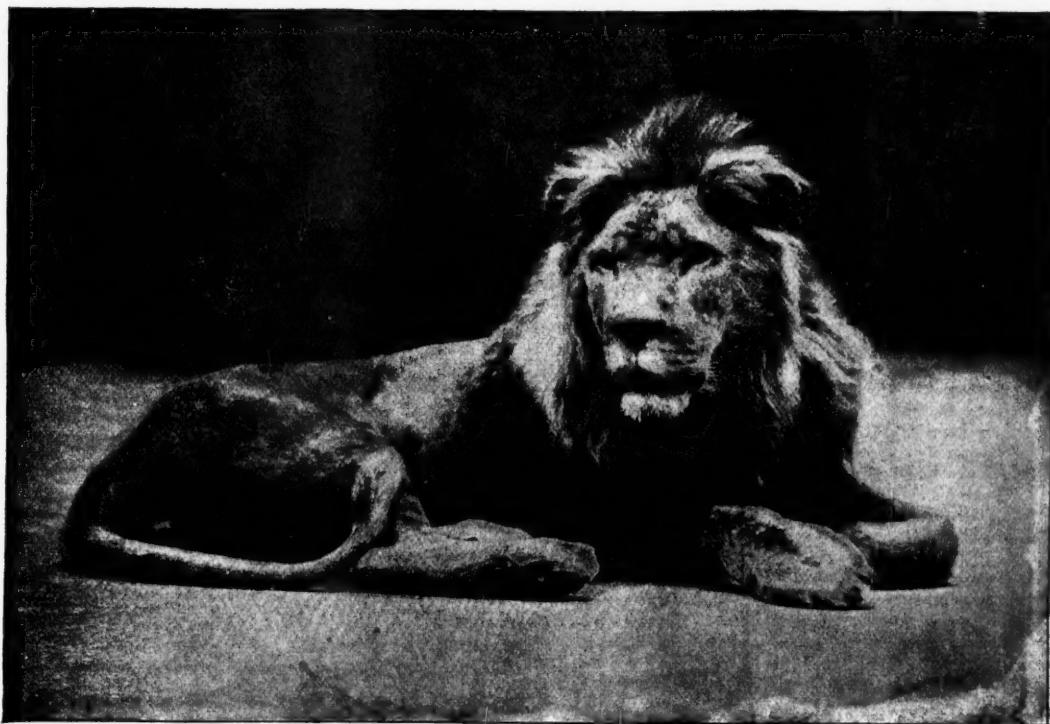
Peck, of Columbia College. Mr. Peck believes that the work is superior to Harriet Martineau's book on American society and to Dickens' "American Notes," and that it possesses "no slight historical value for the student of our social conditions in the days [1832] when to borrow the expression of Mr. Henry James, 'American society was not only provincial but parochial.'" This edition is illustrated.

It is often stated that books of natural history and outdoor life make particularly pleasant reading in the winter months. When perused by the stove or fireplace they yield pleasant reminiscences of experiences in wood and field and anticipations of their return. Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron's "Butterfly Hunters of the Caribbees" may be placed among such books. For although it takes the form of a story relating the adventures of two youths and their companions, it is full of instruction in the natural history of the West Indies. The author gives, in the pleasant way of fiction, scenes and incidents in his own experience as an exploring naturalist, and "scientific accuracy has been the main guiding principle" of his work. The spirit of free out-door life and adventure, the narrative style, appropriate illustrations and suggestive cover will make the book especially attractive to boys.

In "Wild Beasts," J. Hampden Porter gives a study of the characters and habits of the elephant, lion, leopard, panther, jaguar, tiger, puma, wolf and grizzly bear. Excellent illustrations of each of these animals, excepting the panther, are a pleasant addition to Mr. Porter's written accounts. The author treats his

subjects from the standpoint of one who has a wide acquaintance with books of natural history, travel and adventure. Many interesting anecdotes are related and frequent quotations given from appropriate sources. While the book may be regarded as serious natural history, its easy style and range of discussion make it pleasant reading for non-scientific circles.

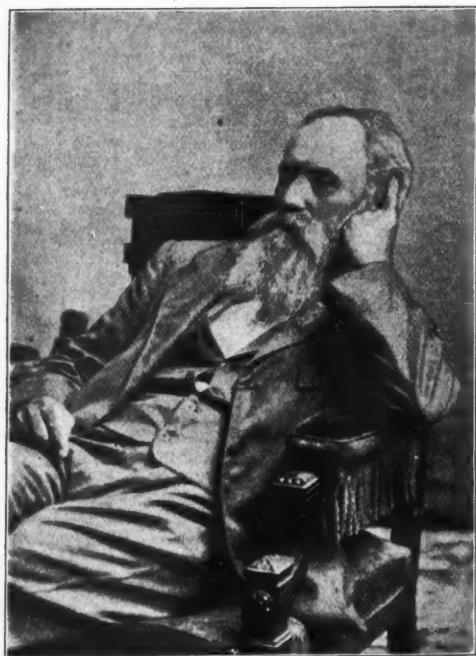
Three volumes may just here be conveniently grouped together. It is with a feeling of great regret that the lover of the poet-naturalist school reads in the brief prefatory note to "Riverby," John Burroughs' new volume of essays, that he considers it "probably my last collection of Out-of-door Papers." "Riverby," as a title somewhat less definitely suggestive than the titles of some of Mr. Burroughs' earlier volumes, is the name of his place on the bank of the Hudson River. The book contains eighteen essays dealing with out-door life and its observation; some detailed studies as that of "The Chipmunk" and "A Young Marsh Hawk" and some of more general nature. Two chapters record some impressions the essayist gained from "A Taste of Kentucky Blue-Grass" and "In Mammoth Cave." Mr. Burroughs' literary activity, if we leave out of account his "Notes on Walt Whitman," began with the publication of "Wake-Robin" in 1871. That book was not a 'chanticleer clarion,' like Thoreau's "Walden," but it was, in the word Mr. Burroughs then used, an "invitation" to a loving study of nature; and it may be pleasant to notice that, after nearly a quarter of a century, "Riverby," which perhaps closes the list of Mr. Burroughs' genial and charming books,



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THE LION.

(From "Wild Beasts.")



JOHN BURROUGHS.

ends with a goodly number of pages devoted to "Talks with Young Observers."

The poet-naturalist school of essayists, of which Mr. Burroughs stands at the head among living writers, has flourished wonderfully in the last decade or so. One noticeable point concerning these writers is that their common love of a careful study of nature produces a certain sense of kinship and companionship. Thus Mr. Leander S. Keyser in his "In Bird Land," collection of out-door articles previously published in various periodicals, not only quotes and compares observations with Mr. Bradford Torrey, but gives an enthusiastic reminiscence of a never-to-be-forgotten afternoon spent with that New England bird-lover. Mr. Keyser's own ornithological lore has been gleaned mainly in the neighborhood of Springfield, Ohio. His volume contains eighteen essays upon such topics as "Nest-Hunting," "Winter Frolics," "Where Birds Roost," "The Wood-Pewee," etc., etc., and includes one more distinctly literary chapter giving a "Bird Anthology of Lowell." The style of the book is unpretentious, and its matter mainly the record of personal observation.

Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D., another and a well-known writer upon natural history topics, gives a simple, connected account of "The Birds About Us," grouped according to their scientific classification. The book is written in a popular style, and it is well and freely illustrated by two dozen plates and many engravings in the text. Dr. Abbott gives frequent quotations from Wilson and other ornithological writers. Like all bird lovers, he wishes to add his influence to "the growing disposition to cultivate rather than persecute our feathered friends." His volume occupies a place between the pure natural histories and the more distinctly literary works upon birds.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The works which fall under this head are not nearly so numerous as those classified in other departments of literature, but there are a few of excellent worth. Mr. Hamilton Mabie's genial and careful essays in criticism are appreciated by readers who love to dwell upon the ethical elements in noble literature, its relations to the needs of the individual soul and to the larger moral nature of man. He discusses with insight and sympathy the significance of literature as a form of art and its influences in the inner life. His recently issued second series of essays bearing the title "My Study Fire" contains some thirty or forty brief articles upon such topics as "The Book and the Reader," "The Finalities of Expression," "Work and Art," "The Real and the Sham," "The Spell of Style," "Criticism as an Interpreter," "The Power of the Novel," etc. A portrait of Flaubert is given as a frontispiece. — Another essayist who deals with the high themes of life in the spirit of the moralist and even with a directly didactic purpose is Sir John Lubbock. His encouraging volume upon "The Use of Life," is of much the same nature as his "Pleasures of Life" published some years ago, and like that work consists largely of apt quotations from a wide range of classical ancient and modern literature. Among the topics considered in the nineteen chapters are "Tact," "Recreation," "Libraries," "Citizenship," "Industry," "Social Life," "Character" and "Religion."

A book of distinctly holiday character is "The Farmer's Boy," written and very liberally and very charmingly illustrated by Clifton Johnson, the author of "The Country



THE MORNING SCRUB.
(From "The Farmer's Boy.")

School in New England," which was noticed in the REVIEW on its publication, about a year ago. Mr Johnson's text and pictures give one the spirit of farm life in Yankee-dom from the boys' standpoint in a manner worthy of comparison with Charles Dudley Warner's "Being a Boy." His account of the duties and delights of the youthful agriculturist follows the course of the seasons from spring to winter. The girl and the other members of the family also receive some attention. The typography and the quality of paper are very satisfactory and the decorated cover has the appropriate design of a farm boy perched on a boulder, with a glimpse of open fields beyond him.

—Another book of the gift season which draws its materials from New England sources, in this case from the colonial period, tells the true story of "Three Heroines of New England Romance." Harriet Prescott Spofford writes of Priscilla, Agnes Brown of Agnes Surriage, and Louise Imogen Guiney of Martha Hilton. The accounts are embellished by scores of illustrations from drawings, "authentic and fanciful," by Edmund H. Garrett, who also furnishes some forty pages of notes relating to his personal quest of the illustrative material in and about the old homes of the heroines.

A convenient and very agreeable two-volume edition of Irving's "Sketch Book" is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is graced by nearly two score illustrations, many of them rather small but in keeping with the spirit of the essays, by Hopper, Darley, Wm. Hart, Colman and other artists.—This department of the REVIEW noticed Mrs. Oliphant's narrative and critical "Victorian Age of English Literature," broad in scope and popular in treatment, somewhat more than a year ago. An edition bearing the imprint of Lovell, Coryell & Company has as frontispieces to the two volumes portraits of the author and of Queen Victoria. In the body of the work are fourteen excellent portraits of authors, including Cardinal Newman, Professor Huxley, Ruskin, George Eliot, Froude, Tennyson and Harriet Martineau.

The last issues in the "Temple Shakespeare" to come to our desk are "As You Like It" and "The Taming of the Shrew." The frontispieces of the two plays show respectively a view of the dramatist's birthplace and of the "Globe" Theatre. A set of these dainty, convenient volumes, so far as they have appeared, would make an acceptable Christmas gift to many people.

POETRY, OLD AND NEW, AND HYMNS.

The returning holiday season brings its usual supply of new editions of standard poetry, but in the United States, at least, there are no very important new additions to this department of literature. The relatively small number of works in verse which the publishers have seen fit to issue at this high-tide period of publication as compared with the bewildering quantity of novels and short stories emphasizes again the oft-made statement that fiction is *par excellence* the ruling form of literary art in our day. But the time has not yet come when the seeker for holiday gifts in the book line leaves the shelves of poetical works unexamined.

In the way of complete collections of individual authors Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Company furnish a new edition of Scott in two volumes and in several styles of binding. Professor Charles Eliot Norton contributes a brief critical introduction and Nathan Haskell Dole writes a twelve-page biographical sketch of the poet. This collection of Scott's verse is fuller than any hitherto printed. The poems are arranged chronologically and the original prose introductions to the larger ones are included. A few

brief notes are placed at the bottom of the page, but an appendix in the second volume contains some eighty pages of annotation, followed by an index of first lines. The edition is liberally illustrated by capable artists, and two attractive photogravure portraits of Scott are given as frontispieces. The typography is good and the general appearance of the volumes tasteful and attractive.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Company's "Cambridge Edition" of Whittier's poetical works is based upon the original "Riverside Edition" which, by virtue of the classification, annotation and revision of the poet himself, formed definitive edition. The present collection contains also "At Sundown," and a few poems gleaned after Mr. Whittier's death and included in the authorized biography. Numerous notes, a biographical sketch, a chronological list of the poems and indexes to first lines and to titles are also given. The edition is not an illustrated one, but an excellent portrait is used as a frontispiece and the title page gives a view of the poet's home at Amesbury. The volume is satisfactory in the details of typography and binding.

Tennyson's dramatic poem, "Becket," has been dressed in holiday attire and quite freely illustrated by F. C. Gordon, under the auspices of Dodd, Mead & Company.—Two popular English poems of our century have been issued in a new uniform edition, in several styles of binding, by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Company. Eighty pages of notes render a close familiarity with Byron's "Childe Harold" easy and about a score of excellent photogravure illustrations add charm to the narrative. "The Light of Asia" is in this edition illustrated for the first time, but the illustrations number only four in addition to a portrait of the author. These two small volumes are attractive and of convenient size; they will doubtless prove acceptable to lovers of the poems. The same publishers send forth a representative collection of Faber's Hymns, illustrated by L. J. Bridgman, with an interesting biographical sketch by N. H. Dole. Many of these hymns were especially composed for the London Oratory which Faber founded and long directed, and some of them are steeped in the spirit of devotion to Catholic do ma. Yet Faber's intensely human nature and his true lyrical power produced many verses which appeal to the religious of every name. The present collection contains a goodly number of hymns of this richer quality, including the well-known "Hark! Hark! My Soul! Angelic Songs Are Swelling" and "O Paradise."

Very small and very dainty are two issues in the "Collection of Masterpieces," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The collection includes certain best-known masterpieces in prose and verse, adorned with numerous original illustrations. The publishers have aimed to make these volumes particularly attractive by a variety of decorative bindings, by the use of high-grade paper and appreciation of the best modern effect in typographical details. Jean Ingelow's familiar and always charming "Songs of Seven" has been illustrated by Kirk Esté, and "Evangeline" by Charles Howard Johnson.

Any work of Oliver Wendell Holmes has, of course, a particular interest just at this time, when the grief of his death is heavy in our hearts. "The Last Leaf," one of his best known and characteristically tender and delicate poems, is published in very liberal style by Houghton, Mifflin & Company. The particular attractions of this edition are the charming illustrations by George Wharton Edwards and F. Hopkinson Smith, the "History of the Poem," which the author wrote in 1885, and the *facsimile* of a genial letter from Holmes to the publishers, written at Beverly Farms last July.

Two long thin volumes of verse, in uniform style, with typography and paper suited to the bibliophile, hail from Portland, Maine. "Félice: A Book of Lyrics" contains a small collection of Swinburne's verse, chosen largely from the first series of "Poems and Ballads" (1866). Fitzgerald's version of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, contains a poem by Andrew Lang, a sketch of the Persian poet, notes and a list of English versions and editions of the poem. Parallel texts of the first and fourth editions of Fitzgerald's translation are given.

A volume of particular interest to the lover of classical literature is that containing Mr. Gladstone's translations of the Odes of Horace. The renderings are particularly smooth and musical, and are naturally interesting, as the work of the great statesman and a reminder of the traditional excellence in classical scholarship among Englishmen eminent in political life. These versions of Horace give evidence of genuine British morality in the matters of fidelity to the original poems and severe effort toward perfection of expression. The translator of Horace, Mr. Gladstone says in his preface, "should both claim and exercise the largest possible freedom in varying his metres, so as to adapt them in each case to the original." Another quotation from the preface may define a particular purpose which led Mr. Gladstone to enter a field by no means unoccupied: "There is, in my view, one special necessity of translation from Horace, which has, so far as I know, heretofore received in many quarters what seems to me a very inadequate share of attention; that is to say, the necessity of compression."

Our list of poetical translations includes a rendering into English verse of the famous Euripidean drama "Medea" by John Patterson, M.A., and a translation of the First Part of Faust by John Auster, LL.D. Mr. Patterson is, we believe, a Kentucky teacher. He has aimed in various respects to reproduce the peculiarities of Euripides' style, and to follow the Greek changes of versification as closely as English prosody permits. Mr. Auster's translation is accompanied by a brief introduction, by Burdett Mason, devoted to Goethe and Faust, and contains many full page—some colored—and lesser illustrations by Frank M. Gregory. The text is well printed on heavy paper, and the book is bound in a cover decorated with silver designs.

Anna E. Mack has selected and arranged a large number of short poems or extracts from poems treating various aspects of love. There are many exquisite lyrics in the volume. More than one hundred and twenty-five authors are represented, principally modern English and American poets, and including many of the humbler singers as well as Tennyson, Browning, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, etc. The compiler has apparently performed her work intelligently and affectionately.

Another volume of poetical selections covering a definite area is called "American Song," and its preparation was in the hands of Arthur B. Simonds, a recent Fellow in the Romance Languages at Columbia College. The work is, in the main, a "compilation of American poems (mostly short selections) drawn from the era beginning about the commencement of the century and reaching to the present day." So regarded, Mr. Simonds' collection is of interest to the general reader. In the notes, criticisms, bibliographical reference and arrangement, however, an effort has been made to present something of value to the serious student of American literature. Comparatively large space is naturally given to the "classical" poets, among which Mr. Simonds places that peculiar New England dreaming genius—Jones Very—the poet of mystical sym-

pathy with nature and of religious contemplation. The other classical writers, according to Mr. Simonds' arrangement, are Bryant, Whittier, Emerson, Poe, Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes. "Pre-eminent later writers" are Whitman, Bayard Taylor and Sidney Lanier. As "forerunners," sixteen poets, including Frenneau, Drake, Percival, T. B. Read, Willis, etc., are represented by a single selection. Some space is given especially to poetry of the Civil War and the book closes with nearly a hundred pages devoted to "Contemporaries." In this part Mr. Simonds has deemed it wise to include one or more selections from such poets as Dora Read Goodale, Minnie Gilmore, Elizabeth Akers Allen and Christopher Pearce Cranch, though he has not omitted writers of larger import. An index of first lines and an index of authors are furnished.

Among the books of the season are two volumes of verse by living American poets of established reputation and several by less known rhymers. It was nearly twenty years ago that Mr. Richard Watson Gilder published his first small volume of poetry bearing the title, "The New Day." In the course of time other slight collections appeared, the fifth being "The Great Remembrance," published last year. Under the unpretentious title, "Five Books of Song," Mr. Gilder now sends out a complete and revised collection of his poems, including fourteen not hitherto printed in book form, some of which are here printed for the first time. Mr. Gilder is prominent among our poets for the genuinely lyrical quality of his



RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

verse, reflective, moral in the deeper meaning of that word and imaginative rather than passionate; and for his very careful artistic finish. The high ideal of the poet's art which Mr. Gilder holds may be inferred from the limited quantity of his poetry. A volume of two hundred and forty pages, in ordinary sized type, is not a large production for a muse active through two decades. Externally this volume is a very attractive one, and it will make a suitable gift for any lover of lyric poetry. Another of our well-known poets who also sends forth a new volume of verse this season is Thomas Bailey Al-

drich. It is a very slight volume, for Mr. Aldrich, like Mr. Gilder, has a high ideal of his art and is reluctant to publish any work that is not true poetry in matter and form. The first poem, " Unguarded Gates," which gives its title to the collection, refers to the ease with which foreigners enter America and makes this plea to Liberty :

"Have a care
Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn
And trampled in the dust. For so of old
The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome,
And where the temples of the Caesars stood
The lean wolf unmolested made her lair."

Quatrains, one or two narrative poems, a few pieces in blank verse, some exquisite short lyrics and seven sonnets complete the contents.

A collection of verse of considerable excellence is Mr. Harrison S. Morris' "Madonna, and Other Poems," containing many poems which have already appeared in various periodicals. Mr. Morris has not written much poetry of a deep or highly imaginative quality but his fancy is graceful and active and his versification genuinely, almost unfailingly, musical. He has, along with a taste for some traditional elements in poetry—evidenced *e. g.*, in his references to Pan and the fairies, and in some favorite words of his vocabulary—a real appreciation of many aspects of nature and a sense of poetic form. The larger number of the poems are arranged in groups bearing the names "Landscape," "Song," "Story," "Sonnets" and "Trivia." Some of the shorter lyrics are particularly graceful. The book is printed and bound in holiday style and it is illustrated by a frontispiece by F. V. Du Mond and thirty head pieces by E. S. Holloway.

Dr. James E. Rankin, president of Howard University, D. C., is widely known as the author of the "Christian Endeavor Hymn," and has long been a contributor of verse to religious periodicals. He has recently sent out a new edition of poetical studies in the Scottish dialect, dedicated, by permission, to Edmund Clarence Stedman. As befits the language in which they are written, most of these verses have a simple, homely quality and treat humorously or pathetically of the experiences of common life. A few are narrative in form, but the majority and the most attractive are lyrical. Some of these latter are very musical and "taking."—In dialect also—the dialect of rural New England—are many of the verses in "Back Country Poems." These poems are by no means uniformly successful, but many are in close touch with the life of the people and combine a wholesome humor with a sound and homely philosophy. Mr. Foss is natural in feeling—not always so in vocabulary and phrase—and eminently genial. He has a love for jingles and unusual rhymes. His poems do not carry one into mystical land of art, but to the farm and hearth of our contemporary agriculturist and his neighbors. The book contains a portrait of the author and is illustrated by Bridgeman.—A book of poems by Anna Olcott Commelin has an attractive frontispiece, and some of its sonnets and lyrics are of commendable quality.—A diminutive volume which may be mentioned with the books of poetry because written in verse contains an even hundred riddles, expressed in from two to thirty or forty lines, with a key aiding in their solution. However short, each riddle is given a full page. The author is William Bellamy and the book is called "A Century of Charades."

In "The Coronation Hymnal" the Fleming H. Revell Company sends out a selection of hymns and songs creditably bound and printed. The editorial work has been in charge of the eminent representatives of the Baptist pulpit, Rev. A. J. Gordon and Rev. Arthur T. Pierson.

Their aim has been to prepare a smaller and less expensive hymn book than those now generally in use, and to present a combination of widely accepted standard hymns and tunes and an ample selection of "Gospel Songs."

ART AND THE HISTORY OF ART.

An art volume published in Denver contains nearly two-score reproductions by half-tone process of photographs of the most interesting wild animals of Colorado as they appear in their native haunts, sometimes with a considerable landscape background. Most of the photographs were taken by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wallihan, and they give brief accounts of the circumstances under which the original pictures were made. The collection is introduced in an entirely commendatory and appreciative way by so good an authority upon our wild Western game as Theodore Roosevelt, who considers the book "a credit to Colorado and a credit to the United States." Some of the most attractive plates picture "The First Scent of Danger" (two mule deer), "The Lord of the Glen," "A Solid Phalanx" (of antelope on the prairie), a cougar "On the Lookout," a coyote "Out for a Breakfast," a jackrabbit sitting, and the cabin of a taxidermist, "Dummy" Wilson, the exterior of the walls decorated with trophies of his skill.—Another art volume of much wider scope and of popular nature is published by the Optimus Printing Company, of New York. It is in typography, paper and illustrations a good example of the best achievements in modern book-making. The collection embraces one hundred and forty-four faithful reproductions of famous paintings by famous artists of the world, from photographs of the originals, and accompanied in each case by brief explanatory text by Karl P. Hagnl. Appreciation of the excellence of these illustrations requires a first hand examination of the book, but some idea of their scope may be gained by quoting a few selected titles : "The Angelus," by Millet; "Barnay as Mark Antony," by Alma-Tadema; "Christ Entering Jerusalem," by Doré; "Falstaff and His Friends," by G. R. Leslie; Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," "Gladiators," by J. L. Gerome; Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," H. Kaulback's "Lucrezia Borgia," Max Schmidt's "Solitude," etc., etc., The volume will be a pleasant addition to the parlor table of our ordinary well-to-do citizen.

Mr. A. G. Radcliffe, author of "Schools and Masters of Painting," has prepared a companion volume treating the "Schools and Masters of Sculpture." Mr. Radcliffe's aim has been to "tell the story of plastic art clearly, vividly and accurately, with entire correctness as far as possible, but without needless technicalities." In presenting briefly so large a subject much condensation has, of course, been necessary, and Mr. Radcliffe's method has been that of the description of facts rather than the expression of critical opinions. He begins with "Egyptian Sculptors and Sculpture," gives some notice to the art among the Assyrians and in other parts of Asia, and passes on through a longer examination of Greek and Roman sculpture, early Christian and "Medieval Cathedral," to more modern developments, which he considers in national groups. The closing three chapters are of a large timely interest, being devoted respectively to "Sculptors and Sculpture of the Nineteenth Century," and to studies of sculpture in European and in American museums. There are a large number of good illustrations, and the author has supplied a bibliography of several pages and a thorough index. As a concise and systematic summary the history of sculpture seems to be

given here in attractive, reliable manner. — John C. Van Dyke, Professor of Art in Rutgers College, is editor of a series of "College Histories of Art" for which he himself has prepared "A Text-Book of the History of Painting." The subject-matter is presented in a general chronological way, and is divided into chapters given to consideration of the artists of separate nationalities. There is a general bibliography at the beginning of the work and a specialized one at the head of each chapter. Topics and the names of important painters are printed in black-faced type in the text and an index facilitates reference. As a frontispiece Valasquez's striking "Head of Esop" is reproduced and there are more than a hundred other illustrations. For the purposes of a short college course in its subject the book appears to be very useful, and the private student may also get his start from its instruction.

ATHLETICS, HYGIENE AND AESTHETICS.

The REVIEW noticed Mr. Eugene Sandow's meritorious treatise on physical training when it first appeared some months ago. The volume was so well received that it has already passed through several editions. This is a cheering sign of the great current interest in athletics, especially in their developing powers. The publishers, Messrs. J. Selwin Tait & Company, are now able to furnish an edition of the work costing considerably less than the first edition, but including all that made that volume useful and successful. — A little book entitled "Curb, Snaffle and Spur," gives a brief, clearly analyzed method of training young horses for the cavalry service and for general saddle use. It is written by Edward L. Anderson, author of "Modern Horsemanship," and is illustrated by thirty-two appropriate photographs from the life.

Leonard A. Desser, M.D., has prepared a small treatise

on "Home Treatment for Catarrhs and Colds." Its object is to acquaint the lay reader with the principles of caring for the health of the nose, throat and ear. The book is clear and practical and explains measures for the prevention of disease and contains mention of easily obtainable curative apparatus and drugs. It is by a competent specialist, is furnished with useful simple illustrations and is likely to be of service in the household and to vocalists, clergymen, lawyers and other classes liable to catarrhal troubles. — A text book for such as desire to use mental practice in healing, bearing the title "The Modern Practice of Natural Suggestion as Distinct from Hypnotic or Unnatural Influence," has passed to a second edition. It is by a gentleman who is at the head of an institution for the cure of disease by methods of faith. The author's spirit in preparing the work is evidently philanthropic and he has written clearly, for a directly practical purpose. Naturally the religious aspects of the subject are emphasized. So far from agreeing with Voltaire that pain is the only reality, these men of mighty and metaphysical faith in our midst declare that "pain is not real, but is an illusion of the human senses, and the patient will find that it can be dismissed by denying its reality." This is a comforting doctrine, an easily applied remedy; the reader who does not wish he could believe in it must be a remarkably healthy person. What human experience is there which has not at some time or other been declared to be an illusion? — A book by Annie Wolf devoted to "The Truth About Beauty," contains a good deal of sentimentalizing about the charm of women and of love, and is written in a rather free and "flowery" style. It contains, however, many practical points regarding diet, bathing, exercise, cultivation of the emotions, household furnishing, dress, etc., and is in several respects suggestive. It is illustrated.

THE NEW BOOKS: CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Life and Letters of John Greenleaf Whittier. By Samuel T. Pickard. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 802. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

American Men of Letters. George William Curtis. By Edward Barry. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Lucy Larcom: Life, Letters, and Diary. By Daniel Durany Addison. 16mo, pp. 303. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Edwin Booth: Recollections by His Daughter, Edwinia Booth Grossman, and Letters to Her and to His Friends. Octavo, pp. 300. New York: The Century Company. \$3.

Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter. By George P. A. Healy. 12mo, pp. 221. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

The Life and Inventions of Thomas Alva Edison. By W. K. L. Dickson and Antonia Dickson. Quarto, pp. 376. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$4.50.

The Life of Charles Loring Brace, Chiefly Told in His Own Letters. Edited by His Daughter. Octavo, pp. 503. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The Blue Ribbon. What Thomas Edward Murphy Has Done for the Promotion of Personal Temperance. By Arthur Reed Kimball. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Brook Farm, Historic and Personal Memoirs. By John Thomas Codman. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$2.

More Memories: Being Thoughts About England Spoken in America. By the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Boswell's Life of Johnson. Edited by Mowbray Morris. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 615-609. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

NEW ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FICTION.

Philip and His Wife. By Margaret Deland. 16mo, pp. 438. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

When All the Woods Are Green. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., L.L.D. 12mo, pp. 419. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

Pomona's Travels. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Love in Idleness. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

A Bachelor Maid. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

The Story of Lawrence Garth. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 16mo, pp. 435. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The Lilac Sunbonnet: A Love Story. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The Dolly Dialogues. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 195. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

The Indiscretion of the Duchess. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 222. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Maelcho: A Sixteenth Century Narrative. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. 12mo, pp. 418. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Kitty Alone: A Story of Three Fires. By S. Baring-Gould. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The Vagabonds. By Margaret L. Woods. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The Highway of Sorrow. A Novel. By Hesba Stretton and 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

A Seventh Child. By John Strange Winter. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

Helen. By Oswald Valentine. *Incognito Library.* 32mo, pp. 232. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Centuries Apart. By Edward T. Bouvé. 12mo, pp. 347. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

How Thankful Was Bewitched. By James K. Hosmer. Paper. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Another Girl's Experience. By Leigh Webster. 16mo pp. 278. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

The Double Emperor. By W. Laird Clowes. 12mo, pp. 238. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

The Price of Peace. By A. W. Ackerman. 12mo, pp. 390. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

From Heaven to New York. By Isaac George Reed, Jr. Paper. 12mo, pp. 114. New York: Optimus Printing Co. 50 cents.

In the Midst of Alarms. By Robert Barr. 16mo, pp. 275. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

A Flash of Summer. A Novel. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Gray Rocks: A Tale of the Middle-West. By Willis George Emerson. 12mo, pp. 255. Chicago: Laird & Lee. \$1.

Round the Red Lamp: Being Facts and Fancies of Medical Life. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

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Joan of Arc. Miss E. M. Clerke.
The Church and the Bible. Baron von Hügel.
Lourdes. Dr J. R. Gasquet.
Queen Elizabeth and the Revolution. Miss J. M. Stone.
Lord Mar's Home Rule Bill. Hon. Stuart Erskine.
The Primitive Church and the See of Peter. Rev. W. H. Kent.
"Marlborough." G. T. Mackenzie.
Features of Papal Jurisdiction in Medieval England. Canon Moyes.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

The Co-operative Ideal. Bishop Dunelm.
Compensation and the Licensing Question. J. J. Cockshott.
Prediction as a Test in Political Economy. William D. Mc-Donnell.
Adulterations in Groceries.
Is the Individualist or the Collectivist View of Social Progress
More in Accordance with the Teaching of Christ? Rev. Frederic Relton.
The Plea for a Living Wage. Rev. L. R. Phelps.

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

Lord Wolsely's Life of Marlborough.
English Towns in the Fifteenth Century.
The Lonsdale Papers.
The Report of the Labor Commission.
The Letters of Edward Fitzgerald.
Prof. Flint on the Philosophy of History.
J. N. Lockyer's Dawn of Astronomy.
The Sheridans.
Projectiles and Explosives in War.
The Educational Crisis.
Naval War in the East.

Education.—Boston. November.

Inspiration in Education. John E. Bradley.
A Hunt for the Shamrock. F. B. Sawvel.
Uniforming of School Children. F. W. Ryder.
Free from a Psychological Standpoint. E. F. Buchner.

Educational Review.—New York. November.

The Spirit and Ideals of Princeton. A. F. West.
Educational Value of Play. J. L. Hughes.
The Contents of School Readers. A. E. Kellogg.
University Extension Congress. 1894. John Davidson.
The Public Library and the Public Schools. G. W. Peckham.
Friedrich Paulsen. A. W. Shaw.
Applications of Physiography to History. J. W. Redway.

English Historical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

The Donation of Constantine as Applied by the Roman Church.
Laurence Saunders, Citizen of Coventry. Miss Mary Dormer Harris.
Shakespeare and the Jews. Prof. J. W. Hales.
The English Government and the Relief of Protestant Refugees.
William Robertson Smith. F. C. Burkitt.
Rules for Monks and Secular Canons After the Revival Under King Edgar.
The Royal Navy Under Queen Elizabeth. J. H. Round and M. Oppenheim.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.

Caged in China. Stanley Lane-Poole.
Lord Russell of Killowen at Home. Katharine Tynan Hinkson.
The House Where Napoleon Was Born, at Ajaccio. Caroline Holland.
The Man and the Town: Lord Swansea and Swansea. Frederick Dolman.
Moorland Idylls—Our Winged House-fellows. Grant Allen

Fortnightly Review.—London. November.

The Crimea in 1854 and 1854—Part II. General Sir Evelyn Wood.
China, Japan, and Corea. R. S. Gudny.
Japanese Customs. A. Henry Savage-Landor.
Hermann von Helmholtz. Arthur W. Rücker.
Women's Newspapers. Miss Evelyn March-Phillips.
Rambles in Norsk Fimmarken. George Lindesay.
A Note on Wordsworth. Thomas Hutchinson.
Venetian Missals. Herbert P. Horne.
Life in Other Planets. Sir Robert Ball.
Legislation of Fear: an Addendum. Ouida.
New Serial Story: "The Heart of Life," by W. H. Mallock.

The Forum.—New York. November.

Political Career and Character of David B. Hill.
Should Senators Be Elected by the People? G. F. Edmunds.
Oliver Wendell Holmes. John W. Chadwick.

Impotence of Churches in a Manufacturing Town. W. B. Hale.
George Inness: The Man and His Work.
The Eastern War and After: A Military Study. Col. T. A. Dodge.
Thackeray's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
The Temperance Problem: Past and Future. E. R. L. Gould.
W. L. Wilson as a Tariff-Reform Leader. H. L. Nelson.
How the New York Death Rate Was Reduced. Nathan Straus.
The Wage-Earners' Loss During the Depression. S. W. Dike.
Facts Touching a Revival of Business.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. November.

Niagara in Harness. Arthur V. Abbott.
To Rio in a Sailing Vessel. Henry W. Lanier.
Costume on the Stage. Percy Anderson.
Pike's Peak by Moonlight. W. C. Campbell.
The Struggle for Life in the Deep. Colonel N. Pike.

Free Review.—London. November.

The Great Sin: The Withholding of Knowledge from Women.
The First Popish Plot: Plot Against Sir John Bramston, 1672.
Trade Depression and Its Remedy.
The Moral Education of the Young. Mary S. Gilliland.
A. J. Balfour's Philosophy. Robert Scott Moffat.
J. S. MacKenzie on the "Self." Robert Scott Moffat.
An Introduction to English Politics. John M. Robertson.
Professor Jebb on Journalism. Scutulus.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. November.

Bozland: Charles Dickens' Novels. Percy Fitzgerald.
The Specialist in Literature. E. H. Lacon Watson.
The Breton Isles. Thomas H. B. Graham.
The Balance of Power in Europe.—I. James Hutton.
Roba d'Italia. Clare Sorell Strong.
Richard Jefferies as a Descriptive Writer. Irving Muntz.
The History of a Beefsteak: an Unwritten Chapter. Josiah Oldfield.

Geographical Journal.—London. November.

Montenegro and Its Borderlands. With Map. W. H. Cozens-Hardy.
Contributions to the Physical Geography of British East Africa.
The Anglo-German Boundary in East Equatorial Africa.
An Expedition through the Barren Lands of Northern Canada.
The Historical Geography of the Holy Land. Coutts Trotter.

Geological Magazine.—London. October.

Jurassic Cephalopoda from Western Australia. G. C. Crick.
Life Zones in British Palaeozoic Rocks Continued. Dr. Henry Hicks.
Restoration of the Antillean Continent. Dr. J. W. Spencer.
Saurian Footprints in the Trias of Cheshire. Osmund W. Jeffs.
The Aptychus. Illustrated. Ernest H. L. Schwarz.

Green Bag.—Boston. November.

Charles P. Daly. A. Oakey Hall.
The Right to Privacy.
Madness and Crime.
Contrasts in English Criminal Law.—I. Hampton L. Carson.
Legal Reminiscences: The Beauties of Chancery. L. E. Chittenden.
The Court of Star Chamber.—IX. John D. Lindsay.

Home and Country.—New York. November.

A Trip Through India. Alphonse Mouset.
Woman's Life in Western Wilds. Ella L. Gupstill.
Among the Moslems. Thomas P. Hughes.
The Noblest of Weeds (Tobacco). Percival Lydall.
The Ice of the Ocean. Thompson T. Lawson.

Homiletic Review.—New York. November.

What the Preachers May Gain from the Study of Coleridge. J. O. Murray.
The Four Gospels and the Faith of Christendom. D. S. Schaff.
A Hindu Missionary in America. F. F. Ellinwood.
Homiletic Helps from the Columbian Fair. J. W. Earnshaw.
The Beginnings of the Human Race. William Hayes Ward.
The Greek at Home. B. F. Kidder.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. October.

Joseph Perles. Professor W. Bacher.
Notes on the Religious Value of the Fourth Gospel. C. G. Montefiore.
The Expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. B. Lioret Abrahams.
Beliefs, Rites, and Customs of the Jews. Connected with Death, Burial and Mourning.—IV. A. P. Bender.
Persian Hebrew MSS. in the British Museum. Rev. G. Margoliouth.
The Samaritan Liturgy and Reading of the Law. A. Cowley.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. September.

The West Chicago Street Railway Tunnel. C. V. Weston.

Typhoid Fever and the Epidemic at Ironwood, Mich., in 1893.

Asphalt Pavements. S. Whinery.

Corrosion of Iron Pipes by the Action of Electric Railway Currents.

Covered Reservoir at Rockford, Ill. C. C. Stowell.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November.

A Paper on Military Libraries.—I. Col. H. W. Closson.

Surgical Significance of the New Small Calibre Rifle. Lieut. H. R. Stiles.

Multiplication of Calibres in Field Artillery. Capt. P. Leary.

Bookkeeping for Post Exchanges. Lieut. Edward Anderson.

Non-Existence of "Martial Law Proper." Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh.

The Military Service of Indians. Major E. P. Ewers.

Proposed Deep Water Way from the Lakes to the Ocean. Lieut. W. L. Simpson.

The Mexican Army. Captain F. H. Hardie.

Future of the West Indies and the Nicaragua Canal. Major O. Wachs.

The Chinese and Japanese Armies.

Turrets in the Forts on the Meuse.

The War Between China and Japan.

Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. October.

Donation Mortis Causa and *Inter Vivos*. P. J. H. Grierson.

Inrinerius. Professor Dove Wilson.

The Parish Councils Act. Sheriff Hay Shennan.

Recollections of Colonial Service. Sir David P. Chalmers.

Communication of Casualties. Alex. W. Black.

A Point of Sea Law. Wm. G. Miller.

Interest. J. Robertson Christie.

Knowledge.—London. November.

The Home of the Rodents. R. Lydecker.

The Daddy-longlegs. E. A. Butler.

The Canals of Mars. E. Walter Maunder.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. October.

My Literary Passions.—XII. William D. Howells.

Leisure Hour.—London. November.

A Bird's-Eye View of Argentina: The Silver River. May Crommelin.

The Nerves of the World: Telegraphs. With Map. John Munro.

The London School Board at Work. W. J. Gordon.

The Milky Way. Sir Robert Ball.

The Wolf and the Dog. Tighe Hopkins.

The Ancient Lake-Village at Glastonbury. Henry Walker.

New Serial Story: "The Indian Uncle," by Leslie Keith.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. October.

The Surroundings of an American Citizen, Social Economics and Ministerial Usefulness. W. C. Gannett.

Hadleigh Farm Colony. C. S. Bremner.

Industrial Education. R. A. Woods.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. December.

Shooting for "Bob White." C. D. Wilson.

Shall I Study Medicine? A. L. Benedict.

Living Pictures in the Louvre. A. F. Sanborn.

Don Jaime of Mission San José. Charles Howard Shinn.

Some Notable Women of the Past. Esmé Stuart.

London Quarterly.—London. October.

Drummond's "Ascent of Man."

Francis Thompson: A Study in Temperament.

Three Lives—Charlotte, Countess Canning; Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, and Mrs. Annie Besant.

Morocco, Past and Present.

Paraguay.

Town Life in the Fifteenth Century.

The Egyptian Patriotic Movement of 1893.

Cock Lane and Common Sense: Psychological Research.

Mr. Gladstone on Heresy and Schism.

Longman's Magazine.—London. November.

How to Make the Most of Life. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.

Sir Roger Burgoine: A Country Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century. (From the Verney MSS.)

New Serial Story: "An Arranged Marriage," by Dorothea Gerard.

Lucifer.—London. October 15.

Tibetan Teachings. Continued. H. P. Blavatsky.

The Forgiveness of Sins. H. Ernest Nichol.

Modern Vaingloriousness.

Divine Love the Life of the World. Shaiva Rāja Yogi.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.

Malvern College. W. Chas. Sargent.

Pens and Pencils of the Press. Stephen Fiske. Joseph Hatton.

Raymond Blathwayt Interviewed. M. Griffith.

A Cambridge Fruit Farm: Messrs. Chivers & Sons' Jam Factory.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. November.

Napoleon Bonaparte. Ida M. Tarbell.

Dialogue Between Conan Doyle and Robert Barr.

The First Plot to Assassinate Lincoln. Cleveland Moffett.

Unknown Parts of the World. Hugh R. Mills.

The Search for the Absolute Zero. H. J. W. Dam.

My First Book. Rudyard Kipling.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. November.

The Japanese Invasion of Corea in 1592. Dr. Ireland.

Gibbon as a Soldier. Major Holden.

An Old-World Parson: Henry Smith.

Phrases Traced Homeward.

The Year's Golf.

Our New Treaty with Japan. M. J. Farrelly.

The Rebellion in the West Indies.—II.—Jamaica. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

New Serial Story: "The Herons."

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. October.

Richard Hakluyt and Elizabethan Seamen. E. E. Minton.

Our Windmills. John Mortimer.

Fables and Fabulists. Thomas Newbigging.

Giosuè Carducci. Walter Butterworth.

Among the Sand Dunes. Edmund Mercer.

British Guiana. G. S. Lings.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. November.

Sterilized Milk Societies. J. L. Levy.

Origin and Development of the Idea of Sacrifice. R. Grossman.

Personality and Individuality. Henry A. Mott.

Recent Publications in Theology and Literature. George A. Kohut.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November-December.

The Fall of Man a Scientific Fact. A. J. Baker.

Religious Situation in New England. Daniel Dorchester.

Function of Foreign Languages in Africa. W. S. Scarborough.

Our Men and Women. W. F. Warren.

Tennyson's Theology. Eugene Parsons.

Pul, Jareb, Tighlath-Pileser. Joseph Horner.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. November.

University Extension. Isaac Loos.

Early Life of James Russell Lowell. J. P. Dolliver.

An Ocean Voyage Forty Years Ago. William Boll.

Charlemagne in Legend and in History.

The Recent Storm in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota.

A Passing Tribute to Holmes.

The National Guard.

Mind. (Quarterly.)—London. October.

A Dialogue on Time and Common Sense. Prof. Sidgwick.

An Analysis of Attention. A. F. Shand.

Psychology, Epistemology, Ontology, Compared and Distinguished.

The Philosophy of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. W. R. Sorley.

Assimilation and Association.—II. Dr. James Ward.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. November.

A Retrospect. N. G. Clark.

The Intellectual Preparation of the Missionary. Judson Smith.

Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. November.

The Homes of Carey.—II. A. T. Pierson.

A General View of Ecuador. Alexander McLean.

The Prospect. C. C. Starbuck.

Present Aspects of Missionary Work in Turkey.

The Indians in the United States.

The Anglo-Saxon and the World's Redemption. D. L. Leonhard.

Obstacles to Missionary Success in Corea. C. C. Vinton.

Woman's Work in American Missions. Mrs. Ethan Curtis.

Month.—London. November.

Evolution and Design.

South Kensington Museum. John Jackson.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.—II. Rev. P. J. Devine.

Einsiedeln. Orby Shipley.

M. Dalbus on Anglican Orders.—II. Rev. Sydney F. Smith. On Epiphany. James J. Doherty. The Property of Children and of Married Women. William C. Maude.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. November.

Artists and Their Work.

Athletic Yale. John W. Allen.

The Hunt. Robert S. Osborne.

Victorian Sardou. Arthur W. Howard.

Our American Dramatists. Arthur Hornblow.

The Unhappy Hapsburgers. Henry W. Fischer.

The Plowman Poet. George Holme.

Music.—Chicago. November.

Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales.—IV. Jean Moos.

Singing and Elocution. Henry G. Hawn.

Bayreuth.—II. William M. Payne.

National Review.—London. November.

London Progressives *versus* London Education. J. R. Diggle. The Attack on Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Stanley Lane-Poole.

The Situation in Belgium. Luis de Dorac.

Etoniana. Walter Durnford.

A Sham Crusade: House of Lords.

Leafless Woods and Grey Moorlands. "A Son of the Marshes."

Native India and England. Theodore Beck.

Hans Sachs. Karl Blind.

What Is Imperial Defense? Admiral Colomb.

Newbury House Magazine. London. November.

Egyptian Temples. R. Wallace Jalland.

St. Helen's, Bishopton. George H. Birch.

New Review.—London. November.

The School Board Election. Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.

The Living Pictures. A Symposium.

Government Sweating in the Clothing Contracts. James Macdonald.

The Poetry of Edmund Gosse. Arthur C. Benson.

Poems by Lady Lindsay. Arthur Waugh.

Duplicate Whist. Dr. George Fletcher.

Municipalities at Work: Manchester. Frederick Dolman.

The Fighting Force of China. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gowen.

Secrets from the Court of Spain.—VII.

The Great Underclothing Question. S. William Beck.

New Science Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) October.

Fluorescence and Phosphorescence. James Dewar.

What Electricity Is.

Mental Training—A Remedy for "Education." W. G. Jordan.

The Blood Stains on the Holy Coat. Emile Gautier.

Sanitary Delusions. Felix Oswald.

The Pendulograph. John Andrew.

What Is Science?

Tolstoi's "What to Do." Henry Wood.

Influence of Heat and Cold Upon Microbes. Lawrence Irwell.

A Remarkable Book and Its Teachings. W. L. Scott.

The Battles of Science.

The Liquefaction of Hydrogen.

The New Element of the Atmosphere. James Dewar.

Nineteenth Century.—London. November.

What Has Become of Home Rule? J. E. Redmond.

England and the Coming Thunder Storm. Dr. Felix Boh.

Christian Socialism. Duke of Argyll.

The Parliaments of the "World. J. Taylor Kay.

The Press in Turkey. H. Anthony Salome.

Babies and Monkeys. S. S. Buckman.

The People's Kitchens in Vienna. Edith Sellers.

More Light on Antonio Perez. Major Martin A. S. Hume.

The Monometallist Creed. Henry Dunning MacLeod.

The Corean Crux. Demetrius C. Boulger.

Nonconformist Forebodings. Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.

Fruit Ranching. A. C. Twist.

The Bible in Elementary Schools. Dr. J. G. Fitch.

"Justice to England." Edward Dicey.

Our Day.—Chicago. September-October.

Indictable Art and Corrupt Classics. Anthony Comstock.

Deficiencies of Darwinism. Marquis of Salisbury.

Bishop Watterson and Mgr. Satolli on the Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Stead's Civic Church. Joseph Cook.

The Peerlessness of Christian Missions. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. November.

The Ainos of Northern Japan. Henry T. Finck.

A Woman in the Mackenzie Delta.—II. Elizabeth Taylor.

Deer and Deer Shooting. E. W. Sandys.

Goose Shooting in the Dakotas. F. B. Footham.

Aquatic Sports in Australia. G. E. Boxall.

Lenz's World Tour A-wheel. Through the Yunnan Province.

The Northwestern Forces of Canada. Capt. H. J. Woodside.

Pigeons and Pigeon-Netting. W. L. Simpson.

Bicycling in Bermuda. P. C. Stuart.

Football of '94. Walter Camp.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. November.

Drake's Bay Fishing. J. H. Griffes.

Wood and Wave Notes. Edith M. Thomas.

Republic of Shanghai. Mark B. Dunnell.

The Story of the San Pablo Ranch. John F. Sheehan, Jr.

The War in the Orient. Lucius H. Foote.

The Vigilance Committee of 1856. A. B. Paul.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. November.

Christ's Hospital. George Clinch.

Tugs and Towing. Herbert Russell.

Wellington.—III. Lord Roberts.

Westminster.—III. Walter Besant.

How I Crossed Africa. Lionel Décèle.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) November.

The Consciousness of Moral Obligation. J. G. Schurman.

Hegel's Conception of Freedom. S. W. Dyde.

Relation of Hume's Treaties and Inquiry. W. G. Elkin.

German Kantian Bibliography.—X. Erich Adickes.

The Ego, Causality and Freedom. James H. Hyslop.

The Photo-American.—New York.

October.

Some Notes on Developers. John A. Hodges.

Retouching and Spotting. Oscar Kratzch.

A Beginner to Beginners. A. D. Fort.

Lantern Slides by the Carbon Process. W. B. Bolton.

A Neglected Method of Producing Studio Backgrounds. E. W. Foxlee.

Caramel.

Imitation Ceramic Photographs.

November.

Are Aristotype Prints Permanent? J. H. Janeway.

The Dusting Process. H. H. Buckwalter.

Vignetting. W. B. Bolton.

The Showcase.

Originals for the Half-Tone Process. Julius Verfasser.

Something New About Halation. Andrew Young.

How a Lens Does Its Work. C. J. Leaper.

Hand-Camera Work for Beginners. W. D. Welford.

Union of Clouds and Landscapes by Carbon Process.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. November.

Beowulf and Arthur as English Ideals. Sarah J. McNary.

How May Literature Best Be Taught?—III. Dramatic Passion in "Much Ado About Nothing." C. A. Wurtzburg.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. November.

The Glaciers of Greenland. Angelo Heilprin.

Preparation for College by English High Schools. J. F. Casey.

Alcohol and Happiness. Justus Gaule.

Unsolved Problems of Science. Marquis of Salisbury.

Manual Training.—I. C. Hanford Henderson.

The Swiss Watch Schools. Theodore B. Willson.

The Cobra and Other Serpents. G. R. O'Reilly.

Redonda and Its Phosphates. Fred. W. Morse.

The Sioux Mythology. Charles A. Eastman.

Some Analogies and Homologies. W. T. Freeman.

The Chemistry of Cleaning. Vivian Lewes.

Philibert Commerson, "The King's Naturalist."

Psychological Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November.

The Theory of Emotion: Emotional Attitudes. John Dewey.

Amnesia or "Double Consciousness." Charles L. Dana.

Experiments in Space Perception.—II. James H. Hyslop.

An Experimental Study of Memory. E. A. Kirkpatrick.

The Origin of Emotional Expression.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. October.

The Wages-Fund Doctrine at the Hands of the German Economists. F. W. Tausig.

The New Income Tax. Charles F. Dunbar.

Mortgage Banking in Germany. D. M. Frederiksen.

Discussions on Railway Management in Prussia. F. W. Tausig.

Early Experiments with the Unemployed. Alice R. Brewster.

Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Strike of a Sex.

Lady Dufferin's Poems and Verses.

The Earliest History of Babylonia. Buchan.

Rousseauism Revived.

Lord Wolseley's Marlborough.

The Abuse of Statistics.

Lope de Vega.

The Tragedy of the Caesars.

Novels of Adventure and Manners.

Alexander's Generals.

Quiver.—London. November.
 The Blind at Play. F. M. Holmes.
 Young Cambridge of To-day.
 A Life of Love and Duty: the Story of the Princess Alice. F. J. Cross.

Review of the Churches.—London. October 15.
 The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Movement. Rev. A. Holden and Others.
 J. R. Diggle. With Portrait.
 The Grindelwald Conference, 1894.

Review of Reviews.—London. November.
 Mr. Atherton Riley: A Character Sketch.
 The National Social Union.
 The Promenade and the Pavement.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. November.
 The Grave of Edward Bruce. Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick.
 John Logan, the Poet. Rev. J. King Hewison.
 Spreading the Light: A Glance at the Literature of Scottish Home Rule.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) October.
 Tudor Intrigues in Scotland.
 Lord Wolsey's Life of Marlborough. William O'Connor Morris.
 Three Tales of the Fiann. W. A. Craigie.
 The Logic of History. R. M. Wenley.
 The Master Masons of Scotland.
 Jerusalem. Major C. R. Conder.
 The Origin of Our Civilization. F. Legge. Corea.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. October.
 Corsica: Notes on a Recent Visit. With Map. Ralph Richardson.
 Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the North Seas.

Social Economist.—New York. November.
 Society and Sympathetic Strikes.
 The Theory of Wages and Profits.
 Trumbull as a Socialist.
 Course of Prices and Wages Since 1860.
 A Customs Union for the British Empire.
 The New Sociological Revival. Lewis G. Janes.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. November.
 Lucid Shorthand. W. W. Osgoodby.
 The Futility of the Phonograph as an Amanuensis. J. B. Carey.

Law Department. H. W. Thorne.
 Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—II. G. R. Bishop.

Strand Magazine.—London. October.

Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior. R. Blathwayt.
 The Handwriting of Thomas Carlyle. J. Holt Schooling.
 The Pigeons of London. Harry How.
 Snap-Shots on a Yacht.
 The Dogs of Celebrities.
 Pilots. Alfred T. Story.
 Giants and Dwarfs.—II.

Students' Journal.—New York. November.
 How Poor Boys Have Risen in Life.
 From Switzerland to Italy Over the St. Gothard. W. H. Richards.

Engraved Shorthand—Eight Pages.
 Battle of Waterloo, A. D., 1815.
 Where Women Have Suffrage.

Deutsche Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 18.
 Dr. Otto Willmann, Catholic Pedagogue. With Portrait. J. Maurer.
 The French Revolution. O. von Schaching.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. October.
 Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
 The Prototype of Alexandra in My Drama, "Alexandra." Richard Voss.
 Is a Great War in Prospect? "Germanicus." Corsets and Anæmia. Dr. O. Rosenbach.
 Anarchy. C. Lombroso.
 Franz von Lenbach on Modern Art. Luise von Kobell. Bessel, Encke and Alexander von Humboldt. W. Förster. Hans Viktor von Unruh. Continued. H. von Poschinger.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. October.
 C. Pasarella and His Sonnets. "Villa Gloria." Paul Heyse.
 The Roman Army. O. Seck.
 Plant Life in the Water. M. Büsgen.

Temple Bar.—London. November.
 The Gouvernante of Paris: Madame d'Abrautes.
 The Trees and Flowers of Tennyson.
 A Recent Literary Discovery: Latin Lines. Gibraltar.
 New Serial Story: "Lady Jean's Vagaries."

Treasury.—New York. November.
 Revivals. Ferdinand C. Iglehart.
 Cosmic Redemption. William E. Barton.
 The Uses of Temple Beauty. David Gregg.
 Forefathers' Day. Joseph Twichell.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. November.
 The Magazine Rifle: Its Development and Use. Lieut. W. A. Campbell.
 A Study of Military Desertion. Lieut. John P. Finley.
 Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. November.
 The Old Trenches Before Sebastopol Revisited. Viscount Wolseley.
 The U. S. Fleet in the Civil War. Captain Stenzell.
 The Cavalry Manoeuvres. Major C. Peters.
 The Yalu Battle. Sir G. Phipps Hornby.
 Notes on the Year's Tactical Training.
 "War" and "Peace." Dr. J. Westlake.
 The French in Madagascar. Captain S. P. Oliver.
 The Service Range-Finders. Major Verner.
 Squeezed Lessons: or, Home Battalions and the Army Reserve. Major H. W. Pearse.
 China and Japan. Colonel Maurice.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. November.
 The Extension of University Extension. E. E. Sparks.
 The Extension of Economic Teaching. E. A. Ross.
 Beginning of University Extension in Iowa. J. A. James.
 University Extension in Belgium. Arthur Hirsch.

Westminster Review.—London. November.
 Discontent in India.
 Pseudo-Individualism; or, the Present Slavery. Arthur Withy.
 A Colonial Home Rule Question. J. MacLachlan.
 George Meredith's Nature Poetry. William F. Revel.
 A Dominant Note of Some Recent Fiction. Thomas Bradford.
 Kialma: An Australian Watering-Place and Its Industries. Tennyson's Turncoat: "The Church-warden and the Curate."
 The Stage as an Educator. J. P. Walton.
 A National Contrast: English and French Literature.
 Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. November.
 Printing Landscapes, Architecture and Interiors. C. F. Hoffmann.
 Some Thoughts About Toning. F. Schmidt.
 Expression in Outdoor Work.
 The Platinotype. H. A. Kimball.
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 The Comte de Paris and His Family. E. Braun.
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 Daheim.—Leipzig. September 29.
 Robert Cauer, Sculptor. With Portrait. A. Rosenberg. October 6.
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Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. October.
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Heat and the Real Cause of Epidemics. L. Mann.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. October.
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Neue Revue.—Vienna. October 3.
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On the Origin of the "Iliad." Dr. J. Ofner.

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Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Bosnia. Prof. F. H. Geffcken.
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Women and the Woman Question in the United States. Louis Wuarin.
Josephine and Marie-Louise in Switzerland. Eugène de Budé.

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The Peace Question. Frédéric Passy.
The Development of Railways in Russia. Daniel Bellet.

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Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.
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The Guilt of Mary Stuart. W. Michael.
Insomnia and Remedies. L. Fürst.
Days and Nights in Norway. Paul Lindau.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. November.
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The Abdication of Classical Antiquity. Prof. P. Cauer.
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Lord Wolseley on Napoleon, Wellington, and Gneisenau. Dr. Hans Delbrück.
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Autumn Sport. Anton Freiherr Perfall.
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The Poison of Disease and Putrefaction. Dr. K. von Scheel.
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Miracles According to Science. Dr. Paul Sollier.
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Revue Générale.—Brussels. October.

Charles Buet. Philippe Malpy.
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In Madagascar. Prince Henri D'Orléans.
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In Corsica. M. Jollivet.
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October 15.

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Rural Banks as Planned by F. G. Raiffeisen.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

October 1.

The Poems of the Notary G. da Lentini. F. Torracca.
Around a Throne (Catherine the Great). E. Masi.
Life and Letters of Luigi Mussini. G. Salvadori.
Giovanni B. de Rossi. A Sketch. O. Marucchi.

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Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid. October 5.

The Pope's Encyclical Concerning the Holy Rosary.
Jansenism in Spain. Manuel F. Miqueléz.
A Christian-Rabbinical Congress. F. Pérez-Aguado.

España Moderna.—Madrid. September.

Fray Jerónimo Savonarola. Juan O'Neill.
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Diego Velázquez. Emilio Michel.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. October.

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Lord Salisbury on Evolution and Darwinism. Prof. A. A. W. Hubrecht.
The Origin of the "Knight of the Swan." J. F. D. Blöte.

The Sicilian Social Crisis. G. Lainé.
Antoinette Bourignon. Salomon Reinach.
Dumas and Ibseu. L. Lacour.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. October.

The Natural Suggestibility of Children. A. Binet and V. Henri.
Theory of Judgment and Reason in the "Logique" of De Wundt.
Comprehension and Contiguity. V. Egger.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

October 1.

The Physiology of Success. Scipion Sighele.
The Surprises of History: Some Curious Genealogies. E. Neukomm and G. Bertin.

October 15.

The Therapeutics of the Future: Serotherapy. Dr. J. Hericourt.
Some Curious Genealogies. Continued.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

October 13.

A Theory of the Formation of Hail. Continued. E. Durand-Gréville.
The Etiology of Paludism.

October 20.

The Intense Allurement of the Bicyclette. Philippe Tissie.
The Economic Equilibrium. J. Novicow.

Cosmic Electricity. Elhu Thomson.

October 27.

Chemical Machinery. H. Le Chatelier.

The Corean War. Léo Dex.

Movable Bridges. Daniel Bellet.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. October.

Anniversary of the Death of Benoît Malon.
The Peace Movement of the Nineteenth Century. Élie Ducommun.

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The Ethics and Progress of Social Life. Dr. Delon.

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The Railway Problem and Its Possible Solutions. A. Cottrau.
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La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

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The Conclave. Conclusion. G. Grabinski.

The Idea of God in the Individual, the Family and in Civil Contracts. R. Mazzei.

The Eucharistic Congress at Turin.

* La Rivista Internazionale.—Rome. October.

The Question of Liability in Accidents. C. de Luca.

The Present Condition of Emigration in Europe. R. A. Ermini.

Legal Socialism and Anarchist Socialism. G. de Grolée Virville.

Revista Contemporánea.—Madrid. September 30.

Madrid in the Time of Carlos V. C. Cambrónero.
Historical Sketches: Munio Alfonso. F. S. B. Salvatierra.
The Master-Singers of Nuremberg. Rafael Mitjana.
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The Protection of the Child. Adolfo Sanz de Ojirando.
The Isunza Family of Vittoria. Julian Apraiz.

Hermann von Helmholtz. Prof. Th. W. Engelmann.
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Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. October.

Revision of the Regulations Concerning Primary Education. J. A. van Gilse.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NR.	New Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	Gr.	Godey's.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newberry House Magazine.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	GBag.	Green Bag.	NN.	Nature Notes.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G.M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OD.	Our Day.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	HC.	Home and Country.	PA.	Photo-American.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Arg.	Argosy.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Ata.	Atalanta.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bkman.	Bookman.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	Q.	Quiver.
Chant.	Chautauquan.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	RRA.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	K.	Knowledge.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	KO.	King's Own.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LuthQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LudM.	Lucifer.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	UM.	University Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London)	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	WR.	Westminster Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.	YE.	Young England.
Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.	YM.	Young Man.
F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YR.	Yale Review.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NEM.	New England Magazine.	YW.	Young Woman.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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Arbitration, Compulsory, D. M. Frederiksen, AJP.

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Argentina, A Bird's-Eye View of, May Crommelin, LH.

Armenia, The Church in, Paul Terzian, CW.

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The Milky Way, Sir Robert Ball, LH.

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 Bicycling in Bermuda, P. C. Stuart, O.

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 Feathered Architects, CJ.
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 To Rio in a Sailing Vessel, H. W. Lanier, FrL.
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Bretanic Isles, T. H. B. Graham, GM.

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 A Neglected Mission (San Fernando Rey), Dorothea Lumis, CW.

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Encyclical, Remarks Upon the Pope's, Cardinal Gibbons, ACQ, Oct.

England and the Coming Thunderstorm, Felix Boh, NC.

English History :
 Town Life in the Fifteenth Century.

English Towns in the Fifteenth Century, ER, Oct.

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Ericsson, John, the Engineer—II, W. C. Church, CasM.

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Evolution :
 Babies and Monkeys, G. S. Buckman, NC.

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Criticism of Recent Pantheistic Evolution, J. J. Ming, ACQ, Oct.

Fiction :
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French and English Literature : A National Contrast, WR.

Froude, James Anthony, D, Nov. 1.

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 The Germany of To-day, Sidney Whitman, Chaut.

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Gibraltar, TB.

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Gladstone, W. E., on Heresy and Schism, ChQ, Oct.; LQ, Oct.

Glastonbury, The Ancient Lake-Village at, H. Walker, LH.

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 - English Tributes to Holmes, D, Nov. 1.
 - Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edward Everett Hale, RR.

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 - The Report of the Labor Commission, ER, Oct.
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 Society, Organic Concept of, S. N. Patten, AAPs.
 Sociological Revival, The New, Lewis G. Janes, SEcon.
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 Turkey, The Press in, H. A. Salmons, NC.
 Typhoid Fever and the Epidemic at Ironwood, Mich., JAES
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 Young Cambridge of To-day, Q.
 Vega, Lope de, QR, Oct.
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 Vineland, Where Was, David Boyle, CanM.
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 Washington in Lincoln's Time, Noah Brooks, CM.
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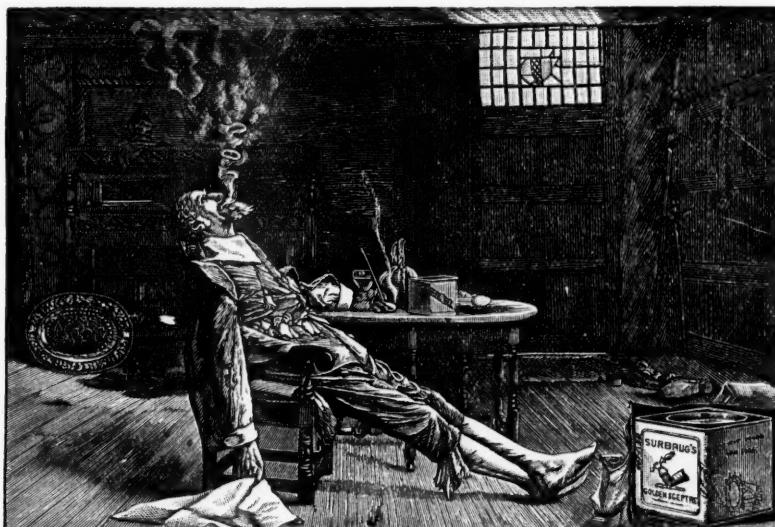
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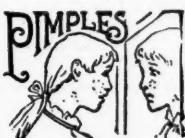
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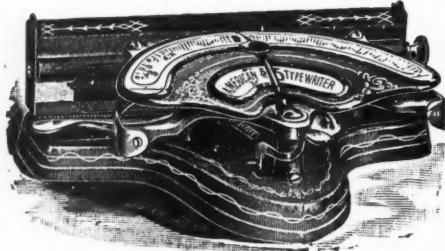
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THE DENSMORE "THE WORLD'S GREATEST TYPEWRITER."



Lightest touch, which means least fatigue.
With fewer parts than others attains more ends.
The material and workmanship insure durability.
Adopted by the United States War Department.

Free: Descriptive Pamphlet containing
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Densmore Typewriter Co., 202 Broadway, N.Y.

THE

No.

6



Remington

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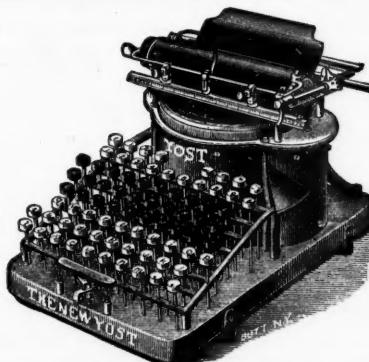
A DEVELOPMENT—
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*Many Desirable Improvements
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The Yost Writing Machine No. 4.

The well known Yost Principles :
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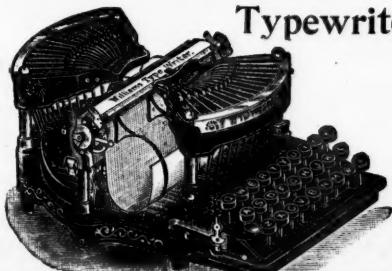
Direct Printing,

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Are shown in their perfection in this model for 1894.
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Prints like a press—no blur.
The Inking runs itself, and
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Adopted by the British War Department.
We have ONE order for 3,000 Machines.

The action is a new invention that carries the type the smallest possible distance in printing, affording the highest speed ever produced. No operator can approach its possible speed, and you can beat your record on it.
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It Lacks the Highest Speed,—but

It is fast enough;
It has steel type;
It is simple to learn;
It is easy to operate;
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It produces a perfect stencil;
It does the best Mimeograph work;
It can be used for general typewriting;
It is within the reach of all in price;
It does as good work as the hundred dollar machines;
It is guaranteed in every respect.

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FASTER THAN SHORTHAND!

Anderson's Shorthand Typewriter prints a word at one stroke! Price \$35.00 is a perfect substitute for stenography and has already taken its place in many of the largest establishments in the country. You can learn at home without a teacher, no knowledge of shorthand necessary. Begin practice now and you will be ready for work next month. R. G. K. ANDERSON, 855 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J. New York Office, 291 Broadway.

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THE Munson is the highest grade standard machine and is the result of much patient experimenting. It has been on the market over three years, is in use in nearly every country of the world, and is backed up by hundreds of testimonials. Absolutely perfect alignment, interchangeable steel type wheel (18 different styles of type), speedy as any, light, durable (rarely ever getting out of order), perfect work, universal satisfaction. Equally adapted to the business man, the stenographer, the lawyer, the minister, or the doctor. Highest model at the World's Columbian Exposition. An absolutely perfect high grade machine, guaranteed for one year, at a price within the reach of all. Send postal for catalogue and testimonials.



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At the same time, it is simple beyond compare, and

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It weighs only 2 lbs., and is correspondingly compact.

Handsome, also, being made of the best mahogany.

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Altogether, and in detail, just the Camera you want. And one thing more, it is not at all expensive.

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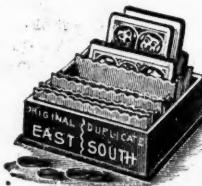
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For Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; athlete or invalid. Complete, gymnasium; takes 6 ft. of floor room. Invaluable for Invalids. Indispensable by 100,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Illustrated circular, 40 engravings, free. Address D. L. DOWD, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 8 East 14th Street, New York.



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The Tokalon Method is the BEST

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Complete with Playing Cards, Score Cards, Counters, etc.,

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A complete home gymnasium, made of elastic cord, passing over noiseless cone bearing pulleys. The most popular means for developing

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These Cigars are manufactured under the most favorable climatic conditions, and from the mildest blends of Havana tobaccos. If we paid the imported cigar tax, our brands would cost double the money.

Write for particulars. Sample box of 12 cigars will be mailed, prepaid, for \$1.00.

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An Entirely New Line for 1894.

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28-inch.
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We are demonstrating that first-class Bicycles can be made and sold at the above prices. We are represented in all the principal cities and towns of the United States.

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BUT YALE MIXTURE SMOKING TOBACCO IS A JOY FOR ALL SEASONS IF NOT FOREVER.

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Also send 10c. or the Columbia Desk Calendar for 1895.
New thoughts, new dress.

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Will be fully up to the high Victor standard of previous years. Nothing but the best enters into the construction of Victors, and our 1895 models will be masterpieces of genius and mechanical skill.

For lightness, strength and grace no wheel can compare with the '95 Victor.

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gives visions of a stocking well filled with

STERLING SILVER INLAID

Spoons and Forks. A useful present is the best kind of a one. Sterling Silver Inlaid Spoons and Forks have the wearing value of solid silver.

Guaranteed
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Why?

Because, before plating, solid silver is inlaid in the back of bowl and handle, where the most wear comes. **E. STERLING INLAID E.** stamped on the back. Sold by jewelers. Made only by
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A real good one for \$5.00—way up to several hundred—many all ready—or you can have 'em made for you. All about prizes free for the asking.

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You do not know what comfort you have missed.

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THE RICHARDSON DOUBLE HEAD WRIST BUTTON.

The only button that holds the Cuffs in proper position.



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For Christmas Give

Meriden Britannia Co's Silver Plate that Wears.



Trade Mark on
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For nearly half a century our trade marks have been a guarantee of highest quality. If unable to procure these goods from your dealer, we shall be glad to furnish necessary information.

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Trade Mark for Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.
"1847" identifies the old original Rogers quality.



NOVELTIES IN SILVER AND GOLD FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.



Embroidery-
scissors,
\$2.00.

Manicure and Embroidery-scissors
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Cut-Glass and Silver-
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Two-thirds size.
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The best and lowest-
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Tortoise-shell Side-comb.
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Our line of Gas and Electric Fixtures and Art Metal Goods is complete in every particular.

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FACTORIES: MERIDEN, CONN.

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THE "MARION HARLAND" COFFEE POT

Is scientifically constructed, and is recommended by the highest medical authorities as the world's greatest and best Coffee maker. So constructed as to aid digestion, as the coffee is not boiled.

It will save forty per cent. of ground Coffee, and will prepare the beverage in a minute.

It is so simple a child can use it. It condenses all vapor, and causes no smoke to escape. It makes the Coffee bright and clear without eggs or anything else. The Coffee Pots are all Nickel-plated, and they

are the **handsomest and best** that can be purchased at any price. If your dealer cannot supply you, the manufacturers will send any size you may select, delivered free by express to any address east of the Mississippi (and 60 cents additional elsewhere), at following special prices for full nickel-plated Pots, satisfaction guaranteed.

To make 1 quart, 4 cups, \$1.25. To make 2 quarts, 8 cups, \$1.55. To make 3 quarts, 12 cups, \$1.80. To make 4 quarts, 16 cups, \$2.00.

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NO HEAT
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To Wash or Break.

THE

Hitchcock Lamp

gives a better light than gas at a cost of

1 Cent for 10 Hours.

The saving on chimneys and oil will soon pay for lamp. *The best Library, Office or Reading Lamp.*

IMPOSSIBLE TO EXPLODE.

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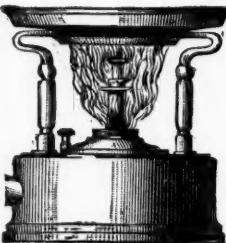


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NEW "Triple Flame" Lamp

For Traveling or Sick Room.



Gives a flame of intense heat, sufficient to boil a quart of water in five minutes; or, by using the regulator, will maintain a flame of any size down to the smallest that can be required for

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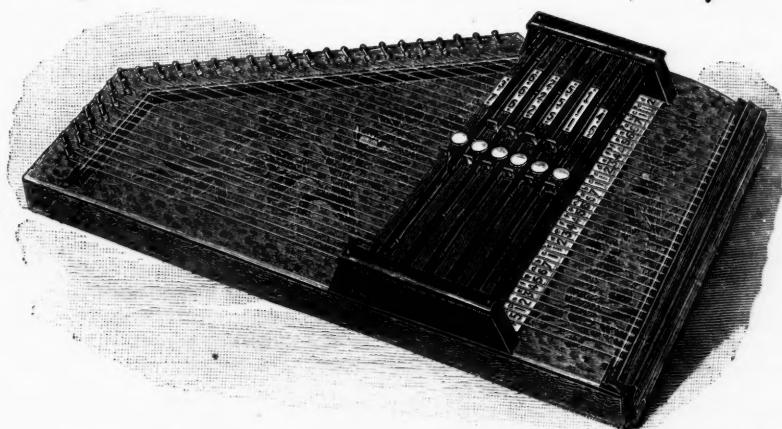
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EASY TO PLAY :: EASY TO BUY

The
Autoharp



"The musical possibilities of which are unlimited," as the World's Fair Committee said. It is, therefore, an ideal Christmas present.

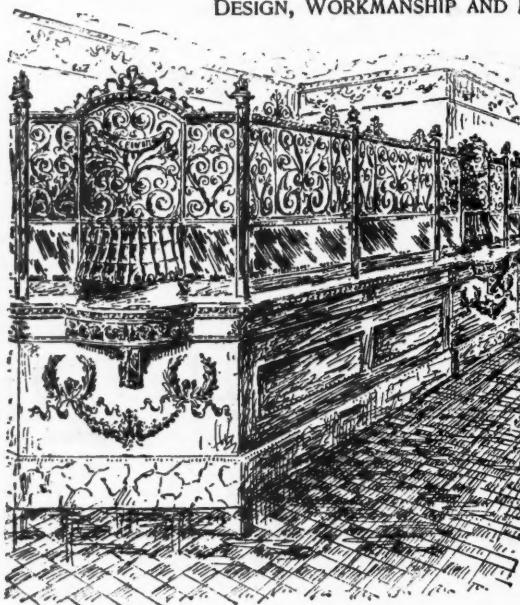
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DESIGN, WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH UNEQUALLED.



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Don't you think?

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VENETIAN IRON HALL LANTERN,
50 INCHES HIGH AND 7 INCHES SQUARE.
With Bracket Hook and Lamp.
"Opalescent
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Latest Improved

Gas Grate.

A glowing
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No dust, no
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Most DURABLE and DECORATIVE.

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Of your heating apparatus we lay an unerring Mechanical "Finger," with which we guarantee to maintain, without variation, any desired degree of heat in your building. 'Tis simple in construction, easy of application, moderate in cost, and astonishingly effective in operation. Space forbids details here. The time to investigate, however, is most propitious. Write, and simply ask us, What of that FINGER?

Electric Heat Regulator Co.

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Think that a
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Scientific Suspenders

A much needed
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Perfect Comfort to the Wearer.

Popular for full dress wear
because they cannot crease
the bosom and the
straps are never seen.

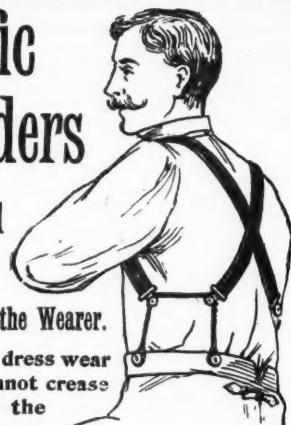
No dragging on the shoulders.
The trousers keep their shape because they are
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The scientific principle of the pulley acting on the
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To wear them is to like them.

On sale by all first-class dealers or sent by mail on receipt
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SLIPPERS for CHRISTMAS,

MADE AT HOME.

A complete outfit and full instructions with knitted
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Address all orders to **H. Z. Barstow**, Washington, D. C.

PARKER PAYS THE POSTAGE on his Arctic Sock for men,
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physicians and nurses for house,
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sock for rubber boots; it ab-
sorbs perspiration.
Ask shoe dealer, or
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SOFT FOOT WARMERS.

For Warmth, Comfort, Durability.

An ideal indoor shoe. Made of felt, completely
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Mailed, postpaid. Ladies' size, \$1.25.
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Manufacturers,

DANSVILLE, N. Y.



COMMON SENSE 75 CENTS A "PRACTICAL" TROUSERS HANGER AND PRESS

and you never feel ashamed of
yourself—prepaid for 75 cents—
it's easier and quicker than care-
lessness, and, oh! what a differ-
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Otherwise send it back and we will
refund.

The Practical Novelty Co., 427 Walnut St., Phila.
A postal brings our descriptive circular.

Our sales are to the men that patronize a merchant
tailor. Therefore, the tailor should write us.



MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERY

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to overestimate the value of
WARMTH in the winter of this year. THOUSANDS
OF VALUABLE LIVES have been saved every year
in consequence of DAMP, COLD FEET. Cold feet lay
the foundation for PULMONARY DISEASES so
fatal to the people of our land. Could we make the
world know how valuable our MAGNETIC FOOT
BATTERIES are for keeping up a WARM GENITAL
GLOW through the FEET AND LIMBS, none would
be without them. THE WARM THE WHOLE
BODY, keep the VITAL FORCES UP, through the
iron in the blood, cause a FEELING OF WARMTH
AND COMFORT over the whole body. If no other
result was produced than to INSULATE the body
from the wet, cold earth, the INSOLES WOULD BE
INVALUABLE. In many cases the INSOLE will
cure the following diseases: NEURALGIA and SWELLING
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PARALYSIS CURED without any medicine.
Rheumatism, Spinal Diseases and
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LADIES' PERFECT FITTING BOOTS,

Made exclusively by us.
Single Palm at Wholesale Prices.
Best Vici Kid, latest styles.
High Grade Shoes,
All sizes and widths.
Styles No. 1 or 2 by mail
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S. Cohn & Bro. Grand and
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A Black Silk Umbrella Holiday Gift.

As an always acceptable and appropriate Holiday Gift, we append a list of a few styles and prices:

26 and 28-inch, English Levantine Silk-and-Wool, with fine English Natural Handle, Paragon Frame, \$3.25 each.

The "Portia," the best silk-and-wool umbrella, mounted on fine natural handles, in 26 and 28-inch, \$4.00 and \$4.50 each.

Extra grade, all silk Close Rollers, with steel rods, exposed or covered, fine natural handles, 26 and 28-inch, \$5.50 and \$6.25 each.

All Silk Serge, 28-inch Umbrellas, with silver trimmed handles, in Boxwood, Prince of Wales, Opera Crooks, Madagascar and Weichsel, at \$5.50 each.

Securely packed, ready for shipment.

James McCreery & Co.

Broadway and 11th Street,
New York.

THROW AWAY CURRY COMB AND BRUSH!
And buy a



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Burlington "Stay-On"

STABLE BLANKET.
Your Horse is always clean,
it keeps the Hair smooth
and glossy. No surcingle re-
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sore backs. No chafing of
mane. No rubbing of tail.
No horse can wear them
under his feet. NO COME OFF TO THEM.

We confine our Sales to Jobbers only.

But! IF YOUR DEALERS DO NOT KEEP THEM
We will, in order to convince you of the
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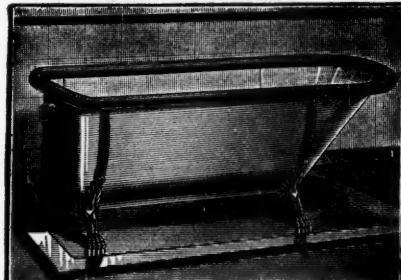
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Nothing comes nearer the skin than your **SHAVING SOAP**—!

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Are you using the famous—

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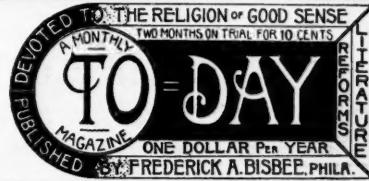
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Gained during the year ending with September, 1894, over the preceding fiscal year

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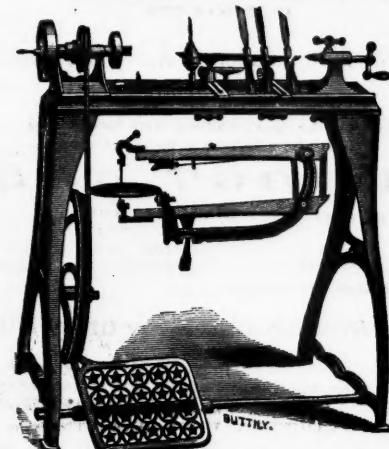
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The Wonderful *WEBER TONE* is found ONLY in the

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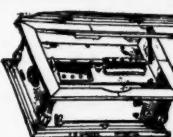
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is its tone; that is be-

cause it is constructed from the *musician's* standpoint and in this respect it is distinguished from any other instrument made.

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MEDAL AND DIPLOMA AT THE

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We have in stock 21 different styles, from \$70.00 up. These instruments are all guaranteed. Also a Complete line of musical boxes of all styles and sizes, from 40 cents to \$1,500.00, and a line of musical novelties.

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Kalamazoo Method Received Highest Award
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was exclusively used in the American Whist League Tournaments at New York 1892, Chicago, 1893, and Philadelphia, 1894.

Once a devotee of Whist tries the Kalamazoo Method the old game has no further charms.

Ask your dealer for the game or write us.

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DEAR SIRS:—* * * * * I have tried several methods of
Duplicate Whist, but find The "Kalamazoo" much the best.
Yours very truly, FISHER AMES,
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Leather shoes are a foot-prison. There's no ventilation, no warmth.



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Upper, sole and heel of best
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20 different kinds. Sample can mailed on receipt of postage, 14 cents.

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was no exception to the rule:
Chocolat-Menier
there received the
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The best cup of chocolate you ever tasted
can be had *only* by using

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TAKE one of the six sticks (in each half-pound
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solve in three tablespoonfuls of water, over a
brisk fire; stir until completely dissolved, then
add sufficient milk for two cups and boil for about
five minutes. Water may be used in place of milk.

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ANNUAL SALES EXCEED
88 MILLION POUNDS.

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Do You Eat It?

No hulls nor black specks in QUAKER OATS.

Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

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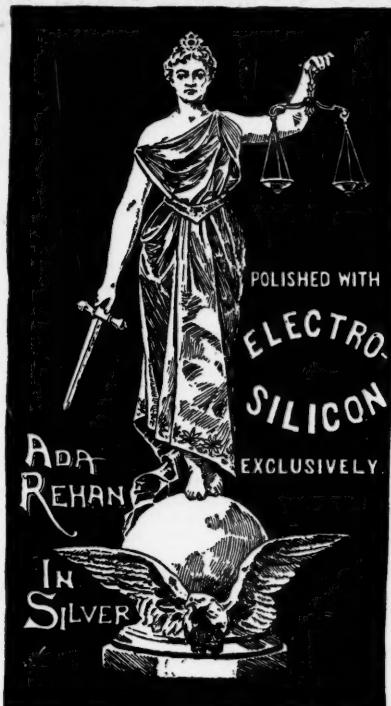
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MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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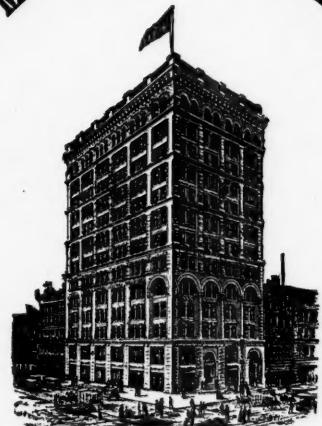
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Special numbers of the
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Unsurpassed in Tone, Touch, Scale,
Action, Design, Material and
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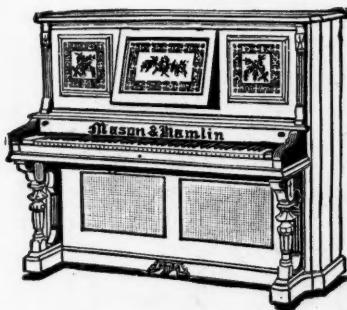
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He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

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